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Federal-Provincial  
Relations Office

Bureau des relations  
fédérales-provinciales

# Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

1977

A Descriptive Inventory





## *The Federal-Provincial Relations Office*

On January 15, 1974, an Act of Parliament respecting the office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations came into force. The new entity, which had previously functioned as a division of the Privy Council Office, was called the Federal-Provincial Relations Office (FPRO).

The FPRO has four major components: the Coordination Unit, the Secretariat, the Policy and Program Review Section and the Studies and Research Group. It reports to the Prime Minister through the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations. In addition, on September 16, 1977, a Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations was appointed. The Minister of State, in consultation with the Prime Minister, is responsible for developing broad lines of federal policy bearing on relations between the federal and provincial governments, with particular responsibility for policies and programs that may be necessary to strengthen and preserve the unity of Canada. In exercising his powers, the Minister of State makes use of the services and facilities of the FPRO.

The functions of the FPRO are to facilitate the development of federal-provincial consultations on an increasing range of policy fronts; to assist the Cabinet in examining federal-provincial issues of current and long-term concern; and to advise the Prime Minister in his overall responsibility for federal-provincial relations. The Office also provides advice to federal Ministers and departments in their dealings with provincial Ministers, departments and agencies.

For further information and inquiries, please contact:

Federal-Provincial Relations Office,  
59 Sparks Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0A3



A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY OF  
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES  
AS OF DECEMBER 1976

Federal-Provincial Relations Office

DECEMBER 1977



*On peut obtenir une copie de cet inventaire en français au Bureau des Relations  
fédérales-provinciales à 59, rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1A 0A3*

*cover graphic by Barry Séguin Com/art Studios*

## *Foreword*

It is a pleasure for me to introduce this, the third edition of Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities, produced by the Federal-Provincial Relations Office.

This inventory provides a brief description of each of the federal government's unconditional and conditional grant and loan programs that involve provincial and, in a few cases, municipal governments.

Because our society has become far more complex than was foreseen in 1867, much concerted action is required of the two orders of government to deal with its problems. Governments in Canada attempt to cooperate, and in fact succeed in establishing close cooperation, in many different ways. Federal-provincial conferences naturally attract attention, especially when they are the scene of some intergovernmental controversy. Partly as a result, many of the joint federal-provincial efforts and undertakings which have been successful, in the sense that they have been useful to people, have received relatively little notice. The programs described in this volume are important manifestations of the continuing, cooperative effort between provinces and the federal government to provide adequate services to citizens.

The reader will see that these programs have objectives designed to benefit Canadians in a significant way. Governments are collaborating to reach these often ambitious goals in order to deliver programs and services in a manner that respects the fact that it is the Canadian taxpayers themselves who ultimately pay for these various federal-provincial undertakings.

The first edition of this inventory was published in 1974, and since that time federal payments to other governments in Canada have grown from \$5 billion in fiscal year 1974-75 to an estimated \$9 billion in fiscal year 1977-78. For 1977-78, such payments will amount to roughly 20 per cent of the estimated total budgetary expenditures of the federal government. These figures are exclusive of the value of certain "revenue reductions" or "tax points" which are also important.

It is my hope that this inventory will continue to be regarded as a valuable source of information to the general public and as a working document for legislators, government officials, the academic community, journalists and others directly concerned with federal-provincial relations. The data it contains should help as well to inform the discussions about the future of Canada which currently engage the energy and attention of people in and out of government in every part of the country.

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Del Anaquod of the Studies and Research Group who managed the preparation of this third edition.



R.G. Robertson,  
Secretary to the Cabinet  
for Federal-Provincial Relations



## *Acknowledgments*

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many officials who prepared and checked the material concerning their respective organizations. The support of the Deputy Ministers and Heads of Crown Corporations and Agencies is also gratefully acknowledged.

I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. Arnaud de Varent, who edited the French version; to Ms. Tan-Eng Tai of Compkey Limited, who was responsible for the Computer coding and photo composition; to my colleagues in the Federal-Provincial Relations Office, and to other departments and agencies who at one time or another offered their assistance and advice. Finally, special thanks are due to the secretaries of the Studies and Research Group, and to Miss Gerri Lemire in particular, for their help.

Del Anaquod

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# *INTRODUCTION*

This volume is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities which were in effect as of December 1976. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

A general knowledge of federal, provincial and municipal responsibilities would be an asset when looking for a particular program or area of interest. The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned.

For the purpose of this inventory the term “programs and activities” comprises the major shared-cost programs, along with other significant undertakings involving joint federal-provincial administration and/or carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement. Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government: some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, transfer of property, etc.; under others, each government pays its share direct to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited, since industrial development incentives given by governments individually to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other publications of the Government of Canada.

Appearing on page 265 is a list of the entries in this inventory classified according to the following types:

1. Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.
2. Unconditional payments to the provinces and municipalities.
3. Conditional grants and payments in respect of shared-cost programs and activities.
  - (a) Federal payments to the province or municipalities; and
  - (b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government.
4. Payments under contracts for goods or services:
  - (a) Federal payments to the province or municipalities; and
  - (b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government.
5. Payments relating to the transfer of land, improvements or other physical assets.
6. Loans to provinces or municipalities:
  - (a) Loans with forgiveness provisions; and
  - (b) Loans without forgiveness provisions.
7. Joint activities where each level of government independently finances its share of the responsibilities.
8. Support of intergovernmental liaison and joint administrative bodies.
9. Miscellaneous items.

The information contained in this inventory is, of course, for ready reference only. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that the federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into thereunder, should be obtained direct from the departments and agencies concerned.



Revisions of the book will be published periodically, as the information becomes dated. Suggestions and comments from users of this volume which would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office to improve future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

Studies and Research Group,  
Federal-Provincial Relations Office,  
59 Sparks Street,  
Ottawa, K1A 0A3

# ESTIMATED FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES<sup>1</sup> 1973-1974

(in millions of dollars)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
tutory Subsidies—B.N.A. Act	9.7	0.7	2.2	1.8	4.5	5.5	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	33.8
ualization	129.4	27.9	131.4	120.0	562.2	—	87.1	110.3	—	—	1,168.3
Adjustments for prior years <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0
ublic Utilities Income Tax Transfer	2.2	0.4	2.2	—	3.1	11.5	0.6	—	5.8	0.9	26.7
<b>Total Unconditional Payments</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>569.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,278.8</b>
ospital Insurance <sup>3</sup>	32.0	6.4	50.6	41.5	439.7	549.9	65.1	60.6	116.1	139.1	1,501.0
edicare	17.5	3.7	26.0	21.0	195.2	254.6	32.9	29.6	55.0	74.6	710.1
Professional Training	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.3
Health Resources Fund	3.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	11.0	2.4	4.7	4.0	2.0	8.2	37.0
Canada Assistance Plan etc. <sup>3</sup>	29.6	5.4	24.3	21.9	333.8	256.1	42.7	29.3	51.8	110.4	905.3
<b>Total Health and Welfare</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>980.3</b>	<b>1,063.8</b>	<b>145.5</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>225.1</b>	<b>332.5</b>	<b>3,155.7</b>
Post-Secondary Education <sup>4</sup> —cash transfer	5.9	1.4	16.5	8.1	179.9	168.4	19.3	13.2	52.3	15.0	480.0
Income tax offset <sup>5</sup>	5.8	1.2	12.5	8.5	130.0	246.3	20.4	12.6	40.2	63.4	540.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>309.9</b>	<b>414.7</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>1,020.9</b>
Municipal Grants in lieu of taxes	0.4	0.2	4.5	0.8	13.9	30.5	3.9	1.8	3.6	5.7	65.3
Economic Developments <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219.7
Bilingualism Development <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.6
<b>Total Other—excluding income tax offset</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>193.8</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>858.6</b>
<b>Including income tax offset</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>323.8</b>	<b>445.2</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>1,399.5</b>
<b>Total Payments to Provinces (excluding income tax offset)</b>	<b>230.3</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>258.3</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>1,743.9</b>	<b>1,279.7</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>251.0</b>	<b>289.9</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>5,293.1</b>
Equalization Payments—dollars per capita	239	244	164	185	92	—	88	122	—	—	

Total may not agree with Main Estimates detail because of exclusion of transfers to the Yukon and Northwest Territories, because of inclusion where applicable of tax abatements to Quebec and because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> The distribution of the prior year equalization adjustments, economic development grants and bilingualism development programs are not available by province.

<sup>3</sup> Payments to Quebec for hospital insurance and Canada Assistance Plan include the value of individual income tax abatements of 16 points and 5 points valued at \$429 and \$129 million respectively.

<sup>4</sup> When in 1967 the federal government undertook to make a financial contribution to each province equal to 50% of the eligible operating costs of post-secondary education in each province, the contribution took the form of (a) a federal reduction of each province of the federal individual income tax by 4 points and federal corporation income tax by 1 point and (b) cash transfers equivalent to the difference between 50% of costs and the value of the tax points. Under the new tax system which became effective on January 1, 1972, 4,357 points of individual income tax is equivalent to the former 4 points. The initial undertaking was accompanied by a provision that no province was to receive less than \$15 per capita (1967 population) escalated thereafter by the national rate of increase in eligible post-secondary education expenditures; three provinces, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, are paid under this provision. Commencing with the 1972-73 fiscal year the federal contribution for a fiscal year may not exceed 115% of the immediately preceding fiscal year.

## Value of Income Tax Offset associated with post-secondary education program

Individual 4,357 pts.	4.8	1.0	10.8	7.3	109.7	207.7	17.0	11.0	32.7	54.1	456.1
Corporation 1 pt.	1.0	0.2	1.7	1.2	20.3	38.6	3.4	1.6	7.5	9.3	84.8
<b>Total Income Tax Offset</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>246.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>540.9</b>

# ESTIMATED FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES<sup>1</sup> 1974-75

(in millions of dollars)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Statutory Subsidies—BNA Act	9.7	0.7	2.2	1.8	4.5	5.5	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	30.8
Equalization	176.0	40.0	198.3	172.7	727.8	—	112.7	142.8	—	—	1,570.6
a. Adjustments for Prior Years <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Part V Payment	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	3.2	8.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	3.1	16.5
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	1.7	0.5	—	—	4.4	13.1	0.4	—	11.9	1.2	33.2
<b>Total Unconditional Payments</b>	<b>187.0</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>201.2</b>	<b>174.8</b>	<b>739.9</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1,699.7</b>
Hospital Insurance <sup>3</sup>	38.8	7.2	58.5	49.9	483.6	600.7	76.1	68.2	142.3	158.4	1,686.8
Medicare	18.7	3.9	27.2	22.1	208.1	273.5	34.9	31.3	59.6	80.9	768.2
Professional Training	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.3
Health Resources Fund	9.5	—	—	0.6	11.0	7.5	1.4	2.3	3.0	0.7	36.0
Canada Assistance Plan <sup>3</sup> , etc.	34.3	5.9	28.5	31.3	385.9	260.7	48.0	37.2	81.3	100.2	1,011.8
<b>Total Health and Welfare</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>1,089.2</b>	<b>1,143.2</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>139.1</b>	<b>286.4</b>	<b>340.4</b>	<b>3,499.8</b>
Post-Secondary Education <sup>4</sup> —Cash Transfer	5.9	1.3	16.3	7.7	171.6	154.7	19.1	13.6	51.4	18.4	465.7
—Income Tax Offset <sup>5</sup>	7.4	1.4	15.3	10.6	158.6	295.4	23.8	16.1	49.6	78.0	655.8
—Total	13.3	2.7	31.6	18.3	330.2	450.1	42.9	29.7	101.0	96.4	1,121.5
Municipal Grants in Lieu of Taxes	0.3	0.5	4.9	2.5	13.2	33.7	4.2	1.9	3.7	6.7	70.9
Economic Development <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.0
Bilingualism Development <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0
<b>Total Other—Excluding Income Tax Offset</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>188.4</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>911.3</b>
<b>—Including Income Tax Offset</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>343.4</b>	<b>483.8</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>1,574.5</b>
<b>Total Payments to Province (excluding income tax offset)</b>	<b>245.2</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>336.7</b>	<b>289.0</b>	<b>2,013.9</b>	<b>1,358.4</b>	<b>299.6</b>	<b>299.9</b>	<b>357.7</b>	<b>371.9</b>	<b>6,009.5</b>
Equalization Payments—Dollars Per Capita	323	343	243	261	119	—	112	158	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Total may not agree with Main Estimates because of exclusions of transfers to the Yukon and Northwest Territories, because of inclusion where applicable of tax abatements to Quebec and because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> The distribution of the prior year equalization adjustments, economic development grants and bilingualism development programs are not available by provinces.

<sup>3</sup> Payments to Quebec for hospital insurance and Canada Assistance Plan include the value of individual income tax abatements of 16 points and 5 points valued at \$489 and \$151 million respectively.

<sup>5</sup> Value of Income Tax Offset Associated with Post-Secondary Education Program

(a) Individual 4,357 points	6.2	1.2	13.3	9.2	132.0	245.3	20.0	13.8	39.9	66.9	507.5
(b) Corporation 1 point	1.2	0.2	2.0	1.4	26.6	50.1	3.8	2.3	9.7	11.1	107.2
<b>Total Income Tax Offset</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>295.4</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>614.7</b>

<sup>4</sup> When in 1967 the federal government undertook to make a financial contribution to each province to 50% of the eligible operating costs of post-secondary education in each province, the contribution took the form (a) a federal reduction in favour of each province of the federal income tax of 4 points federal corporation income tax of 1 point and (b) cash transfers, equivalent to the difference between of costs and the value of the tax points. Under the new tax system which became effective on January 1, 1972, 4,357 points of individual income tax is equivalent to the former 4 points. The initial undertaking was accompanied by a provision that no province was to receive less than \$15 per capita (1967 population) escalated thereafter by the national rate of increase in eligible post-secondary education expenditure three provinces. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, are paid under provision. Commencing with the 1972-73 fiscal year, the federal contribution for a fiscal year may exceed 115% of the immediately preceding year.



# ESTIMATED FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES<sup>1</sup> 1975-76<sup>7</sup>

(\$ millions)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Statutory subsidies BNA Act	9.7	0.7	2.2	1.8	4.5	5.5	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.1	33.8
Equalization	203.4	48.7	243.2	217.1	1,033.4	—	124.4	115.4	—	—	1,985.6
Adjustments for prior years <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.0
Revenue guarantee <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340.0
Port V payment—undistributed income on hand	0.3	—	0.3	0.3	3.3	5.9	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.9	14.0
Public utilities income tax transfer	2.1	0.5	—	—	3.7	14.4	0.5	—	12.2	1.8	35.2
<b>Total unconditional payments</b>	<b>215.5</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>245.7</b>	<b>219.2</b>	<b>1,044.9</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2,468.6</b>
Hospital insurance <sup>3</sup>	47.4	9.4	78.6	61.8	602.7	747.3	104.6	88.4	178.2	225.5	2,143.9
Medicare	20.6	4.4	30.6	25.4	233.3	311.0	39.5	34.5	67.6	93.3	860.2
Professional training	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.3
Health Resources Fund	4.7	0.2	3.2	1.0	14.3	4.2	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.4	37.0
Canada Assistance Plan <sup>3</sup>	36.9	6.8	31.5	37.9	461.4	295.8	46.1	42.3	79.7	118.6	1,157.0
<b>Total health and welfare</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>1,312.3</b>	<b>1,359.1</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>326.7</b>	<b>441.0</b>	<b>4,200.4</b>
Post-secondary education <sup>4</sup> —cash transfer	7.1	1.6	21.4	8.8	216.8	148.2	17.6	15.5	55.4	18.6	511.0
Income tax offset <sup>5</sup>	9.5	1.9	18.9	13.5	191.7	360.4	29.6	24.8	79.4	104.5	834.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>408.5</b>	<b>508.6</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>1,345.2</b>
Municipal grants in lieu of taxes	0.5	0.1	6.2	0.8	17.4	33.0	5.3	2.0	4.3	6.0	75.6
Economic development—general	32.7	—	23.5	29.1	50.1	22.2	11.8	10.8	4.9	0.9	186.0
Other <sup>6</sup>	13.0	28.0	21.2	14.3	48.6	3.6	15.1	23.3	15.4	7.0	189.5
Linguistic development	0.2	0.2	1.0	7.8	62.1	27.6	2.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	104.3
<b>Total other—excluding income tax offset</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>395.0</b>	<b>234.6</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>1,066.4</b>
<b>Including income tax offset</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>586.7</b>	<b>595.0</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>1,900.6</b>
<b>Total payments to provinces (excluding income tax offset)</b>	<b>378.7</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>463.0</b>	<b>406.2</b>	<b>2,752.2</b>	<b>1,619.5</b>	<b>373.2</b>	<b>337.2</b>	<b>424.2</b>	<b>480.5</b>	<b>7,735.4</b>
Equalization payments—dollars per capita	372	409	296	322	167	—	124	127	—	—	—

Total may not agree with Main Estimates because of transfers to the Yukon and Northwest Territories, because of inclusion where applicable of tax abatements to Quebec and because of rounding.

The distribution of the prior year equalization adjustment and revenue guarantee payments are not available by province.

Payments to Quebec for hospital insurance and Canada Assistance Plan include the value of an individual income tax abatement of 16 points and 5 points valued at \$619.7 million and \$183.6 million respectively.

**Value of income tax tax offset associated with post-secondary education program**

(a) individual 4.357 points	8.0	1.6	16.2	11.2	160.0	293.7	24.3	19.2	49.4	85.0	668.6
(b) corporation 1 point	1.5	0.3	2.7	2.3	31.7	66.7	5.3	5.6	30.0	19.5	165.6

Includes grants paid under A.R.D.A., special areas, and FRED programs.

<sup>4</sup> The federal government has undertaken to bear 50% of the eligible operating costs of post-secondary education in each province. The contribution takes the form of (a) a federal individual income tax abatement of 4.357 points and a federal corporation income tax of 1 point, (b) where applicable the equalization arising from those tax points, and (c) a cash transfer equivalent to the eligible contributions less the value of the tax points abated and the associated equalization. The federal contribution for a fiscal year for all provinces may not exceed 115% of the federal contribution to all provinces in the immediately preceding year.

<sup>7</sup> These tables are taken from 'How Your Tax Dollar Is Spent' & T.B. publication.

# ESTIMATED FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES<sup>1</sup> 1976-77

(in millions of dollars)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Statutory subsidies—BNA Act	9.7	0.7	2.2	1.8	4.5	5.5	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.1	34
Equalization	224.0	53.7	285.6	228.7	1,093.5	—	157.6	101.9	—	—	2,145
Adjustments for prior years <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Revenue Guarantee <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
Part V payment undistributed income on hand	0.1	fl	0.4	0.3	3.5	6.5	0.9	0.5	1.9	2.2	16
Public utilities income tax transfer	1.8	0.5	—	—	2.8	10.9	1.0	fl	13.5	1.6	32
<b>Total unconditional payments</b>	<b>235.6</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>288.2</b>	<b>230.8</b>	<b>1,104.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>161.7</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2,637</b>
Hospital Insurance <sup>3</sup>	63.2	12.6	95.2	78.2	779.7	1,037.8	128.5	111.6	235.3	295.3	2,837
Medicare	23.1	4.9	34.0	28.4	257.3	343.3	42.9	40.1	78.3	101.9	954
Professional training	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2
Health Resources Fund	2.7	—	0.5	0.5	15.0	10.0	2.0	2.3	0.5	3.3	36
Canada Assistance Plan <sup>3</sup>	40.2	9.8	36.8	41.4	530.3	377.3	50.8	46.6	86.5	176.5	1,396
Nursing Homes	—	—	—	—	—	37.2	9.3	—	7.4	—	53
Young Offenders	—	—	—	0.7	—	17.5	—	—	—	—	18
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.6	—	12.6	2.4	2.2	3.5	0.7	23
Blind Persons Assistance	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	0
Disabled Persons Assistance	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	—	0
Guaranteed Income Experiments	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	—	—	—	3
<b>Total Health and Welfare</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>1,583.1</b>	<b>1,836.5</b>	<b>239.6</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>412.2</b>	<b>577.9</b>	<b>5,327</b>
Post-Secondary Education <sup>4</sup> Cash Transfer	5.3	1.2	19.0	6.7	261.7	170.4	17.5	13.5	34.2	8.5	538
income tax offset <sup>5</sup>	11.7	2.3	22.1	16.4	221.8	400.8	34.8	32.5	94.3	116.4	953
total	17.0	3.5	41.1	23.1	483.5	571.2	52.3	46.0	128.5	124.9	1,491
Municipal grants in lieu of taxes	0.7	0.2	5.8	2.5	16.7	39.8	5.3	2.3	4.6	7.8	85
Economic development general	46.7	—	35.2	41.6	60.0	16.3	11.6	13.7	6.9	3.7	235
other <sup>6</sup>	12.4	34.6	8.2	6.1	24.7	5.9	7.2	4.8	3.0	7.5	114
Bilingualism development	0.4	0.3	1.6	10.8	76.2	34.4	2.2	0.9	1.7	1.8	130
<b>Total other—excluding income tax offset</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>439.3</b>	<b>266.8</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>1,104</b>
—including income tax offset	77.2	38.6	91.9	84.1	661.1	667.6	78.6	67.7	144.7	145.7	2,057
<b>Total payments to provinces (excluding income tax offset)</b>	<b>430.8</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>525.9</b>	<b>448.5</b>	<b>3,126.7</b>	<b>2,126.2</b>	<b>445.1</b>	<b>342.6</b>	<b>481.2</b>	<b>613.1</b>	<b>9,068</b>
Equalization payments—dollars per capita	401	444	343	332	175	—	153	109	—	—	—

\* Amounts too small to be expressed

<sup>1</sup> Total may not agree with Main Estimates because of transfers to the Yukon and Northwest Territories, because of inclusion where applicable of tax abatements to Quebec and because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> The distribution of the prior year equalization adjustment and revenue guarantee payments are not available by province.

<sup>3</sup> Payments to Quebec for hospital insurance and Canada Assistance Plan include the value of an individual income tax abatement of 16 points and 5 points, valued at \$743.3 million and \$220.8 million respectively.

<sup>4</sup> Value of income tax offset associated with post-secondary education program.

a. Individual 4,357 points	10.2	2.0	19.4	14.3	190.1	335.4	29.2	26.2	63.7	100.5	791.0
b. Corporation 1 point	1.5	0.3	2.7	2.1	31.7	65.4	5.6	6.3	30.6	15.9	162.1

These figures exclude the equalization and revenue guarantee associated with the tax points to avoid double-counting.

<sup>4</sup> The federal government has undertaken to bear 50% of the eligible operating costs of post-secondary education in each province. The contribution takes the form of (a) a federal individual income tax abatement of 4,357 points and a federal corporation income tax of 1 point; (b) the equalization (where applicable) and the revenue guarantee arising from those tax points; and (c) a cash transfer equivalent to the eligible contributions less the value of the tax points abated and the associated equalization and revenue guarantee. The federal contribution for a fiscal year for all provinces may not exceed 115% of the federal contribution to all provinces in the immediately preceding year.

<sup>6</sup> Includes grants under ARDA, special areas and FRED programs.

# ESTIMATED FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES 1977-78<sup>1</sup>

(in millions of dollars)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Statutory subsidies—BNA Act	9.7	0.7	2.2	1.8	4.5	5.5	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.1	34.0
Equalization	269.3	70.3	349.5	275.6	1,262.3		200.9	39.1	—	—	2,467.0
Adjustments for prior year <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0
Revenue Guarantee <sup>2,3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275.2
Part V payment—undistributed income on hand	0.3	*	0.3	0.3	4.2	6.2	0.7	0.2	1.3	1.9	15.4
Public utilities income tax transfer	1.9	0.5	—	—	3.0	10.4	0.9	—	18.5	2.1	37.3
<b>Total unconditional payments</b>	<b>281.2</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>352.0</b>	<b>277.7</b>	<b>1,274.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2,878.9</b>
Hospital Insurance	35.2	7.1	56.5	43.6	469.7	552.0	69.3	60.7	130.4	147.3	1,571.8
Medicare	12.5	2.5	20.0	15.5	166.6	195.8	24.6	21.5	46.3	52.3	557.6
Post-Secondary Education	22.8	4.6	36.7	28.3	304.9	358.4	45.0	39.4	84.7	95.7	1,020.5
<b>Total transfers—established programs financing<sup>4,5</sup></b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>941.2</b>	<b>1,106.2</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>295.3</b>	<b>3,149.9</b>
Shared-cost programs—prior year adjustments <sup>2,6</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324.3
Health Resources Fund	1.1	0.4	3.6	3.4	10.0	1.9	3.9	1.1	0.5	10.3	36.2
Canada Assistance Plan <sup>7</sup>	45.0	11.0	50.0	60.0	653.2	458.0	57.0	50.0	110.0	230.0	1,724.2
Other Health and Welfare <sup>8</sup>	0.5	0.2	1.7	1.1	4.3	71.0	15.8	2.6	14.9	0.9	113.0
Economic development—general agreements	56.1	—	46.4	49.5	90.0	14.3	17.6	11.9	8.9	7.9	302.6
—other <sup>9</sup>	3.4	29.8	1.1	2.7	6.2	8.3	7.0	4.6	2.5	6.8	72.4
Bilingualism development	1.0	0.7	2.5	12.9	76.9	42.5	3.4	1.5	4.0	4.0	149.4
Crop Insurance	*	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.1	7.0	6.4	28.0	17.0	1.3	62.4
Municipal grants in lieu of taxes	1.1	0.4	7.4	2.7	21.0	48.0	7.5	3.0	6.5	12.5	110.1
<b>Total—other</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>863.7</b>	<b>651.0</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>273.7</b>	<b>2,894.6</b>
<b>Total transfers</b>	<b>459.9</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>578.0</b>	<b>497.5</b>	<b>3,078.9</b>	<b>1,779.3</b>	<b>462.2</b>	<b>265.7</b>	<b>448.7</b>	<b>575.1</b>	<b>8,923.4</b>
Equalization payments—dollars per capita	479	577	416	394	200	—	194	41	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Total may not agree with Main Estimates because of transfers to the Yukon and Northwest Territories, because of inclusion of the tax abatement to Quebec for the Canada Assistance Plan and Established Program Financing and because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> The distribution of prior year adjustments and revenue guarantee payments are not available by province. The result, for the table, is that totals do not correspond to provincial breakdowns.

<sup>3</sup> The program has expired. The amount shown is in respect of prior taxation years.

<sup>4</sup> This program also involves a tax transfer made up of 13.5 personal and 1 corporation income tax points. Its value to provinces is shown below with the associated equalization. It should be noted that the latter is included under equalization in the table above.

Tax transfer:	38.9	7.7	73.8	54.8	731.1	1,299.6	113.7	100.4	256.3	385.0	3,061.3
Associated equalization:	35.1	8.3	36.3	36.7	91.8	—	21.9	23.8	—	—	253.9

\* Amount too small to be expressed.

<sup>5</sup> The total amount for Quebec includes the value of a personal income tax abatement of 6,857 points valued at \$350 million, to allow for comparison with other provinces.

<sup>6</sup> These relate to the three shared-cost programs being replaced with Established Programs Financing (\$94.5 million for hospital insurance, \$70.8 million for Medicare and \$159.0 million for post-secondary education).

<sup>7</sup> The amount for Quebec includes the value of a personal income tax abatement of 5 points valued at \$240 million, to allow for comparison with other provinces.

<sup>8</sup> Includes Nursing Homes, Young Offenders, Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, Blind and Disabled Persons Assistance.

<sup>9</sup> Includes grants under ARDA, special areas and FRED programs.





INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS  
OF THE VARIOUS  
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES  
CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO THE MINISTER  
RESPONSIBLE FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION





## *Agriculture Canada*

The Canada Department of Agriculture was established by the Act for the organization of the Department of Agriculture, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. Prior to 1867, there was a Bureau of Agriculture of the Province of Canada, and thus the department, in effect, predates Confederation by some fifteen years. The responsibilities of the Minister of Agriculture encompass all phases of the production and the processing and marketing of crops and livestock, from producers to consumers.

The Deputy Minister manages the department with the assistance of an Associate Deputy Minister and five Assistant Deputy Ministers who have responsibility for separate programs — research, economics, production and marketing, health of animals, and food systems, which involves cross-department planning and co-ordination. A number of departmental programs involve co-operation with provincial governments.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by the department's Research Branch. The extensive investigations of soils, plants, animals, food, and pests and diseases are problem-oriented. The branch's research program is carried out at over 40 establishments across Canada. The research units co-operate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department. Research in animal diseases is carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Health of Animals Branch. The Economics Branch and the Canadian Grain Commission also have research programs.

The Economics Branch contributes the social science component, primarily economics, required to provide comprehensive departmental policies and programs for developing Canada's agriculture and food sector. In its work the branch defines economic problems; identifies economic opportunities; provides economic analysis of proposed agricultural policies and programs; prepares outlook information; conducts research relevant to government programs and policy issues; and operates certain national economic programs for agriculture.

The Health of Animals Branch maintains an animal health service to help safeguard human health and to ensure the supply of wholesome meat to the public. The programs it undertakes promote animal diseases research and control, ensure the humane slaughter of food animals, and enforce

meat inspection regulations. The activities of this branch include intraprovincial meat inspection under agreements with some provinces, and the rabies indemnification program.

The Production and Marketing Branch establishes and administers policies designed to protect agricultural crops from the ravages of insects and diseases, to improve agricultural production, to ensure the reliability of many goods and services used by farmers, and to regulate the quality and condition of agricultural products offered to consumers. The work of the branch is organized according to commodity group or function, and some programs involve setting and maintaining national standards for products. Programs carried out by the Production and Marketing Branch in co-operation with provinces include grants to fairs and exhibitions and certain national organizations, 4-H club grants, and compensation for crop loss on account of adverse weather conditions.

The foregoing are only a few of the programs administered by the Canada Department of Agriculture. There are others which involve the provinces, or to a lesser extent, the municipalities. The Canadian Grain Commission, for instance, having responsibility for certain grain terminals, makes grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes. The Canadian Grain Commission has general supervision over grain handling in Canada and establishes and maintains standards of quality to ensure a dependable commodity for domestic and export markets. The Commission supervises the weighing of grain in licensed terminal and transfer elevators, officially inspects grain, conducts basic and applied research on grains and oilseeds, publishes statistics on the handling of grain by the licensed elevator system and operates and maintains five inland terminals and one port terminal elevator. A crop insurance program to provide stability of income is administered by the provinces, in co-operation with the department.

Several boards and agencies are also associated with the Canada Department of Agriculture. Some of these are responsible for price stabilization and support, or the marketing of various products. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning these activities. The agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission, the Farm Credit Corporation, the Canadian Livestock Feed Board, the National Farm Products Marketing Council, the Agricultural Products Board and the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

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**AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION LOANS**

(Part of the Production and Marketing Program)

**Administered By:**

Livestock Division, Production and Marketing Branch

**Purpose:**

The program makes available loans to finance the construction of multi-purpose exhibition buildings, improvement of exhibition facilities, and provision of accommodation for a variety of community activities, including meetings, entertainment, sports and recreation.

**Authority:**

Funds are approved under the Appropriation Acts as needed, in accordance with the Agricultural Exhibition Loans Order.

**Time Frame:**

The Agricultural Exhibition Loans Program will continue indefinitely. Loans made under the program will have terms not exceeding thirty years as determined by the Minister of Agriculture.

**Financing and Operation:**

Loans from the federal government are available, on application, to exhibition corporations recognized under a provincial Agricultural Associations Act or provincial Agricultural Societies Act. These loans must be applied to the construction or improvement of multi-purpose exhibition facilities. As a safeguard to the federal government, the exhibition corporation has a co-signer to the loan agreement, a provincial or municipal guarantor, which unconditionally guarantees the payments (principal and interest) under the agreement.

Loans are made to cover a portion of the approved capital costs of the project, up to 90 per cent, at the discretion of the Minister of Agriculture. The approved capital costs include:

1. amounts paid for the design and supervision of construction
2. amounts paid to contractors for work on the project;
3. amounts paid for materials other than those provided by contractors;
4. amounts paid for legal services;
5. interest payable during the period of construction; and
6. such other costs as may be approved by the Minister.

The loan is advanced as needed, but only after the portion of the approved capital costs not covered by the loan has been expended. The borrower submits an application to the Minister for each advance, setting forth the cost, less any holdbacks, of the work completed for which the advance is

requested. The interest rate applicable to each separate advance is the market yield of the appropriate Government of Canada bond issues plus one eighth of one per cent.

**Payments:**

Loans made under the Agricultural Exhibition Loans Order  
(1971) up to December 31, 1976.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Exhibition Location</i>	<i>Amount of Loan (\$000)</i>	<i>Totals (\$000)</i>
Nova Scotia	Pictou	242	282
	Bridgewater	40	
New Brunswick	Ste Marie de	85	85
	Kent		
Quebec	Ste. Hyacinthe	1,057	2,252
	Chicoutimi	1,195	
Ontario	Stratford	230	230
Manitoba	Manitou	100	245
	MacGregor	95	
	Teulon	50	
Saskatchewan	Lloydminster	150	543
	Moose Jaw	150	
	Swift Current	243	
	Yorkton	1,500	
Alberta	Calgary	10,000	22,222
	Dewberry	25	
	Edmonton	10,000	
	Glendon	50	
	Grande Prairie	50	
	Holden	155	
	Lamont	202	
	Lethbridge	312	
	Mayerthorpe	100	
	New Sarepta	140	
	Redwater	380	
	Smoky Lake	200	
	Spruce Grove	455	
	Vermilion	70	
	Vilna	83	
British Columbia	Duncan	10	510
	Kamloops	500	

24,117

The 1977-78 Estimates allocate a further \$5 million for Agricultural Exhibition Loans this fiscal year.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director,  
Livestock Division,  
Production & Marketing Branch,  
Canada Department of Agriculture,  
Sir John Carling Building,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5



**Officer responsible:**

F.E. Payne, Director,  
Livestock Division,  
Production & Marketing Branch,  
Canada Department of Agriculture,  
Sir John Carling Building,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel.: 994-9555

**CANFARM**

(Canadian Farm Management Data System)

**Administered By:**

CANFARM Division of the Economics Branch

**Purpose:**

The Canfarm Program is intended to further the development of profitable farming in Canada through the operation of a computerized farm accounting and management information system. The program is designed to help farmers do their accounting, detect financial and production problem areas in their enterprises, and evaluate alternative courses of action. In addition to farm records and farm planning services, CANFARM operates a data bank to provide information useful in agricultural research, extension work and policy development.

**Authority:**

Under the mandate of the Canada Department of Agriculture

**Time Frame:**

CANFARM is a continuing program. It was begun in 1969 and developed to its operational phase during 1971.

**Financing and Operation:**

CANFARM is a co-operative effort of the federal government, provincial departments of agriculture, six agricultural universities, three chartered banks, and various farmer organizations and agri-businesses.

Federal responsibility and funding relate to the provision of services and facilities for common needs:

1. system research and development;
2. processing and distribution of output;
3. development of training programs for Contact Agents;
4. servicing the various co-operating and affiliated agencies;
5. national promotion and publicity;

6. control of the data base and effective retrieval of data; and

7. financing the CANFARM Service Agency.

The Department of Agriculture provides funds to meet the cost of administration, research and development, and operation.

Provincial, university, bank and agri-business responsibilities and funding relate to the system by which CANFARM services are delivered to individual farmers. Their inputs consist of:

1. local and regional promotion and publicity;
2. instruction of farmers in the recording of CANFARM data;
3. reviewing data submitted for completeness and accuracy;
4. assisting farmers in interpreting and using output reports.

Information supplied by individual farmers provides the foundation of the CANFARM system. The farmer enters and codes his financial and physical data in such a manner that they can be processed and analyzed by computer. He makes this data available for use subject to certain confidentiality restrictions.

The output of CANFARM is information which provides a basis for planning and decision making. This information is provided in useful forms to the co-operating agencies and to participating farmers.

**Payments:**

Under this program no money is transferred from one level of government to another, apart from the remission of user fees, which are currently under revision. Operating costs are paid by the agencies carrying out that part of the program. Federal expenditures on CANFARM are currently running at about \$6 million annually.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Executive Director  
CANFARM Service Agency  
Guelph, Ont.

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. David H. Harrington  
Executive Director  
CANFARM Service Agency  
Box 1024  
Guelph, Ont. N1H 6N1

## CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES

### *Administered By:*

Health of Animals Branch

### *Purpose:*

In view of the fact that the number of veterinarians in the country is insufficient to meet the requirements of the livestock and livestock products industry and that the existing veterinary teaching facilities cannot accommodate all student applicants, the expansion of existing veterinary teaching facilities is to be undertaken in order to increase the number of graduating veterinarians.

### *Authority:*

The Department of Agriculture was given authority by Order in Council in April 1974 to enter into agreements with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. These were signed in July 1974.

### *Time Frame:*

The agreements will conclude with the completion of construction.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The agreements with the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan provide for a federal contribution of up to 50 per cent of the capital cost of enlarging the veterinary colleges in the respective provinces.

In the context of these agreements, construction shall mean the erection of (a) new building(s), or addition(s), extension(s) or alterations to existing building(s), together with necessary and related site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings, all for the sole and exclusive purpose of expanding or enlarging existing veterinary teaching facilities; but, for greater certainty, shall not mean commodities, goods, materials and supplies except those required for construction purposes.

In the case of the Quebec Veterinary College, the number of graduates is to be increased from 35 to 70 with the federal contribution of up to \$2,520,000.

In the case of the Ontario Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 80 to 120 with a federal contribution of up to \$2,880,000. By 1976, this maximum amount had been paid.

The Western College of Veterinary Medicine is to be increased from 50 to 90 graduates with a federal contribution of up to \$2,880,000.

As part of the agreement, each university agrees to accept in its faculty of veterinary medicine, as a minimum, the increased number of students indicated above at the entrance level, for at least ten years following the date of completion of the construction, unless fewer than that number of students apply for admission to the said faculty in any given year.

The amounts indicated above shall be payable in installments or otherwise in such times and at such amounts as the Government of Canada in its sole discretion shall determine. The universities are to supply, whenever and in the manner requested, satisfactory evidence of the progress of construction and the financial disbursements relative thereto.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Health of Animals Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

### *Payments:*

See table below.

Payments to the Provinces for Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

<i>Participating Province</i>	<i>Payments to-date</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>Contract Amount</i>
Quebec	\$1,064,549	\$823,090	\$241,459	Nil	\$2,520,000
Ontario	\$2,880,000	\$1,377,570	\$1,451,369	\$51,061	\$2,880,000
Saskatchewan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$2,880,000
Total	\$3,944,549	\$2,200,660	\$1,692,828	\$51,061	\$8,280,000

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. J.E. McGowan  
 Assistant Deputy Minister  
 Health of Animals Branch  
 Agriculture Canada  
 Sir John Carling Building  
 Carling Avenue  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5  
 Tel.: 994-9559

**CROP INSURANCE**

(Part of Production and Marketing Program).

**Administered By:**

Crop Insurance Division.

**Purpose:**

To provide stability of farmer income when crop losses occur by assisting the provinces in guaranteeing a level of production to cover out-of-pocket expenses. The federal government contributes a portion of premium costs and/or administrative costs; and the sharing of risk by way of loans or reinsurance, whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves.

**Authority:**

Crop Insurance Act  
 Crop Insurance Regulations  
 Federal-Provincial Agreements have been signed with all provinces.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuous program. Agreements are terminable on the expiration of five years from the day on which notice of intention to terminate is given, or by the mutual consent of the parties thereto. But notice of intention to terminate an Agreement shall not be given until after the expiration of five years from the day the agreement came into force.

**Financing and Operation:**

The costs of this program are shared on a Federal-Provincial-Farmer basis. The provinces operate the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The individual farmers pay 50% of the total premiums. For the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Newfoundland and New Brunswick, the federal and provincial governments each pay 25% of the premium costs and they share the total administrative costs on a 50/50 basis. For the other provinces the federal government contributes 50% of the total premium and the provinces pay the total administrative costs.

The contributions payable to a province under an Agreement are paid in respect of each year and shall be the amount specified in subsections (1.1) or (1.2) of Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1973 (a 1973 amendment to the Crop Insurance Act).

Advances on account of contributions may be made quarterly by the federal government to the province, upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expense incurred. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

**Payments:****Crop Insurance Payments to Provinces**

<i>Participating Provinces</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	—	7	12
Prince Edward Island	221	400	421
Nova Scotia	85	93	113
New Brunswick	—	89	51
Quebec	1,766	2,008	2,464
Ontario	3,869	5,671	5,838
Manitoba	2,765	4,419	5,271
Saskatchewan	14,578	19,739	24,400
Alberta	7,300	14,794	16,548
British Columbia	652	1,056	1,338
Total	31,236	48,276	56,456

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
 Crop Insurance Division  
 Canada Department of Agriculture  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. Glenn Gorrell  
 Director  
 Crop Insurance Division  
 Sir John Carling Building  
 Carling Avenue  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel.: 994-5511



**FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ADJUSTMENT FUND:****Administered By:**

Agricultural Development Section, Farm & Rural Development Division, Economics Branch.

**Purpose:**

To assist farmers to upgrade their capacity to produce their own feed requirements by utilizing the funds saved through the revised rates of assistance on feed grains.

The provinces involved are British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. Programs will be developed jointly with the provinces so that each province may address the purposes deemed most appropriate in each case. The major thrust of programs will be to enhance the forage production capacity of the farms in the affected regions. Longer term research programs, such as sources on non-traditional feeds will be undertaken. Some funds will be allocated to the promotion of innovation.

**Authority:**

Cabinet Decisions 302-75 and 137-76.

Treasury Board Minute 747277.

**Time Frame:**

January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1981, with a further period until March 31, 1982 to process claims received prior to December 31, 1981.

**Financing and Operation:**

Funding is totally provided by the federal government. Programs are administered in cooperation with the respective provincial departments of Agriculture. Assistance will be directed mainly to on-farm projects. Applications will be screened initially by a local committee of provincial officials. Approval of applications will be the responsibility of a joint federal/provincial Management Committee. Payments will be made directly to farmers.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Chief, Agricultural Development Section,  
Farm and Rural Development Division,  
Economics Branch,  
Canada Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C5

**Officer Responsible:**

R.C. Bailey,  
Chief, Agricultural Development Section,  
Farm and Rural Development Division,  
Economics Branch,  
Canada Department of Agriculture,  
Sir John Carling Bldg.,  
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C5  
Tel.: 994-5571

**4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE****Administered By:**

Livestock Division of the Production and Marketing Branch

**Purpose:**

This program provides for the reimbursement, to any province, of 50 per cent of its expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H Clubs.

**Authority:**

The funds for this program are provided annually under the main Appropriation Act.

There are agreements with each province.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, subject to annual revision.

**Financing and Operation:**

4-H Clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The Clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living on farms. 4-H Club activities include the following subjects: the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50 per cent of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. As provincial claims must be submitted during the fiscal year, the total allotments have not always been completely utilized. Federal assistance is provided for the following items:

- prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days.
- the cost of providing club and project record books.



- travel by club members to, and prizes for provincial competitions.
- voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal grant is made towards the costs of maintaining the offices of the Council of 4-H Clubs, and for providing the salaries and travel expenses of council staff.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Director  
Livestock Division  
Production and Marketing Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. F.E. Payne  
Director, Livestock Division  
Production and Marketing Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel.: 994-9555

**FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR**

**Administered By:**

Livestock Division of the Production and Marketing Branch

**Purpose:**

This program provides for the reimbursement by the federal government, to all provinces except Ontario, of 75 per cent of the freight charges on exhibition livestock shipped to and from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

**Authority:**

This program rests on a federal-provincial agreement which originated in 1946-47 when the annual operating subsidy of \$35,000, guaranteed to the Royal Winter Fair in 1927 for 20 years, terminated. This master agreement covers all provinces except Ontario.

Funding is approved annually under the Appropriation Acts.

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

<i>Province</i>	<i>Yearly Allotment (\$)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$)</i>	<i>Yearly Allotment (\$)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$)</i>
Newfoundland	3,980	3,980	5,280	5,280
Prince Edward Island	3,600	3,600	3,600	2,476
Nova Scotia	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800
New Brunswick	4,860	4,860	4,860	4,860
Quebec	23,940	20,540	23,940	23,940
Ontario	68,220	68,220	68,220	68,220
Manitoba	15,480	15,480	21,180	12,724
Saskatchewan	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
Alberta	19,080	19,080	22,080	22,080
British Columbia	9,540	9,540	9,540	9,540
Total	\$180,000	\$176,500	\$190,000	\$180,420

There is a total annual allotment of \$190,000 available to the provinces for 4-H activities

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

**Financing and Operation:**

The freight charges on carlots of livestock assembled and shipped to the Royal Winter Fair, and on carlots returning to points of origin, are originally paid by the provincial Department of Agriculture concerned. Reimbursement of 75 per cent of the freight charges paid, is made upon submission by the province of a claim for the federal government's share. The claim must be accompanied by the original receipted freight bills, such bills being subject to audit for proper weights and rates.

Freight costs are shared by the federal government only on carload lots from a central collecting point in each province to Toronto and return. Federal assistance is not available to Ontario where the fair is held.

Freight on carlot movement of poultry, the transportation of wagons, and the costs of feed, handlers, etc., are not eligible for sharing by the federal government under the program.

**Payments:**

Payments to the Provinces for Freight Assistance to the Royal Winter Fair

Province	Expenditures (\$) 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Prince Edward Island	2,943	5,110	5,962
Nova Scotia	773	2,727	2,260
New Brunswick	1,504	1,304	1,415
Quebec	5,772	8,020	8,124
Manitoba	12,277	27,510	26,373
Saskatchewan	9,002	15,112	16,737
Alberta	5,013	10,424	5,146
British Columbia	8,000	11,714	7,149
Total	\$45,284	\$81,921	\$73,166

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Livestock Division  
Production and Marketing Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

**Officer Responsible:**

F.E. Payne,  
Director, Livestock Division  
Production and Marketing Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel.: 994-9555

**INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION**  
(Domestic Meat Inspection)

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants which engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

**Administered By:**

Meat Inspection Division, Health of Animals Branch

**Purpose:**

This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants which are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

**Authority:**

The Canada Department of Agriculture has been given authority by Order in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this Domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

**Time Frame:**

The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on twelve months' notice.

**Financing and Operation:**

All plants which are preparing meat for interprovincial trade or for export from Canada are required to meet federal standards and must operate under full federal inspection. Subject to Ministerial discretion, plants meeting federal standards in regard to construction and facilities are entitled to full federal inspection. There is no charge for this service.

Some provinces provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants which only engage in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces which did provide such a provincial meat inspection service and others which did not provide such a service signed

agreements with Agriculture Canada to provide such a service for the provinces.

The costs for such a service are refunded by the provincial governments to Agriculture Canada. The agreements provide for an annual review of the costs to approximate the actual costs of inspection services of Agriculture Canada.

#### **Payments:**

Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

<i>Participating Province</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$000)</i>
Nova Scotia	7.3	10.8	12.2
Manitoba	29.5	27.5	30.9
Saskatchewan	38.6	38.7	39.8
New Brunswick	—	—	0.4
Total	75.4	77.0	83.3

#### **For Further Information:**

General:

Meat Inspection Division  
Health of Animals Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9

Officer Responsible:

Dr. A. Anzengruber  
Chief, Federal-Provincial and Import Programs  
Meat Inspection Division  
Health of Animals Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
S.B.I. Building  
2323 Riverside Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9

#### **MOVEMENT OF BREEDING EWES**

(Part of the Production and Marketing Program)

#### **Administered By:**

Livestock Division of the Production and Marketing Branch

#### **Purpose:**

The activity assists in the moving of breeding ewes from areas of surplus to areas of deficient sheep production. It also fosters the utilization of breeding stocks of known genetic characteristics and demonstrated performance.

#### **Authority:**

The activity operates under the Canada Department of Agriculture's mandate and receive funding approved in the Appropriations Acts of 1972.

#### **Time Frame:**

The term of this activity was set at three years, ending March 31, 1974, and has since been renewed for an indefinite period.

#### **Financing and Operation:**

The federal government shares equally with provincial governments in the costs of transporting breeding ewes. Provincial Departments of Agriculture make the actual payments for freight expenses to individuals who ship ewes. The provinces then forward detailed certified statements of transportation costs to the federal Department of Agriculture for auditing and payment of the federal share. No maximum amount per recipient is specified but payments of shipping costs are limited to a maximum contribution by Canada of \$3.00 per head.

#### **Payments:**

<i>Province</i>	<i>Expenditures 1974-75 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$000)</i>
Manitoba	—	—	.65
Quebec	—	—	3.0
Nova Scotia	1.0	.7	1.2
Ontario	2.6	3.6	7.4
New Brunswick	1.3	3.3	—
Alberta	1.6	—	—
British Columbia	.7	.35	1.5
Total	7.2	7.95	13.75

#### **For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Livestock Division  
Production and Marketing Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

F.E. Payne  
Director, Livestock Division  
Production and Marketing Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Sir John Carling Building  
Carling Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel.: 994-9555

## **RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM** (Part of the Health of Animals Program)

### **Administered By:**

Animal Contagious Diseases Division of Health of Animals Branch

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of these payments is to assist the provinces in the establishment of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

### **Authority:**

This program is under the general departmental mandate.

### **Rabies Indemnification Regulations**

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba.

### **Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

### **Financing and Operation:**

Under sections 3 and 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act, Statutes of Canada, 1975-5-6, Chapter 86, the Minister of Agriculture may order living animals to be slaughtered and provide compensation to owners in respect of these animals. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies infection in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the Animal Disease and Protection Act in regard to rabies.

Consequently, the provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two fifths of the amounts paid by them. The federal government will reimburse the provinces up to a maximum per head of \$200 for cattle, \$140 for horses, and \$40 for sheep, swine and goats.

In order to receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by the following documents:

1. evidence that payment to the owner has been made;
  2. a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died as a result of rabies;
- and

3. the inspector's valuation of the animal.

### **Payments:**

Payments to the Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

<i>Participating Provinces</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>		
	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>
New Brunswick	—	—	28.00
Quebec	14,771.60	10,030.40	4,304.00
Ontario	63,644.40	77,098.40	74,984.00
Saskatchewan	2,203.60	690.00	1,943.60
Alberta	—	80.00	—
Manitoba	4,378.80	1,830.00	2,948.00
Total	\$84,998.40	\$89,728.80	\$84,208.00

(The 1977-78 Estimates are for \$100,000, but because of the nature of the program they are not broken down by provinces.)

### **For Further Information:**

#### **General:**

Director  
Animal Contagious Diseases Division  
Health of Animals Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9

#### **Officer Responsible**

Dr. A.E. Lewis  
Director  
Animal Contagious Diseases Division  
Health of Animals Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
2323 Riverside Drive  
S.B.I. Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9

Tel.: 998-9190

## **RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS** (Part of the Research Program)

### **Administered By:**

Finance and Administration Division, Research Branch

### **Purpose:**

Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote co-operation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal Research Station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.



Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at Canada Department of Agriculture's Research Station at Charlottetown; a New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office wing has been added to the federal Research Station at Fredericton; the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture will be housed in the new federal Research Station complex being built at Lethbridge; and agreement has been reached with the Province of Nova Scotia for the construction of a joint federal-provincial building being planned for Kentville. These facilities are built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also occupy surplus federal space on a rental basis at: St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; L'Assomption and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, Kapuskasing and Vineland, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George and Summerland, B.C.

**Authority:**

Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

**Time Frame:**

The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

**Financing and Operation:**

The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided.

Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

**Payments:**

As outlined above.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Finance and Administration  
Research Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6

Tel.: 994-5860

**SMALL FARM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

The Economics Branch of the federal Department of Agriculture provides overall policy direction and support for the program. The central component of the program, the Land Transfer Plan, is administered separately by the Farm Credit Corporation (FCC). Counselling and information services are provided for the program by provincial departments of agriculture under agreements with the federal government.

**Purpose:**

Expenditures under the Small Farm Development Program are made to help those farmers who wish to take advantage of alternative rewarding opportunities or to retire from farming and, at the same time, to assist other farmers who wish to purchase small farms that become available under the program in order to develop more profitable farm businesses. Six federal-provincial agreements provide for federal financial assistance to support program counselling and information services.

**Authority:**

Appropriation Acts

Federal-provincial agreements are in effect with all provinces except Newfoundland.

**Time Frame:**

The program was authorized by Order-in-Council, June 29, 1972. The federal-provincial agreements signed since then have been made for five-year periods with provision for renewal or extension in those provinces that signed in the early stages of the program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the Land Transfer Plan, grants are available to vendors of small farms that are not capable of returning a satisfactory level of income for their owners and which fall

below set dollar value ceilings established under federal-provincial agreements. To qualify for a grant the vendor must, among other things, have been primarily dependent upon farming for his livelihood and sell his farm to someone who will operate it as part of a consolidated unit. The grant is available, in the form of cash or an annuity, in the amount of \$1500 plus 10% of the sale price of the farm up to a maximum of \$3500. If the farm is sold through the Farm Credit Corporation, the vendor may retain ownership or use of the farm home and building site, provided the purchaser is agreeable, and still qualify for the grant. Counselling and information services provided under the program are directed to small scale, low-income farmers who are reliant on farming for a significant part of their income.

Also, under the Land Transfer Plan, credit is available to small-scale farmers who buy farms that become available under the program (i.e. on which vendor grants are paid). This credit is provided by the Farm Credit Corporation via an agreement for sale with the purchaser. On purchases up to \$20,000 the down payment may be as low as \$200. Purchasers will, in addition, have to pay applicable legal costs. On farms sold under the program for more than \$20,000, the down payment is \$200 plus 50% of the amount of the purchase over and above \$20,000. Farmers eligible for special credit must have productive assets of less than \$75,000 and become principally engaged in farming after the loan is made. The repayment terms of special credit are the same as for loans extended under the Farm Credit Act.

Rural counselling services are available under the program for farmers wishing to retire or take up a non-farm occupation or enterprise on either a full-time or part-time basis. These services can assist farmers with retirement planning, relocation problems, information on other government programs, and personal or family problems. Such services are provided by provincial departments of agriculture in co-operation and agreement with the federal government.

Farm management advisory services are available for those small-scale farmers who wish to improve their farming enterprise. Farm management consultants can advise farmers on sources and uses of credit, profitability of alternate enterprises or particular production practices, ways and means of expanding the farm business, taxation, and farm business arrangements. The farm management services also ensure that participating farmers have access to up-to-date information on farming technology by keeping them in touch with production specialists and other extension personnel as required. Like the rural counselling services, farm management services are provided by provincial departments of agriculture in co-operation and agreement with the federal government.

To facilitate the operation of counselling services, federal

staff have been seconded to some provincial governments to carry out field activities. A total of about 55 employees are involved in this arrangement.

The federal government originally approved \$150 million for the Small Farm Development Program. As of March 31, 1977, \$44.68 million had been voted by Parliament, and, of this, \$19.9 million had been utilized. A total of 6,262 farmers had received vendor grants and 692 had received special credit.

Federal expenditures for the counselling and information services totalled \$7.1 million as of March 31, 1977. Activity under this part of the program is expected to increase somewhat in the future and expenditures will be correspondingly higher.

**Payments:**

All grants and credit under this program are made directly by the federal government to farmers.

**For Further Information:**

Dr. K.J. McKenzie  
Chief,  
Small Farm Development Section,  
Economics Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Sir John Carling Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel.: 994-5571

J.M. Day  
Director, Lending  
Farm Credit Corporation  
Halldon House  
2255 Carling Avenue  
Box 6309, Postal Station "J"  
Ottawa, Ontario K2A 3W9

Telephone: 996-7931

**AGRICULTURE  
(Canadian Dairy Commission)**

**DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Canadian Dairy Commission

**Purpose:**

The Dairy Program has the objective of achieving a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair

return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market, thereby providing consumers with an ample supply of high quality dairy products.

**Authority:**

Canadian Dairy Commission Act

Agricultural Stabilization Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements on "market-sharing quotas" with the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

**Time Frame:**

This program was at first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Dairy support is provided by the Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of manufactured dairy products; and
2. through direct subsidy payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for dairy producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the Commission's offer-to-purchase program for the main manufactured dairy products, mainly butter and skim milk powder.

Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid with interest by the proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board towards the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold.
2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the Commission; and
3. levies to finance export assistance is collected by provincial milk marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to manufacturing milk shipments made under market-sharing quotas since 1970, and on fluid milk since 1977.

Direct subsidies are paid on all qualifying deliveries within market-sharing quota to producers of manufacturing milk and cream. These subsidies are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market-sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, subsidy payments are made only on shipments which fall within market requirements. A within-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to equalize prices between the domestic and export markets. There is a higher over-quota levy to serve as a discouragement to production in excess of market (quota) requirements.

**Payments:**

Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were \$263.0 million in 1976-77 and are estimated at \$266.0 million for 1977-78. Other income in 1974-75 amounted to about \$20 million, 60% of it from producer levies.

The following table shows the subsidy payments made to producers in the different provinces in the fiscal years ending March 31, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977:

Direct Subsidies Paid to Canadian Dairy Producers

Province	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	\$3,241,625.08	\$3,357,195	\$3,628,347	\$3,900,479
Nova Scotia	1,784,874.32	2,055,743	2,489,257	2,900,356
New Brunswick	1,650,858.27	1,678,590	1,869,957	2,100,258
Quebec	114,914,162.17	117,410,050	130,375,521	126,315,519
Ontario	72,352,813.30	75,994,559	86,515,680	82,310,113
Manitoba	8,945,814.79	9,477,446	9,991,964	10,101,241
Saskatchewan	5,632,838.51	5,750,519	5,712,764	5,800,713
Alberta	15,265,718.58	16,016,526	17,380,890	17,302,126
British Columbia	5,874,008.19	6,750,718	7,898,289	8,100,995
Total	\$229,662,713.21	\$238,491,346	\$265,862,669	\$258,831,800

***For Further Information:*****General:**

Chairman  
Canadian Dairy Commission  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Z2

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. G. Choquette, Chairman  
Canadian Dairy Commission  
Pebb Building  
2197 Riverside Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Z2

Tel.: 998-9490



## *Communications*

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) telecommunications
- (b) the development and utilization generally of communication undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada. The Minister of Communications, in exercising her powers and carrying out her duties and functions shall:
  - (a) co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communication services for Canada, including the Post Office Department;
  - (b) promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communication systems and facilities for Canada;
  - (c) assist Canadian communication systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;
  - (d) plan and co-ordinate telecommunication services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;
  - (e) compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communication systems and facilities and of trends and developments in Canada and abroad relating to communication matters and
  - (f) take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communication matters.

The department comprises four sectors: Policy, Space Program, Research, and Services.

### **Policy Sector**

Responsibility for the overall formulation and implementation of departmental policy resides primarily with this sector. Subdivisions include the National Telecommunications (studies and planning for domestic systems development) International Telecommunications (studies, planning and negotiations in the international

telecommunications sphere, including arrangements for, and participation in, conferences) Economic Policy and Statistics; Social Policy and Programs; and Federal-Provincial Relations. Each of the five regional directors is concerned with radio licensing matters, and the policy of the electromagnetic spectrum.

### **Research Sector**

Responsibilities include the carrying out of research over a broad spectrum of the communications field, both in-house and through a system of university research contracts. It aids in the development of new communications systems, provides scientific advice to aid in the formulation of departmental policy and seeks to ensure that an adequate level of communications research and development capability is maintained in Canada. The department's own principal research facility is the Communications Research Centre, near Ottawa. Other responsibilities include research policy and planning; radio and radar research, and technology and systems research and development.

### **Space Program Sector**

In 1974, all space and space-related activities were grouped into one sector and include the Communications Technology Satellite; relations with Telesat Canada and other agencies and departments concerned with space, development of new space systems and applications.

### **Services Sector**

The fourth sector of the department includes the Telecommunications Regulatory Service, which plans and implements the regulation of the radio spectrum. Also included are central services such as personnel, finance and administration; legal services, information services; and bilingualism programs. Security and communications support services and the Government Telecommunications Agency, which plans and runs telecommunications services for the federal government, also form part of the area.

### **Communications**

HERMES PROGRAM (COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SATELLITE)  
SYMPHONIE SATELLITE PROGRAM

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## **HERMES PROGRAM (COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SATELLITE)**

### ***Administered By:***

Space Program

### ***Purpose:***

To develop the capability in Canada to produce and use the new generation of high power communication satellites in the 12/14 GHz band. Several experimenters, including some under provincial jurisdiction, are using HERMES to investigate provision of new communication services with such satellites.

### ***Authority:***

As directed in an Order-in-Council, the Department of Communications is providing use of the satellite system to experimenters. Based on the recommendations of an independent experiment selection committee, arrangements were made between DOC and individual experimenters for their participation in the program.

### ***Time Frame:***

Experiments with the satellite started early in 1976. Planned for two years, they will probably continue for a third.

### ***Financing and Operation:***

The Department of Communications is providing the satellite and the system of earth terminals. It has provided funds to some universities, private institutions, and provincial departments to carry out the experimental program.

### ***For Further Information:***

General

Dr. B.C. Blevis,  
DGSTA/DOC,  
Communications Research Centre,  
P.O. Box 11490,  
Station H,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K2H 8S2

Tel.: 596-9332

Office responsible

Mr. N.G. Davies,  
Director, SCOPO,  
Communications Research Centre,  
P.O. Box 11490,  
Station H,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K2H 8S2

Tel.: 596-9215

## **SYMPHONIE SATELLITE PROGRAM**

### ***Administered By:***

Space Program

### ***Purpose:***

To provide facilities for Canadian experimenters, including provincial governments, to carry out transatlantic communication experiments of technical or social nature, using the Franco-German satellite Symphonie.

### ***Authority:***

The Canadian coordinator has been appointed by DOC following an exchange of letters with the French and German executive secretaries of the Symphonie program office.

### ***Time Frame:***

1975-1980 (exact time of completion depending on satellite life).

### ***Financing and Operation:***

Supply, transportation and operation of a suitable earth station undertaken by DOC together with Teleglobe Canada.

### ***Payments:***

No direct payments involved.

### ***For Further Information:***

Director General, Space Programs  
Department of Communications  
300 Slater Street  
Journal North Building  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0C8

## *Regional Economic Expansion*

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) has primary responsibility for the federal government's efforts to overcome regional economic disparity. In this respect, DREE is the co-ordinator of federal efforts in the regional development area.

The Department draws most of the authority for its activities from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act and the Regional Development Incentives Act (RDIA). In addition, when the Department was formed in 1969 it was made responsible for the Agriculture and Rural Development Act and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Since then it has also been given authority for a number of other programs aimed at promoting regional development.

In 1972-73, the Department undertook a major policy review resulting in a new framework for regional development policy emphasizing the pursuit of developmental opportunities affecting slow-growth areas by means of the co-ordinated use of relevant federal and provincial programs. The approach most frequently used for implementing the new strategy is generally through the General Development Agreements.

The General Development Agreements (GDAs), which were signed in 1974 with all provinces except Prince Edward Island contain basic strategies with respect to regional development. Canada and the provinces seek to achieve a co-ordinated application of relevant federal and provincial policies and programs through continuing analysis and review of the economic and social circumstances of the province and the province's relationship to the regional and national economy.

The GDAs are ten-year agreements which are reviewed annually, in consultation with the province and other government departments, to review progress and to consider the implementation of new development initiatives.

The vehicles by which the strategies and objectives of the GDAs are to be met are subsidiary agreements, which are separate agreements signed with each province as a follow-up to the GDAs where initiatives are to be undertaken by both Canada and the province. Each sub-agreement has a financial limitation and a fixed cost-sharing arrangement with the province, with provisions for monitoring the implementation of programs and projects under the agreement. It also includes appropriate provisions regarding the evaluation of its operation to ensure consistency

with the objectives and strategies of the GDA. These agreements have been authorized under Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973, Vote 11 a. Wherever possible, DREE involves other federal government departments in order to take full advantage of the funding available through programs of all departments and consults with them to benefit from their expertise.

The Department is authorized to share in the cost of a sub-agreement with a province to these upper limits: 90%, Newfoundland; 80%, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 60%, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; 50%, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

To December 31, 1976, nine General Development Agreements and 63 sub-agreements had been signed; 10 of the sub-agreements had expired before the end of 1976.

While the pursuit of developmental opportunities has increasingly become the central element of regional development policy, some of the other regional development programs have been maintained.

Most of the Department's programs are funded jointly with the provinces. The federal assistance under DREE programs is usually provided through a cost-sharing formula that varies with the province and program involved. In some cases the financing consists of both contributions and loans. The only major exceptions are the Regional Development Incentives Program and some native peoples' programs, which are totally funded by DREE.

The Regional Development Incentives Act makes provision for incentives to support the establishment, modernization or expansion of manufacturing and processing industries and certain types of commercial facilities. Incentives may take the form of contributions or loan guarantees to increase or maintain employment opportunities in certain regions of Canada as identified by the Governor in Council.

The general policy review brought about a revision of the RDIA program, introducing specific province-wide areas of Canada identified for assistance — Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Quebec (excluding the Montreal-Hull corridor) and the northern part of Ontario. The revision was introduced by amendment to the Regulations effective April 1, 1974.



With the decentralization of DREE has come a new approach to planning with the provinces and to implementing the Department's programs. Previous to decentralization, joint planning committees composed of representatives of various provincial departments and agencies and of representatives from various divisions of the Department carried out planning with the provinces. Now each DREE provincial office is assigned a Director-General who oversees DREE programs in that province and coordinates other federal programs supportive of DREE's efforts from offices in the province's capital city. A continuous contact with provincial government counterparts thus results, and the dialogue on identifying development strategies and opportunities and assisting in their realization continues and grows.

The Department is now strongly represented in four regional offices at Moncton, New Brunswick; Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Each regional office is headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. This new decentralized approach has increased the Departmental presence in the regions and provided a better integration of functions. There is now an improved capacity to administer existing programs effectively — particularly the regional development incentives program — and to engage in the process of identifying and carrying out developmental activity under subsidiary agreements with each of the provinces.

With the decentralization process and the strengthening of regional and provincial operations completed, the role of the Ottawa-based organization is now essentially that of co-ordination and support.

## **Department of Regional Economic Expansion**

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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

Contact Regional Assistant Deputy Ministers and/or Provincial Directors-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list below).

*Atlantic Region*

Assistant Deputy Minister, Atlantic Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Assumption Place  
770 Main Street  
Moncton, New Brunswick E1C 8P9

*Newfoundland*

Director-General, Newfoundland  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Ashley Building, Peet Street  
St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3R9

*Prince Edward Island*

Director-General, Prince Edward Island  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Dominion Building  
97 Queen Street  
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 7M8

*Nova Scotia*

Director-General, Nova Scotia  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Centennial Building  
1660 Hollis Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1V7

*New Brunswick*

Director-General, New Brunswick  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Armstrong Building  
590 Brunswick Street  
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A6

*Quebec*

Assistant Deputy Minister, Quebec Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Stock Exchange Tower, Room 4328  
800 Victoria Square  
Montreal, Quebec H4Z 1E8

Director-General, Quebec  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
220 Grande Allée East, Suite 820  
Quebec, Quebec G1R 2J1

*Ontario*

Assistant Deputy Minister, Ontario Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion

Niagara Building, 6th Floor  
1300 Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1X3

Director-General, Ontario  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Court Holding Building  
233 South Court Street  
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 2X9

*Western Region*

Assistant Deputy Minister, Western Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Bessborough Tower, Room 814  
601 Spadina Crescent E.  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3G8

*Manitoba*

Director-General, Manitoba  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
400 - 3 Lakeview Building  
185 Carlton Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2V2

*Saskatchewan*

Director-General, Saskatchewan  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
204 Towne Square  
1919 Rose Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3P1

*Alberta*

Director-General, Alberta  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Financial Building, 8th Floor  
10621-100th Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 0B3

*British Columbia*

Director-General, British Columbia  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Bank of Commerce Building, Room 516  
1175 Douglas Street  
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2E1

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND****Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are to increase the number and quality of viable long-term employment opportunities and improve access to these opportunities by the people of Newfoundland and to increase opportunities for people to live in the area of their choice with improved real standards of living. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic development action to:

- 1) improve utilization of natural resources,
- 2) develop potentials arising out of the geographic location of Newfoundland in the North Atlantic,
- 3) maximize the retained values of activities in the province by increasing the capability of business in the province to participate on a viable basis in provincial, national, and international markets,
- 4) ensure that the Newfoundland labour force has the capability to benefit from and contribute fully to the initiatives to be undertaken, and
- 5) increase the capability of both public and private sectors in the province to identify and realize opportunities.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Newfoundland were in effect as of December 31, 1976.

Subject	Duration	(\$000)	
		Estimated Total Cost	Federal Share
Forestry	26/4/74 - 31/3/78	54,083	47,778
Gros Morne Park Area	28/5/74 - 31/3/78	15,139	13,625
Fisheries Marine Service Centre Program	15/10/74 - 31/3/77	12,000	10,800
Special Fish Plant Water System	15/10/74 - 31/3/77	6,130	5,517
Ocean Research and Development	23/5/75 - 31/3/79	4,910	4,419
St. John's Urban Region	23/7/75 - 31/3/80	68,000	51,000
Planning	22/6/76 - 31/3/81	6,385	4,000
Inshore Fisheries	22/6/76 - 31/3/81	3,891	3,502
Labrador Interim	3/12/76 - 31/3/80	11,160	9,819
Mineral Development	17/12/76 - 31/12/81	12,458	11,212 <sup>(1)</sup>
Highways 1976-78	22/6/76 - 31/3/78	38,000	34,200
<b>Total</b>		<b>232,156</b>	<b>195,872</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Shared equally between the Departments of Regional Economic Expansion and Energy, Mines and Resources.

**Payments:**

A total of \$46,332,000 was paid under the General Development Agreement to Newfoundland in 1975-76. This amount includes \$18,522,000 paid under the 1975-76 Highways Subsidiary Agreement which terminated March 31, 1976.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA****Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are:

- 1) encourage the expansion or maintenance of viable long-term employment opportunities and optimum quality of life within Nova Scotia,
- 2) increase the earned incomes of the people of Nova Scotia, and
- 3) assist in the development of a dynamic and creative provincial economy which will encourage the growth and stability of economic activity in the province.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Nova Scotia were in effect as of December 31, 1976.

Subject	Duration	(\$000)	
		Estimated Total Cost	Federal Share
Mineral Development	17/2/75 - 31/3/80	6,338	5,070
Metropolitan Halifax- Dartmouth Area Development	31/3/75 - 31/3/80	110,810	79,997
Strait of Canso Area Development	31/3/75 - 31/3/77	25,471	19,265
Planning	22/6/76 - 31/3/80	5,000	2,500
Agriculture	22/6/76 - 31/3/81	48,217	29,980
Industrial Development	22/6/76 - 31/3/81	16,289	13,031
<b>Total</b>		<b>212,125</b>	<b>149,843</b>

**Payments:**

A total of \$18,423,000 was paid under the General Development Agreement to Nova Scotia in 1975-76.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK****Objectives:**

The primary objective of this Agreement is to reduce the gap in earned income per capita between New Brunswick and the National Average. A further objective is that per capita incomes should be raised while minimizing net migration from the province. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic policies designed to:

- 1) increase the output and productivity of the primary industries,

Subject	Duration	(\$000)	
		Estimated Total Cost	Federal Share
Agricultural Development	17/2/75 - 31/3/77	8,736	6,989
Forestry	17/2/75 - 31/3/79	58,029	46,423
Industrial Development	17/2/75 - 31/3/79	30,228	24,182
Kent Region Pilot Project	17/2/75 - 31/3/77	3,151	2,521
King's Landing Historical Settlement	17/2/75 - 31/3/77	4,393	3,514
Saint John and Moncton Arterial Highways	17/2/75 - 31/3/79	44,700	31,290
Tourism	16/12/75 - 31/3/78	11,402	9,122
Planning	1/4/75 - 31/3/80	4,875	2,438
Minerals and Fuels	24/6/76 - 31/3/81	11,313	9,050
Highways 1976-77	1/4/76 - 31/3/77	12,000	9,000
Total		188,827	144,529

- 2) increase value-added in New Brunswick by processing local natural resources,

- 3) further diversify the economy into activities not based on natural resources, and

- 4) encourage the development of viable diversified communities.

The table on this page shows the Subsidiary Agreements with New Brunswick in effect as of December 31, 1976.

**Payments:**

A total of \$33,460,000 was paid under the General Development Agreement to New Brunswick in 1975-76. This amount includes \$8,692,000 paid under the 1975-76 Highways Agreement which terminated March 31, 1976, \$2,000 paid under the Miramichi Channel Study Agreement which terminated March 31, 1975 and \$536,000 paid under the 1974-75 Highways Agreement which terminated March 31, 1975.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-QUEBEC****Objectives:**

The general objectives of the Agreement are:

- 1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and to consolidate employment in the traditional sectors,
- 2) to improve the standard of living,
- 3) to reinforce the industrial and urban structure and promote the optimal development of the various regions,
- 4) to promote increased participation of Quebecois in their own development, and
- 5) to promote balanced development in Quebec in relation to the various regions of Canada.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Quebec were in effect as of December 31, 1976.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	
		<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
SIDBEC 1974-78 Expansion Plan	15/3/74 - 31/3/78	215,207 <sup>(1)</sup>	30,000
Key Highway Networks	13/9/74 - 31/3/79	134,175	80,505
Industrial Infrastructure	26/3/75 - 31/3/78	60,000	36,000
Forest Resources Access Roads	26/3/75 - 31/3/78	24,200	14,520
Agricultural Development	29/3/76 - 31/3/79	41,600	24,960
Industrial Research	29/3/76 - 31/3/77	2,000	1,000
Mineral Development	29/3/76 - 31/3/79	28,600	17,160
Establishment of a Bleached Kraft Pulp Mill at St. Félicien	21/4/76 - 31/3/80	50,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	30,000
Mirabel Airport Industrial and Commercial Park	16/6/76 - 31/3/79	13,292	7,975
<b>Total</b>		<b>569,074</b>	<b>242,120</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> This amount reflects the estimated cost of the fixed assets as per Annex B of the Subsidiary Agreement.

<sup>(2)</sup> The total cost of building the complex will be \$298,000,000 to be covered by financing from industry, the agreement fund and provincial agencies.

#### **Payments:**

A total of \$38,060,000 was paid under the General Development Agreement to Quebec in 1975-76.

#### **For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

#### **G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-ONTARIO**

#### **Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities and to sustain existing productive employment opportunities in those areas and sectors of Ontario which, relative to other areas and sectors of the province, are in need of special measures in order to

realize their development potential, with particular emphasis on disadvantaged and underperforming planning regions in the socio-economic terms,

2) to encourage socio-economic development in those areas of the province requiring special initiatives to permit the residents to contribute to and participate in the benefits of economic development, and

3) to reinforce policies and priorities of the province for regional development within Ontario insofar as they pertain to the areas and sectors identified in objective (1).

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Ontario were in effect as of December 31, 1976.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	
		<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
Cornwall Area	26/2/74 - 31/3/77	16,330	8,165
Northwestern Ontario	23/5/74 - 31/3/78	47,344	23,672
Dryden Development Infrastructure	24/3/75 - 31/3/77	3,201	1,600
Interim Northlands	7/7/75 - 31/8/77	428	214
Northeastern Ontario	25/3/76 - 31/12/79	17,129	8,564
Single-Industry Resource Communities: Phase I	18/10/76 - 31/3/80	15,754	7,877
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,186</b>	<b>50,092</b>

#### **Payments:**

A total of \$15,148,000 was paid under the General Development Agreement to Ontario in 1975-76.

#### **For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

#### **G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-MANITOBA**

#### **Objectives:**

This Agreement provides a new framework for action which can be jointly undertaken by the federal and provincial governments. It is aimed at increasing employment opportunities and living conditions to allow Manitobans to live in the region of their choice, and at encouraging socio-economic development in the northern portion of Manitoba to provide the people of the area with real



options and opportunities to contribute to and participate in economic development, to continue their own way of life with enhanced pride and purpose, and to participate in the orderly utilization of natural resources.

The main sectors identified in the G.D.A. as warranting special attention are: socio-economic development, particularly to increase options and opportunities for people in the North; agricultural production and processing; expansion of commercial, industrial and resource opportunities; and rural and urban development.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Manitoba were in effect as of December 31, 1976.

Subject	Duration	(\$000)	
		Estimated Total Cost	Federal Share
Planning	11/2/75 - 31/3/77	2,600	1,300
Mineral Exploration and Development	1/4/75 - 31/3/79	8,500	4,250 <sup>(1)</sup>
Northlands	15/9/76 - 31/3/81	138,749	96,009 <sup>(2)</sup>
Total		149,849	\$101,559

<sup>(1)</sup> Energy, Mines and Resources is providing \$2,525,000 of the federal share.

<sup>(2)</sup> The federal departments contributing to the agreement are:  
Manpower and Immigration (\$5.516 M)  
Transport Canada (\$7.5 M)  
Indian Affairs and Northern Development (\$14.993 M)  
Regional Economic Expansion (\$68 M)

#### **Payments:**

A total of \$12,116,000 was paid under the General Development Agreement to Manitoba in 1975-76. Of this amount \$11,843,000 was paid under the Manitoba Northlands Interim Agreement which terminated March 31, 1976.

#### **For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

## **G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN**

#### **Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are:

- 1) to accelerate economic development and job creation in the economy of Saskatchewan to encourage balanced development and realization of the development potential, and
- 2) to encourage socio-economic development required to provide an effective opportunity for people throughout Saskatchewan to contribute to and participate in the benefits from economic development.

The federal and provincial governments further agree to undertake action which will reflect priorities in respect of more specific objectives which are:

- a) to increase the aggregate economic growth of the provincial economy in order to increase employment opportunities, encourage balanced growth between rural and urban centres and help ensure a continuing, vibrant, dynamic society,
- b) to preserve and enhance the value of the province's natural resources and optimize the value added from processing and manufacturing of these resources,
- c) to diversify the province's economic base to reduce its dependency on primary production and thereby help stabilize the provincial economy,
- d) to increase the number, range and type of employment opportunities within the province in order to utilize more effectively the human resources of Saskatchewan, and
- e) to increase the opportunity for people in northern Saskatchewan to participate more fully in the social, cultural and economic life of the province.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Saskatchewan were in effect as of December 31, 1976.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Duration</i>	(\$000)	
		<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
Mineral Exploration and Development	21/6/74 - 31/3/78	4,350	2,175 <sup>(1)</sup>
Iron, Steel and Other Related Metal Industries	4/7/74 - 31/3/79	182,800	35,000
Interim Northlands	18/8/75 - 31/3/77	55,000	35,000 <sup>(2)</sup>
Planning	18/8/75 - 31/3/78	2,600	1,300
Qu'Appelle Valley	6/10/75 - 31/3/84	44,100	17,960 <sup>(3)</sup>
Total		288,850	91,435

<sup>(1)</sup> Shared equally by the Departments of Regional Economic Expansion and Energy, Mines and Resources.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Ministry of Transport will provide up to \$7,500,000 of the federal share.

<sup>(3)</sup> The federal departments contributing to the agreement are:  
Environment Canada (\$9 M)  
Indian Affairs and Northern Development (\$1.2 M)  
Industry, Trade and Commerce (\$0.9 M)  
Regional Economic Expansion (\$6.860 M)

#### **Payments:**

A total of \$9,584,000 was paid under the General Development Agreement to Saskatchewan in 1975-76.

#### **For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page.)

### **G.D.A. 1974 – CANADA-ALBERTA**

#### **Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are: to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities in areas or economic sectors of Alberta which relative to other areas or sectors in Alberta require special measures to realize development potential and promote balanced development among areas of Alberta and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development.

The objectives listed above conform to three basic goals. These are:

1. Economic Development including:
  - a) intensification of resource-based processing industries in areas where renewable or non-renewable resources exist but where special measures are required to encourage their full utilization, and
  - b) encouragement of community development in the non-major urban service centres and rural communities where natural and human resources for viable economic and social development exist through measures including assistance in the form of service and commercial developments when a need for such assistance has been established.
2. Socio-economic development including the provision of capital facilities such as housing, sewage and water systems, roads and other infrastructure required to take optimum advantage of economic development opportunities.
3. The third goal is understood in both the economic and socio-economic goals noted above: management of Alberta's natural mineral, forest and wildlife resources in order to facilitate achievement of optimum value from both non-renewable and renewable resources in the province.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Alberta were in effect as of December 31, 1976.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Duration</i>	(\$000)	
		<i>Estimated Total Cost</i>	<i>Federal Share</i>
Interim North	11/3/75 - 31/3/77	14,424	7,212
Nutritive Processing Assistance	11/3/75 - 31/3/80	17,000	8,500
1976-79 Northern Transportation	18/2/77 - 31/3/79	30,000	15,000 <sup>(1)</sup>
Total		61,424	30,712

<sup>(1)</sup> Cost shared equally by Regional Economic Expansion and Transport Canada. Although signed in February 1977, this agreement is retroactive to April 1, 1976.

#### **Payments:**

A total of \$4,701,000 was paid under the General Development Agreement to Alberta in 1975-76. This amount includes \$2,500,000 paid under the 1975-76 Northern Transportation Agreement which terminated March 31, 1976.

#### **For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page.)

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA****Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are: to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to these opportunities in areas or economic sectors of British Columbia which, relative to other areas or sectors of the province require special measures to realize development potential and promote balanced development among areas of British Columbia and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with British Columbia were in effect as of December 31, 1976.

Subject	Duration	(\$000)	
		Estimated Total Cost	Federal Share
Fort Nelson	23/9/75 - 31/3/78	7,000	3,000 <sup>(1)</sup>
1976-79 Western Northlands Highways	31/3/77 - 31/3/79 <sup>(2)</sup>	30,000	15,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Total		37,000	18,000

<sup>(1)</sup> Of this amount, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation may contribute \$1,100,000 through an eligible loan forgiveness and high cost assistance grant. Part of the proposed projects are also eligible for loan advances under the National Housing Act through C.M.H.C. in an estimated amount of \$1,436,000.

<sup>(2)</sup> Although signed in March 1977 this Agreement is retroactive to April 1, 1976.

<sup>(3)</sup> Federal costs are shared equally by DREE and MOT.

**Payments:**

A total of \$2,779,000 was paid under the General Development Agreement to British Columbia in 1975-76. This amount includes \$2,500,000 paid under the 1975-76 Northern Transportation Agreement which terminated March 31, 1976.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT (ARDA)****Administered By:**

A Joint Federal-Provincial Agricultural and Rural Development (ARDA) Committee for each participating province.

**Purpose:**

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act provides authority for the federal government to enter into cost-sharing agreements with the provinces on programs and projects designed to encourage increased opportunities for higher income and employment for people in rural regions. These programs and projects provide for the more efficient use and greater development of rural land, the conservation of water supplies, the improvement of the soil, diversification of rural economic activity, and provide help to people affected by land-use adjustment programs undertaken under each Agreement.

**Authority:**

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act.  
ARDA is now referenced as Revised Statutes of Canada 1970 CA-4.

**Time Frame:**

ARDA I was started in 1962, ARDA II in 1965, and ARDA III in 1970-71 and subsequently new ARDA 1975-77 Agreements were signed with Ontario and the four western provinces. ARDA III Agreements which were signed with nine provinces (except P.E.I. where the Comprehensive Development Plan is in operation) expired in 1975. The dates for the new 1975-77 Agreements follow:

	Signed	Duration
Ontario	August 7, 1975	April 1, 1975 - March 31, 1977
Manitoba	July 18, 1975	April 1, 1975 - March 31, 1977
Saskatchewan	August 31, 1975	April 1, 1975 - March 31, 1977
Alberta	August 18, 1975	April 1, 1975 - March 31, 1977
British Columbia	July 17, 1975	April 1, 1975 - March 31, 1977

**Financing and Operation:**

These Agreements provide for programs on the basis of 50-50 cost-sharing between the Federal and Provincial Governments with certain exceptions as detailed in the terms of agreement with each province. The implementation of a program or project under an Agreement is subject to prior joint approval by the Department and the province and also to authorization by the Federal Treasury Board. In each Agreement, Canada agrees to reimburse the province for expenditures made on approved programs and projects in such proportions as are provided for by the Agreement upon submission of a claim. In order to assist with the



interim financing of approved programs and projects, Canada may, if the province so requests make interim payments to the province.

#### **Payments:**

Payments to the Provinces Under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act Excluding Special ARDA  
( \$000 )

Province	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Newfoundland	794	1,726	1,535
Nova Scotia	2,975	5,509	3,157
New Brunswick	1,534	513	35
Quebec	6,195	5,676	4,899
Ontario	5,883	5,914	7,765
Manitoba	2,015	2,448	2,711
Saskatchewan	1,512	4,213	3,210
Alberta	2,499	2,003	1,346
British Columbia	1,426	924	2,335
Total	24,833	28,926	26,993

Note: Although the ARDA III Agreements expired on March 31, 1975 some commitments remain outstanding at December 31, 1976.

#### **For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

### **FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS UNDER THE FUND FOR RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT (FRED)**

#### **Administered By:**

Joint Federal-Provincial Committees in each of the participating Provinces.

#### **Purpose:**

To promote social and economic development in special rural development areas and to increase income and employment opportunities and raise living standards in those areas.

#### **Authority:**

The Fund for Rural Economic Development Act, 1966-67 C-41 and C-80 and the Revised Statutes of Canada 1970 CR-4.

#### **Time Frame:**

The Agreement with Prince Edward Island continues to March 31, 1984.

#### **Financing and Operation:**

Under the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED), agreements were signed with four provinces —

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba. (The Agreements with New Brunswick and Quebec expired in 1976).

1. Prince Edward Island — the P.E.I. Comprehensive Development Plan

2. Manitoba — the Interlake Plan

Federal-Provincial Committees are responsible for the overall administration of the plans in each province. These plans are cost-shared, with contributions and loans provided by the Federal Government. The Federal share payable by Canada varies from agreement to agreement.

1. The Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan — This Agreement is divided into phases. In Phase I (1969-75), the DREE expenditures in cost-shared projects amounted to just under \$100 million — about \$81.9 million in DREE contributions, and \$13.7 million in DREE loans.

Phase II, covering the five-year period from April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980, was signed October 23, 1975, although funding was committed for only the first two years. DREE's commitment for the first two years of Phase II was \$70 million.

The Manitoba Interlake Plan — Canada's expected expenditures under the Agreement totaled \$49,562,000. Of this amount, DREE was to contribute a maximum of \$30,606,000 and Manpower and Immigration planned expenditures of \$18,956,000 in the area. The Manitoba commitment to programs and projects under the Plan was \$35,523,000.

In these Agreements, Canada reimburses the province for expenditures made by the province on development programs and projects. Canada may make annual advance payments upon request by the province, based on an estimated cost to the province for the year, on one or more programs or projects, or Canada may make interim progress payments at regular intervals based on claims by the province of estimated work done to date.

#### **Payments:**

Payments to Provinces Under the Comprehensive Development Agreements Contributions and Loans  
( \$000 )

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Prince Edward Island	17,614	22,221	32,867
New Brunswick	6,823	7,406	8,004
Quebec	33,627	21,442	13,944
Manitoba	2,193	1,676	1,852
Total	60,257	52,745	56,667

Although the FRED Agreements with New Brunswick and Quebec have expired in 1976, commitments remain in those two provinces for projects not completed.



## PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT

### *Administered By:*

This program is administered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration located in Regina, Saskatchewan, and through such arrangements as may be agreed with the provinces for particular projects. (See, for example, the Agricultural Service Centres Agreement, described in a separate section.)

### *Purpose:*

The purpose of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (PFRA) is to provide for the undertaking of projects to rehabilitate the drought and soil drifting areas in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These projects are designed to promote, within the region, systems of farm practice, tree culture, water supply, and land utilization which result in greater economic security for the area residents.

### *Authority:*

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The PFRA (with amendments consolidated) is now R.S. 1970 CP-17.

### *Time Frame:*

Continuing.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Under the PFRA, the Department may enter into Agreements with each of the three provinces, municipalities or individuals with respect to carrying out the general purpose of the Act. Under the legislation the PFRA administration operates community pastures; provides assistance for the conservation and development of community water supplies; constructs and operates irrigation systems; and constructs and maintains major water projects for the conservation and development of water systems.

Considerably amended since it was first commenced, the current emphasis of the PFRA program is on implementing adjustment and development programs such as the Agricultural Services Centres Agreement described in a separate section. From its headquarters in Regina, the PFRA administration administers some 96 community pastures, in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and has installed a total of approximately 100,000 small dams and irrigation dugouts since 1935.

In 1975-76 PFRA operating costs were about \$15.7 million and capital expenditures were about \$11.0 million. Another \$4.1 million was expended in loan funds.

To fulfill the above functions, the PFRA administration is

divided into three divisions: Land Use Service, Water Development Service; and, Engineering Service.

### *Payments:*

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Program Expenditures (Other than for Agricultural Service Centres)  
((\$000))

Province	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Manitoba	1,045	2,868	1,809
Saskatchewan	2,249	3,392	3,254
Alberta	4,835	4,707	1,836
Total	8,129	10,967	6,899

### *For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

## AGRICULTURAL SERVICE CENTRES AGREEMENTS

### *Administered By:*

Joint Federal-Provincial Implementation Committees and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (described in a separate section).

### *Purpose:*

The Agricultural Service Centres program was introduced to develop water supply and sewage disposal in selected communities on the prairies which function as major service centres for the surrounding agricultural areas.

### *Authority:*

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The PFRA (with amendments consolidated) is now R.S. 1970 CP-17.

### *Time Frame:*

(As amended)

The Agreement with Manitoba continues to August 1, 1981.

The Agreement with Saskatchewan continues to July 31, 1981.

The Agreement with Alberta continues to September 14, 1982.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Under the original agreements, the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) constructs water and sewer facilities in agricultural service centres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta on the basis of a 50 per cent loan to the province and a 50 per cent contribution. In Manitoba, the maximum commitment by the Department

of Regional Economic Expansion was \$10 million and no one centre may receive more than \$2.5 million. In Saskatchewan, the maximum Department of Regional Economic Expansion commitment was \$10 million, and no one centre may receive more than \$2.5 million. In Alberta, \$6 million was provided under the agreement while no one centre will receive more than \$1.5 million.

A joint Federal-Provincial Implementation Committee for each province has overall responsibility for the administration and control of projects. PFRA will be responsible for making all necessary arrangements for the construction of the projects. After the completion of the project, the local authority for the centre concerned takes on the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the project.

#### **Amendments:**

The Agreements were amended (federal authority P.C. 1975-8/1054 dated May 6, 1975) to provide additional funds and to extend by 4 years the terms of these agreements. Estimated additional DREE costs will be \$18 million for Saskatchewan centres, \$10 million for Manitoba centres, \$4 million for Alberta centres. Half the additional costs are recoverable from the provinces as loans.

#### **Payments:**

Expenditures for Agricultural Service Centres Capital Expenditures plus  
Loans  
(\$000)

Province	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Manitoba	788	1,642	1,536
Saskatchewan	670	3,060	4,268
Alberta	16	962	2,396
Total	1,474	5,664	8,200

#### **For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

### **METROPOLITAN AREA GROWTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

#### **Administered By:**

A Board of Directors and the federal and provincial Ministers.

#### **Purpose:**

To invest in profitable business operations that will stimulate the employment of people and resources in, and the economic development of, the Halifax-Dartmouth Special Area.

#### **Authority:**

Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act and Order in Council P.C. 1972-13/2307

#### **Time Frame:**

Continuing

#### **Financing and Operation:**

Metropolitan Area Growth Investments Limited is jointly owned and controlled by the Federal Government and the Province of Nova Scotia. The objective is to combine a substantial pool of equity capital with high-quality business management. Most of the business of the company is conducted through subsidiary corporations purchased or established for the purpose. The corporation is limited to investing only in businesses centered in the Halifax-Dartmouth area.

The Corporation has authorized equity share capital of \$20 million, divided into 20,000 shares of \$1,000 each. All the shares are held by the two Governments: 14,999 by Nova Scotia and 5,001 by the Federal Government.

The agreement provides for direct Federal investment of \$5 million in the shares of the Corporation and a loan to the province of a further \$5 million for use by the province in purchasing its shares.

The Corporation is eligible for incentive assistance under the Regional Development Incentives Act but will receive no special consideration that is not available to any private corporation.

#### **Payments:**

As described above

#### **For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

### **LAND SURVEYING AND MAPPING AGREEMENTS**

#### **Administered By:**

Two agreements have been signed, one with the Province of Newfoundland and one with the Council of Maritime Premiers which covers the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Each agreement is administered by a joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee.

#### **Purpose:**

For each agreement, the purpose is to prepare a land titles registration information system.

**Authority:**

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

**Time Frame:**

1. Newfoundland — continuing to March 31, 1978 (as per amendment no. 1 of March 31, 1977)
2. Council of Maritime Premiers — continuing to March 31, 1978

**Financing and Operation:**

Each agreement involves a multi-phase program whose final objective is to implement a computer-accessible land registration information system. The objective of Phase I is to complete a coordinated system of control surveys. Phase II efforts are directed toward large scale topographical mapping through aerial photography. Such mapping includes resource, rural and urban mapping, and such property mapping of unused public land at suitable scales as is approved in writing by the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, on the recommendation of the Management Committee.

Phases III and IV are directed towards the completion of the information system and the implementation of the Land Titles Registration System in computer-accessible form. These phases include the purchase of equipment for this purpose.

As both agreements replace earlier ones, each differs with respect to financial arrangements. However, the objectives and the general coordinating role of the Federal-Provincial Management Committees remain the same. The Agreement with Newfoundland provides for a contribution by Canada of \$3,965,000 for the program as well as an additional \$500,000 to cover physical accommodation for staff and equipment, and eventually for the Land Titles Registration System itself. The Management Committee is composed of one representative from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and one from the Government of Newfoundland.

The Agreement with the Council of Maritime Premiers covers three provinces. The Management Committee is composed of two representatives, one from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, and one from the Council. Subject to the Agreement, Canada reimburses the Council for 75 per cent of the costs incurred and paid by the Council for the execution of the program. Payments by Canada under the program are to be paid monthly, where possible and practicable, on the basis of claims submitted covering the actual costs incurred and paid by the Council. The Council is responsible for making appropriate financial arrangements with each of the three Maritime governments involved to cover the remaining 25 per cent of the actual costs incurred and paid by the Council. The total amount

that will be paid by Canada to the Council of Maritime Premiers is estimated at \$16,404,000.

**Payments:**

Land Surveying and Mapping Expenditures: Contributions and Accommodations  
(\$000)

Province	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Newfoundland	537	1,160	442
Council of Maritime Premiers (PEI, N.S. & N.B.)	2,448	3,426	3,390
Total	2,985	4,586	3,832

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

## ATLANTIC REGION LABOUR EDUCATION CENTRE AGREEMENT

**Administered By:**

This project is administered by St. Francis Xavier University under the direction of a Board of Directors. The Board is composed of a representative of each of the Provincial Federations of Labour of the Provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; a representative of the Education Department of the Canadian Labour Congress; a representative of the Extension Department of the University; and a representative of the Atlantic Development Council, unless one of the representatives of the Provincial Federations of Labour is a member of the Atlantic Development Council.

**Purpose:**

To conduct a program to assist in the development of leadership within the trade union movement in the Atlantic Region.

**Authority:**

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing

**Financing and Operation:**

This education program is being organized and operated by St. Francis Xavier University under the general guidance of a Board of Directors whose membership is enumerated above. The program will be financed by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion on the basis of monthly



statements submitted by the University of actual and projected revenues and expenditures.

The maximum contribution by Canada for the first fiscal year ending March 31, 1972 was set at \$45,000. For the following three years, the maximum annual contribution was established at \$100,000.

The centre of instruction is at the University's campus at Antigonish, but activities of the program may be conducted at any other locations in the Atlantic Provinces. Students will receive payments for wages lost, travelling and living expenses. All such payments are to be made by the University subject to reimbursement as a direct cost. The University is also paid for any direct costs incurred for management and administration of the program and any other facilities it provides.

**Amendments:**

Approval in principle given by Privy Council, March 13, 1975 for a three-year extension at an increased level of financing, to a maximum of \$600,000 over the three years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78.

**Payments:**

Expenditures (\$000)		
1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
57	134	141

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

## SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

**Administered By:**

Joint Federal-Provincial Project Review Committees for each participating Province.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of these Agreements is to provide for special action to ensure that in certain rural areas of the Western Provinces, where the problems of economic development and social adjustment are particularly acute, disadvantaged people of Indian ancestry are able to benefit from rural development programs and projects. The objectives of the Agreements with respect to these people are: to facilitate their access to existing or foreseeable job opportunities, to improve the marginal or sub-marginal incomes of those

engaged in primary producing activities, and to create new employment opportunities.

**Authority:**

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now R.S. 1970 CA-4.

**Time Frame:**

Special ARDA Agreements with the four Western Provinces expired on March 31, 1975.

New Special ARDA 1975-77 Agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The dates for the new Agreements follow:

	Signed	Duration
Manitoba <sup>(1)</sup>	July 18, 1975	April 1, 1975 - March 31, 1977
Saskatchewan <sup>(2)</sup>	October 6, 1975	April 1, 1975 - March 31, 1977
British Columbia	July 17, 1975	April 1, 1975 - March 31, 1977

(1) A new Agreement to continue the program was signed on March 9, 1977.

(2) Negotiations are underway to sign a new agreement.

**Financing and Operation:**

The amount to be contributed in respect of each program depends upon its nature and eligible capital costs. The province is to contribute for the period April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1975, an amount which is also related to the nature and capital costs of eligible projects.

Canada, at the option of the province involved, may share in either of two ways in the additional costs specifically incurred by the province in administering the projects submitted under the Agreement:

1. Canada may share equally with the province all such additional costs;
2. Canada may pay 100 per cent of the administrative costs connected with projects on Indian lands, or whose benefits primarily relate to Indian lands, with the province assuming 100 per cent of the administrative costs in respect of the other projects.

In the case of Manitoba, a further provision states that projects located on Indian lands, or whose benefits relate primarily to Indian lands, may be wholly supported by Canada, given the condition that the project does not attempt to secure any assistance from the province.



**Payments:**Special ARDA Agreements Expenditures  
(\$000)

Province	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Manitoba	1,136	1,801	1,497
Saskatchewan	168	653	749
British Columbia	161	874	2,618
Total	1,465	3,328	4,864

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED****Administered By:**

The Corporation is administered by a Board of Directors, the chairman of which is appointed jointly by the Federal and Provincial Ministers. There are currently eight directors, four nominated by the province and four by Canada.

**Purpose:**

To improve the viability of small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador.

**Authority:**

Section 5 of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

**Time Frame:**

The Corporation was established for an initial period of five years, from July 17, 1972 to July 17, 1977. The Corporation may be wound up at any earlier time by mutual agreement of the Federal and Provincial Ministers or if considered desirable by both parties, the existence and operations of the Corporation may be continued for such further period as may be mutually agreed to.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Corporation is a limited liability company, incorporated under the Companies Act of the Province of Newfoundland, to assist small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador. Its activities include the following:

1. Industrial and product advice;
2. Management advisory services;
3. Loan financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;

4. Project information;
5. Equity financing; and
6. Related Services and assistance.

Two-fifths of the shares are owned by Canada and three-fifths are owned by the Province of Newfoundland. Expenditures with respect to the clientele are shared by the two parties on various bases depending on their nature.

Operating and other administrative expenditures are shared equally between Canada and the province up to a maximum Federal contribution of \$350,000 for any fiscal year.

Canada may contribute a fund of up to \$20 million to enable the Corporation to make loans to business enterprises. The province provides funds to enable the Corporation to contribute equity capital to business enterprises, to a maximum total amount of advances by the province of \$2 million.

**Payments:**

Province	Expenditures (\$000)		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Newfoundland	319	267	397

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**NEWFOUNDLAND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM****Administered By:**

A joint Federal-Provincial Resettlement Committee, acting under the direction of a joint Federal-Provincial Planning Committee.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this Agreement is to provide financial assistance to families moving within the province from small, declining centres to centres where employment opportunities exist and where a fuller range of educational and other public services are available.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-2/985, dated June 4, 1970  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, Section 5

**Time Frame:**

The Agreement, as amended, is due to expire March 31, 1977

**Financing and Operation:**

The program is designed to assist in the resettlement of people who wish to move from isolated outposts. In the original agreement, people were assisted in moving to almost any other location in Newfoundland. Under the second Agreement, assistance is provided only for moving to designated communities, which means either to a special area as defined in the Special Areas Agreement or to any other community within the Province of Newfoundland that is approved as a "receiving community" by the Ministers on the recommendation of the Resettlement Committee.

The province administers the Program; it is responsible for necessary regulations and publicity related to the Program, and for providing counselling services to the families involved.

Canada reimburses the province according to the following terms:

1. 100 per cent of the amounts expended for travel and removal;
2. 75 per cent of the amounts expended for relocation grants to households moving into receiving communities (the percentage is increased to 90 per cent if the receiving community is located in a Special Area);
3. 50 per cent of the amounts expended in respect of

assistance for the purchase of lots in receiving communities; 75 per cent if the lot is unserviced, and 90 per cent if it is serviced and in a Special Area;

4. 75 per cent of the costs of acquiring house-moving equipment, up to \$150,000 in any fiscal year.

In turn, the province pays to householders whose move is approved:

- a) actual travel and removal costs;
- b) a relocation grant of \$1,200, plus \$200 for each dependant; and
- c) up to \$3,000 towards the purchase of a serviced lot, or up to \$1,000 towards the purchase of an unserviced lot.

A joint Resettlement Committee, acting under the direction of the Joint Planning Committee, is responsible for considering applications from householders, for making recommendations concerning administrative policies and procedures.

**Payments:**

Province	Expenditures (\$000)		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Newfoundland	232	413	168

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

## *Energy, Mines and Resources*

The objectives of the department's programs are to ensure that the energy and mineral resources available to Canada are effectively managed and used for the present and future benefit of the nation, and that geographic and geoscientific information about the landmass and its resources are available as needed by the government and community at large. To achieve these objectives the department's activities range through surveying, mapping, geology, geophysics, remote sensing, research and development of mining and mineralogical technology, economic analyses, and policy analysis and development.

The three principal sectors in the Department are the Science and Technology Sector, the Mineral Development Sector and the Energy Policy Sector. All three are involved in a variety of federal-provincial activities and agreements.

The Science and Technology Sector includes the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology; the Geological Survey of Canada, including the Atlantic Geoscience Centre and the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology; the Surveys and Mapping Branch; the Earth Physics Branch; the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing; the Polar Continental Shelf Project; the Explosives Branch; and the various Boundary Commissions. The federal-provincial Boundary Commissions, the support for research provided by the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, the geodetic control surveys of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, and the research activities of the Geological Survey of Canada all involve federal-provincial or federal-municipal cooperation to some extent.

The Mineral Development Sector comprises the following Divisions: Minerals and Metals, Resources and Development, Mining Industry Financial and Corporate Analysis, Mineral Economics, and Information Systems. The Sector as a whole is responsible for formulation and implementation of national policies for mineral resource management. Included in this function is the planning, management, financial support, and technical advice in a number of federal-provincial programs for mineral development.

The Energy Policy Sector is responsible for various aspects of energy development and includes the activities of the Resource Management and Conservation Branch. Under the Senior Adviser responsible for Electrical Energy, the Sector provides assistance to the Hydro-Québec Research Institute.

The Energy Policy Sector, organized under Senior Advisors, is responsible for Energy Policy Coordination and Analysis, Petroleum Utilization, Petroleum Resources, International Oil and Gas, Electrical Energy, Uranium and Nuclear Energy, Coal, Renewable Energy Resources, Financial and Corporate Analysis, and Resource Management and Conservation. The Sector is responsible for formulating and implementing energy policies and monitoring energy activities to ensure the availability and to promote the effective use of energy resources for Canada in terms of resource determination, energy supply, energy demand, use and conservation, energy technology development and economic and social impact.

### **Department of Energy, Mines and Resources**

#### **ENERGY POLICY SECTOR**

ASSISTANCE TO HYDRO-QUÉBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INTERCONNECTION

NEWFOUNDLAND-LABRADOR INTERCONNECTION (GULL ISLAND)

MANITOBA-NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

NOVA SCOTIA-NEW BRUNSWICK BAY OF FUNDY TIDAL POWER STUDIES

#### **EARTH PHYSICS BRANCH**

#### **FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS**

#### **GEODETIC CONTROL SURVEYS**

#### **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA**

#### **MINERAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

#### **RESEARCH AGREEMENT PROGRAM**

#### **CANADA CENTRE FOR MINERAL AND ENERGY TECHNOLOGY (CANMET)**

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## ASSISTANCE TO HYDRO-QUÉBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(Part of the Mineral and Energy Resources Program)

### *Administered By:*

Energy Policy Sector.

### *Purpose:*

Assistance in financing construction and operation of the Hydro-Québec Research Institute which specializes in research related to high voltage and high power electrical generation and transmission. Such research is of direct benefit to Canadian electrical utilities in general and the electrical manufacturing industry of Canada.

### *Authority:*

There is no separate statutory authority for this assistance.

An agreement regarding the Hydro-Québec Research Institute was signed by the Government of Canada and the Province of Québec on July 6, 1970.

### *Time Frame:*

This is an isolated project. Assistance to Hydro-Québec for the Research Institute comprises annual operating grants and a long-term loan. A long-term interest-bearing loan which was made to Hydro-Québec to be repaid over a twenty-five year period commencing 1975.

### *Financing and Operation:*

An annual operating grant of \$325,000 is payable to Hydro-Québec each year during the ten-year period from 1971 to 1980. There are no conditions on the payment of these grants other than continued evidence of the Institute being operated in conformity with the purpose and intent of the agreement. The federal grants represent less than ten per cent of the annual operating costs of the Institute.

The federal government also made loans to Hydro-Québec totalling \$17.5 million representing fifty per cent of the original estimated capital cost of \$35 million for the Research Institute. (The capital cost has exceeded \$70 million). These loans were made over the period February 1971 to March 1974 and bear interest at the federal Crown corporation interest rate that was in effect on the date of each loan installment and ranged from 7 3/16 per cent to 7 15/16 per cent resulting in a net effective rate of 7.3721 per cent.

### *Payments:*

Payments to Hydro-Québec for the Hydro-Québec Research Institute

Payments 1971-74	\$17,500,000
Grant 1971-76	\$325,000/annum is quarterly installments of \$81,250

### *Estimated Payments 1977- 78:*

Loan	Nil
Grant	\$325,000/annum.

### *For Further Information:*

#### *General:*

Energy Policy Sector  
Energy, Mines and Resources  
Ottawa

#### *Officer Responsible:*

Mr. E. W. Humphrys  
Senior Adviser  
Electrical Energy  
Energy Policy Sector  
Energy, Mines and Resources  
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Ottawa K1A 0E4

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## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INTERCONNECTION

### *Administered By:*

Energy, Mines and Resources — Energy Policy Sector.

### *Purpose:*

To provide a loan to assist in capital costs for the construction of an underwater electrical interconnection between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

### *Authority:*

Cabinet decision.

### *Time Frame:*

The project is expected to be complete during 1977 and loan advances will be made in fiscal year 1977-78. Joint studies were undertaken during 1973 and 1974.

### *Financing and Operation:*

This project is estimated to cost \$36 million. A grant of \$18 million will be provided by DREE and a loan of up to \$9 million under this program, is providing 50 per cent of the balance. This is consistent with Cabinet approved policy for regional electrical interconnections. A detailed agreement between Canada and Prince Edward Island will be finalized in 1977.

### *Payments:*

No loans payments have yet been made but the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources has made grants for the

federal share of pre-project study costs amounting to \$235,000. The DREE grant of \$18,000,000 was virtually fully paid in 1976/77.

**For Further Information:**

Officer responsible :

Mr. E. W. Humphrys  
Senior Electrical Adviser  
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580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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**NEWFOUNDLAND-LABRADOR INTERCONNECTION  
(GULL ISLAND)**

**Administered By:**

Energy, Mines and Resources — Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

Grants have been made towards costs of joint Federal-Provincial studies of the Gull Island Hydro Electric Project in Labrador and the associated transmission system to the Island of Newfoundland. The studies were designed to determine whether the Gull Island project was the most appropriate addition to meet growing demands for electrical energy in Newfoundland and to assist in response to a request from Newfoundland for financial assistance from Canada for the capital costs of the project.

**Authority:**

Consistent with Cabinet approved policy for regional interconnection studies and financial assistance, subject to approval of estimates.

**Time Frame:**

The initial phase of studies was completed late in 1974 and grants of \$350,000 have been made representing 50 per cent of approved costs.

**Financing and Operation:**

In addition to the grants, Canada has offered to provide loans up to \$343 million to assist in financing the capital cost of the transmission system of the Gull Hydro project but the project has been deferred hence loan funds have not been advanced as of May, 1977.

**Payments:**

Grants to Newfoundland as noted.

**For Further Information:**

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**MANITOBA-NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM**  
(see also reference under Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.)

**Administered By:**

Energy, Mines and Resources - Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

Loans to assist in the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC Converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro generating sites on the Nelson River to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

**Authority:**

Cabinet decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates.

**Time Frame:**

The work has started in Manitoba and is scheduled for completion in 1983.

**Financing and Operation:**

The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$464 million; Cabinet has approved loans to a maximum of \$193.2 million representing 50 per cent of the total cost of the new installations excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converter equipment from an offshore source and related auxiliary equipment.

**Payments:**

The first installment of \$59.2 million was paid to Manitoba in March 1977 and a further installment of \$35 million will be payable in 1977/78, in accordance with an agreement between Canada and Manitoba of March 25, 1977. This loan will bear interest at the rate established for funds advanced to federal Crown corporations in effect at the time of each advance of funds under the 1977 Agreement. Principal amount plus interest accruals will be repayable in equal annual installments over a period of 30 years dating from the in-operation date of each stage of the project.

**Canada (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources/  
Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd) - Manitoba Nelson River  
1966 Agreement:**

The above program covered by the 1977 Canada-Manitoba Agreement is a continuation of the program of federal assistance to Manitoba relating to the development of the Nelson River hydro resources, under the Canada-Manitoba Nelson River Agreement of February 15, 1966. By the 1966 Agreement Canada undertook to construct and finance the entire cost of the first phase of the Nelson River transmission system comprising two - High Voltage Direct Current (450 kv) transmission lines having a total rated capacity of 3200 MW extending some 560 miles from a terminal near the Kettle hydro generating station on the Nelson River (near Gillam Manitoba) to a terminal station designated "Dorsey" some 15 miles west of Winnipeg, and 1080 MW of AC-DC converter capacity at each of the north (Radisson) and south (Dorsey) terminal stations.

Funds advanced pursuant to the 1966 Agreement totalled approximately \$194 million, and bear interest at 5 5/8 per cent. The investment by Canada with interest accruals is repayable by Manitoba over a nominal period of 50 years, with provision for reduced payments during the initial year pending increased utilization of system. The 1966 Agreement is likely to be amended to reduce the repayment period to a fixed term of 45 years dating from the 1974 in-service date with initial annual repayments at a reduced level but increasing to a maximum of \$22,500,000 per annum in 1989.

The 1966 Agreement provided for a supplementary agreement in respect to increased transmission system capacity should additional generating capacity be developed on the Nelson River; this provision led to the authorization of additional financing under the provisions of the 1977 Agreement as outlined above.

***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.W. Humphrys  
Senior Electrical Adviser  
Energy Policy Sector  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa Ontario  
K1A 0E4.

**NOVA SCOTIA-NEW BRUNSWICK BAY OF FUNDY  
TIDAL POWER STUDIES**

***Administered By:***

Energy Policy Sector

***Purpose:***

Feasibility studies on the utilization of tides in the Bay of Fundy to develop hydroelectric power.

***Authority:***

Cabinet decision subject to approval of estimates.

***Time Frame:***

1975-1977

***Financing and Operation:***

The estimated total cost of the work is 3.6 million, of which 50 per cent is to be paid by Canada, the remainder to be shared by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

***Payments:***

Payments by Canada to the end of 1976-77 totalled approximately \$1,100,000. The study is scheduled for completion in 1977 and will involve further expenditure by Canada of some \$700,000.

***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:

Mr. E. W. Humphrys  
Senior Electrical Adviser  
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580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E4

**EARTH PHYSICS BRANCH**

(Part of Earth Science Program)

***Administered By:***

Earth Physics Branch

***Purpose:***

The Earth Physics Branch makes geophysical (including seismic, gravity, geothermal, geodynamic and geomagnetic) studies of Canada and the earth's interior: it provides data and information on seismic risk, the gravity field and gravitational anomalies, geothermal characteristics including temperature aspects of permafrost, the dynamical characteristics of the earth, the magnetic field and its



variations and magnetic anomalies. It monitors earthquakes and underground nuclear explosions, earth tilts, strains, tides, polar motions and the magnetic field.

**Authority:**

Part of the Departmental mandate

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The projects carried out by the Earth Physics Branch are usually totally funded by the federal government. In some cases, however, projects are assisted by provincial governments or their agencies to accelerate the work within a certain region. Provincial assistance is provided in the form of technical support or the provision of provincial data, or other assistance. Three such projects are active at present. They relate to improved seismic coverage near the proposed La Grande reservoir in James Bay (James Bay Energy Corporation), improved seismic coverage for the Manicouagan hydro-electric development (Hydro-Québec), and improved seismic coverage near McNaughton Lake behind the Mica Dam in Southeast British Columbia (British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority).

**Payments:**

See above

**For Further Information:**

General:

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Program Officer  
Earth Physics Branch  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources  
Ottawa K1A 0Y3

Officer Responsible:

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Director-General  
Earth Physics Branch  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources  
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Ottawa K1A 0Y3

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## FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

**Administered By:**

Legal Surveys Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch.

**Purpose:**

To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries for which there are joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

**Authority:**

BNA Act 1871

Federal and provincial orders in council creating the respective commissions.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

**Financing and Operation:**

The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative and of a representative of each Province involved. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays fifty per cent of the costs of provincial/territorial boundary commissions and the relevant Province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the federal government pays one-third of the costs and the relevant Provinces each pay one-third of the costs. The parties to each commission usually take turns in handling the various phases of the operations. The following boundary commissions exist at the present time:

Manitoba	— Northwest Territories
Alberta	— Northwest Territories
Saskatchewan	— Northwest Territories*
British Columbia	— Northwest Territories/ *Yukon Territory
Manitoba	— Saskatchewan*
Alberta	— British Columbia

(\*commissions active 1976-77)

**Payments:**

Work is normally shared by the respective commissioners and payments are only made on differences in the amounts spent by the commissioners.



**For Further Information:****General:**

Legal Surveys Division  
 Surveys and Mapping Branch  
 Energy, Mines and Resources  
 615 Booth Street  
 Ottawa K1A 0E9

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D. R. Slessor  
 Surveyor General  
 Legal Surveys Division  
 Surveys and Mapping Branch  
 Energy, Mines and Resources  
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 Ottawa K1A 0E9  
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**GEODETTIC CONTROL SURVEYS****Administered By:**

Geodetic Survey Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch

**Purpose:**

To establish national horizontal and vertical survey control nets for all provinces and territories.

**Authority:**

Under general departmental mandate.

The Geodetic Survey Division is sometimes requested to accelerate its work within a certain region of a province. The Division may agree if the Provincial Government, business interests, or a provincial agency offers to pay some of the cost of this work. These agreements are often formalized in an exchange of letters.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Geodetic control surveys are funded by the federal government, but are occasionally assisted by provincial governments or their agencies if work is to be accelerated within a certain region of a province. Provincial assistance usually varies from 10 per cent to 100 per cent of survey costs.

The Geodetic Survey Division is presently working on three such accelerated projects, all in Alberta. The Division is

providing a vertical control net for the City of Calgary. The City will pay approximately one third of the projects's total cost of \$124,000. Some 60 first order satellite positions of the Geodetic Primary System will be provided by the Division to meet the timing of a provincial survey control network at a total cost of \$270,000 of which \$190,000 will be supplied by the province in the form of field support. A second order net will be provided in the Lesser Slave Lake area for flood control studies at a cost of \$17,000 to be paid in full by the province. These three projects will be completed in 1977-78.

**Payments:**

See above.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Geodetic Survey Division  
 Surveys and Mapping Branch  
 Energy, Mines and Resources  
 615 Booth Street  
 Ottawa K1A 0E9

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. L. J. O'Brien  
 Dominion Geodesist  
 Geodetic Surveys Division  
 Energy, Mines and Resources  
 615 Booth Street  
 Ottawa K1A 0E9

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**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA (GSC)**

(GSC activities are part of both the Mineral and Energy Resources Program and the Earth Science Program)

**Administered By:**

Geological Survey of Canada

**Purpose:**

The Geological Survey of Canada undertakes national geoscience surveys and analyses and the geological appraisal of mineral and fuel resources, investigates the geology of man's environment, develops geoscience instruments and methods, establishes geoscience standards, controls and references, and disseminates geoscience information. The purposes of this work are to ascertain Canada's energy and mineral resources, to facilitate

exploration and development, to encourage regional development, to promote effective use of terrain, to identify and assess natural hazards and geological features affecting environmental equilibrium, and to disseminate information on Canada's landmass and the resources it contains.

**Authority:**

Part of the Departmental mandate.

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with regard to many research projects of the GSC.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The GSC carries out a variety of projects to investigate, document, and interpret the geology of Canada. Because this work is critical to local and regional activities such as mineral resource developments, highway and other civil construction projects, hydroelectric development projects, etc., provincial governments commonly wish to cooperate with or participate directly in GSC projects. Provincial participation may include cost-sharing of projects, providing information to GSC or conducting certain aspects of the work directly. Programs that are currently being carried out in cooperation with the provinces include the following:

1. Federal-Provincial Agreement Programs

The GSC participates in geoscience work in a number of provinces through the mechanism of formal agreements between the Department (EMR) and the provinces or between the Department of Regional and Economic Expansion (DREE) and the provinces under the General Development Agreement Program. In the latter case GSC generally serves the function of technical advisor to joint federal-provincial management of the programs and to provincial agencies that actually carry out the work. This role is played in existing mineral development agreements with the provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In certain cases where work under other federal-provincial agreements is in part included under mineral development agreements, GSC has a more direct involvement and may serve as the operating agency. This is the case, for example in certain work done under the Federal-Provincial Uranium Reconnaissance Program (see below). A summary of GSC activities in federal-provincial programs follows:

A. EMR-Provincial Agreements

i) *Prince Edward Island Drilling Program.*

This program, funded 50% by EMR and 50% by P.E.I. (Total cost \$60,000) resulted in about 4,000 feet of drilling (2 holes) near S.M. Malpeque Bay, P.E.I. to investigate geological strata for possible coal, uranium and base-metal potential. The drilling program was

completed in April, 1975 and scientific investigation of drill samples was conducted in 1976 by the Geological Survey. An additional \$20,000 was provided by EMR for scientific studies related to the drilling, including geophysical logging of the holes. A report on the results of the program has been prepared for publication by the Geological Survey in mid-1977.

ii) *Federal-Provincial Aeromagnetic Survey Program*

This ongoing program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey in cooperation with provincial agencies. The survey work is done under contract with private companies. Since its inception in 1960 a total of about 7.7 million line-kilometers of surveying has been completed. The last systematic surveys needed to complete coverage of the provinces (with the exception of the prairie regions) are being flown in northern British Columbia, northern Quebec and Labrador and will be essentially completed by 1979/1980. Total federal cost of all surveys done in the provinces will be about \$8.5 million. Canada is funding 100% of the Labrador surveys (about \$4.3 million) and 50% of the British Columbia and Quebec surveys (about \$0.25 and \$1.75 million respectively). In addition to the systematic surveys more detailed high-resolution aeromagnetic surveys are being flown in selected areas, in part in conjunction with work conducted under mineral development agreements and the Uranium Reconnaissance Program.

iii) *Federal-Provincial Uranium Reconnaissance Program (URP).*

This 10-year program, begun in 1975, involves investigation of the uranium potential of geologically-favourable regions through airborne radiometric surveys and through ground geochemical and hydrogeochemical surveys. The program is estimated to cost about \$18 million over the 10-year period, shared equally between EMR and the provinces. Individual agreements of one to five year duration have been signed with a number of provinces, including New Brunswick and Ontario and an agreement is currently being negotiated with Newfoundland. In other cases, such as Manitoba, work is conducted under the auspices of the Subsidiary Agreement on Mineral Exploration and Development. GSC acts as the coordination agency for the program and also conducts orientation and evaluation surveys to test results and techniques. Initially (1975) airborne radiometric surveys were conducted by GSC in several provinces using the Skyvan survey system developed at the agency but beginning in 1976 survey work has been contracted to private industry. Geochemical surveys are conducted by contract to private operators but monitoring of programs, establishment and maintenance of survey and analytical standards and compilation and interpretation of geochemical maps is the

responsibility of GSC in cooperation with provincial agencies.

Since the beginning of cost-shared URP work in 1975 about 292,000 line-kilometers of airborne radiometric surveying has been completed in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan covering a total area of about 460,000 sq. kilometers. In addition, other non cost-shared experimental radiometric work has been conducted by G.S.C. in Saskatchewan, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

Geochemical surveys conducted, under URP as part of the national Geochemical Reconnaissance Program, have been completed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario. Additional surveys will be done in Newfoundland (Labrador), Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia in 1977/78.

Since the start of the Uranium Reconnaissance Program in 1975, the release of airborne radiometric and geochemical maps and data has stimulated significant industry exploration activity in provinces involved.

iv) *Non-Renewable Resource Evaluation Program (NREP).*

This program, originating from the Western Economic Opportunities Conference in Calgary (1973) is directed at evaluating the known mineral resources (exclusive of fossil fuels) of the provinces and estimating amounts of undiscovered resources through investigation of geologic and metallogenic characteristics of regions. The first NREP agreement began in Manitoba April 1, 1975 and will extend to March 31, 1979. Total funding of about \$1.6 million, shared equally by EMR and the Manitoba Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management is directed mainly at investigation resources of copper, nickel and zinc in the province, in the development of a computerized resource data and assessment file records system and at investigating the distribution and efficiency of past exploration work in various regions. The first annual report (1975/76) on the program was released in March, 1977 and the second report (1976/77) will be available in late 1977. The Geological Survey is the coordinating agency for NREP and provides geological and metallogenic expertise input to the program.

Planned additional NREP agreements with Saskatchewan and British Columbia have not materialized for a variety of reasons and it is unlikely that the program will extend in its present format beyond the termination of the agreement with Manitoba.

v) *The Saskatchewan Coal Evaluation Program.*

This program was carried out jointly by staff of the Saskatchewan Research Council at Saskatoon, the Saskatchewan Department of Mineral Resources, and the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology in

Calgary (a division of the GSC) to evaluate Saskatchewan's coal potential. The federal government paid the Province of Saskatchewan \$255,000 in support of this program in 1972-73 and \$295,000 in 1973-74. All field work for this project has now been completed. A final report on the project is scheduled for 1977.

B. DREE-EMR-Provincial Agreements

DREE-Provincial Subsidiary Agreements under the General Development Agreement system in which the GSC participates in an advisory or operational capacity include:

i) *Newfoundland. Canada-Newfoundland Subsidiary Agreement for Mineral Development.*

A new 5-year agreement signed in 1976 funded at a total cost of \$12.46 M to 1981/82. Canada provides 90% of total funding (\$11.21 M) shared equally between EMR and DREE. As in the case of the earlier Canada-Newfoundland agreement (\$2.7 million) which terminated March 31, 1976, GSC provides technical advice to management and to the province.

*Gull Island Hydro Generation and Transmission Study*

Funded 50/50 by Newfoundland and Canada. Initial phase (feasibility study) to cost \$901,000. EMR (37.5%) and (12.5%) share federal cost. GSC has provided geological advice.

ii) *Nova Scotia. Canada-Nova Scotia Mineral Development Subsidiary Agreement*

A five-year agreement (1974-79) with total cost of \$6.338 million funded 80% by DREE and 20% by the province. GSC provides technical advice.

iii) *New Brunswick. Canada-New Brunswick Subsidiary Agreement for Minerals and Fuels*

A five-year (1976-1981) DREE-NB agreement for \$11.313 million (DREE — \$9.05 million; NB — \$2.263 million). As in the previous Canada-New Brunswick Accelerated Mineral Reconnaissance Program (1970-1976; \$3.864 million) GSC provides technical advice.

iv) *Quebec. Canada-Quebec Sub-Agreement for Mineral Development.*

A four-year (1975-1979) \$28.6 million DREE-Quebec agreement (60% DREE; 40% Quebec) that replaces and partly subsumes work conducted under earlier FRED and ARDA agreements. GSC provides occasional technical consultation.

v) *Manitoba. Canada-Manitoba Mineral Exploration Subsidiary Agreement.*

A five-year DREE-EMR-Manitoba Agreement (\$8.5 million) begun in 1975/76 and extending to 1979/80. DREE and EMR share federal costs of \$4.250 million on approximately 40/60 basis. G.S.C. provides active technical consultation.

vi) *Saskatchewan. Canada-Saskatchewan Northern Mineral Exploration and Development Agreement.*



A DREE (25 per cent) - EMR (25 per cent) - Saskatchewan (50 per cent) four-year agreement with total funding of \$4.35 million. GSC is active in technical consultation and has played an operational role in conducting airborne radiometric and ground geochemical surveys under the agreement.

2. There are several GSC projects with a major component involving cooperation with provincial agencies, usually on an individual basis. Such projects include aeromagnetic interpretation in the Appalachians, restoration of coastal environments in the Atlantic provinces, identification of referred fossils, the Devonian biostratigraphy of the Lake Manitoba-Lake Winnipegosis region and petrographic analysis of Saskatchewan lignites.

3. The GSC also cooperates with both provincial and municipal governments in a wide variety of Terrain Studies. These studies are mostly funded by the Terrain Sciences Division of the GSC, but sometimes receive administrative support and other assistance from the provincial or municipal governments involved. Most of the research projects of this nature are part of a continuing program of the Terrain Sciences Division to compile geological maps of the surface of Canada.

**Payments:**

See above

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General  
Geological Survey of Canada  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible :

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601 Booth Street  
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**MINERAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**  
(Part of the Mineral Resources Program)

**Administered By:**

Mineral Development Sector, in conjunction with Geological Survey of Canada and CANMET.

**Purpose:**

In cooperation with the provincial governments and the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, to reduce regional economic disparities through the discovery and

development of mineral resources, which could contribute to the growth and diversification of the mineral industry.

**Authority:**

This activity is under the Department's general mandate. Separate federal-provincial agreements for mineral development have been signed with Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. All are subsidiary to General Development Agreements signed by DREE and the Provinces.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing activity of the Mineral Development Sector. Time frames for individual mineral development programs are established in the agreements.

**Financing and Operation:**

EMR provides funds directly to those programs conducted with Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. DREE is the other funding department, and the only federal funding agency in the Québec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia agreements.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources participates in the administration and management of all federal-provincial mineral development programs, whether or not the department participates in funding. This is carried out by management committees consisting, typically, of two federal representatives (EMR, DREE) and two provincial representatives (always the provincial mines department, plus a department concerned with program co-ordination or regional development).

The appended table summarizes programs being implemented. This includes programs in which DREE is the only federal funding agency, but in which EMR plays a major consultative role.

**Payments:**

In most federal-provincial programs, the Province pays the total cost and is then reimbursed by the federal government, usually through DREE.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Mineral Development Sector  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources  
Ottawa K1A 0E4



## FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

<i>Program</i>	<i>Projects Included</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Funding Agencies</i>	<i>Costs Total</i>	<i>Balance (est. Apr. 1/77) ('000,000)</i>
1. Canada-Newfoundland Subsidiary Agreement for Mineral Development	(1) Geological Mapping and Geochemical surveys. (2) Technical and economic assessment of Crownheld properties, and supporting activities (3) Development and evaluation of policies and strategies for mineral resource management	Nfld. Labrador	1977-81	EMR/DREE/Nfld. 45/45/10	12.458	12.458
2. Canada-Nova Scotia Subsidiary Agreement for Mineral Development	(1) Resource development planning (2) Mineral resource inventory (3) Mineral evaluation surveys (4) Geological-geochemical surveys (5) Laboratory services (6) Program management administration	Nova Scotia	1974-79	DREE/N.S. 80/20	6.338	2.575
3. Canada-New Brunswick Subsidiary Agreement for Minerals & Fuels	(1) Coal, uranium and thermal peat inventories (2) Metallic, industrial and structural mineral evaluation (3) Geological Mapping central N.B. (4) Processing, base metals and coal (5) Promotion of specific?	New Brunswick	1976-81	DREE/N.B. 80/20	11.313	10.030
4. Canada-Quebec Sub-Agreement for Mineral Development	(1) Access roads to resources (2) Geoscientific works (geological, geophysical, geochemical surveys; core storage facilities, deep drilling; (3) Applied research and development works	Quebec	1975-79	DREE/Quebec 60/40	28.6	22.936
5. Canada-Manitoba Sub-Agreement on Mineral Exploration and Development	(1) Base metal exploration (2) Uranium reconnaissance (3) Regional survey and evaluation (4) Industrial minerals evaluation (5) Pegmatite mineral evaluation (6) Mineral development studies	Manitoba	1975-80	EMR/DREE/Manitoba 25/25/50	8.5	5.364
6. Canada-Saskatchewan Sub-Agreement for Mineral Development in Northern Saskatchewan	(1) Resource planning (2) Base metals exploration (3) Iron ore exploration (4) Uranium exploration (5) Industrial minerals exploration (6) Reconnaissance geoscience surveys Note: Program originated with WEOC	Northern Saskatchewan	1974-78	EMR/DREE/Saskatchewan 25/25/50	4.350	11.805

**Officer Responsible:**

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**RESEARCH AGREEMENT PROGRAM*****Purpose:***

The program of Research Agreements is designed to take advantage of the capabilities of a variety of disciplines and technologies, available in Canada, to facilitate the better use of our mineral and energy resources and to provide information on Canada's landmass. Applications for support will be considered on the basis of the potential significance that the results of studies will have on the Department's objectives. In brief, the Department's mission is developed around two principal objectives:

1. to ensure effective use of the mineral and energy resources for the present and future benefit of the nation;
2. to provide information about the landmass and its use to government and to the community at large so that land resources and distinctive physical attributes may be used intelligently and beneficially.

***Eligibility:***

Any established Canadian research organization which is not directly managed by the Government of Canada, and which undertakes research activities in the natural, physical and social sciences and engineering which may contribute toward the achievement of the Departmental objectives, is eligible to apply on behalf of individual investigators in its employ. Any member or members of such organizations may, with the concurrence of their organization's management and executive, apply for research agreements.

***Time Frame:***

The agreements provide for assistance on a fiscal year basis, April 1 to March 31.

***Administered By:***

Assistance is provided by an annual grant. Applications for assistance during the following fiscal year must be received by the Department not later than November 15.

The Departmental Branches assess the applications within their purview, aided by the appropriate National Advisory Committee that has been designated to advise on the

Branches' activities. Recommendations are monitored by the Departmental Grants Review Committee with final approval given by the Deputy Minister.

*1975-76 Research Agreements:* Funding under this Program for the year 1976-77 is \$1,095,995. The distribution of funding by province is as follows:

	1975-76	1976-77
British Columbia		\$74,900.00
Alberta		95,680.00
Saskatchewan		38,400.00
Manitoba		27,100.00
Ontario		401,940.00
Québec		161,350.00
New Brunswick		32,000.00
Nova Scotia		33,000.00
Newfoundland		18,300.00

***For Further Information:***

Secretary  
 Departmental Grants Review Committee  
 580 Booth Street  
 Ottawa K1A 0E4  
 Tel: 992-9964

**CANADA CENTRE FOR MINERAL AND ENERGY TECHNOLOGY (CANMET)**

***Administered By:***  
 CANMET

***Purpose:***

Within the context of the Department's Minerals and Energy Programs, the mission of the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) is to ensure the effective extraction and utilization of Canada's mineral resources. This objective is met by:

- 1) performing, contracting and co-ordinating research on mining, up-grading, utilization, conservation and environmental problems,
- 2) providing a technical knowledge base as an aid to the development of federal government and plans, and
- 3) providing the public, industry and governments with information on advanced technology.

**Authority:**

Departmental mandate.

CANMET has participated in federal-provincial agreements in an advisory or operational capacity usually when the agreements are closely related to CANMET projects.

**Financing and Operation:**

## 1. EMR — Provincial Agreements

(a) Non-Renewable Resource Evaluation Program (N.R.E.P.): This program is designed to evaluate the known mineral resources (exclusive of fossil fuels) of the western provinces. The GSC is the coordinating agency for the work. Currently, CANMET provides facilities and technical support to a mineralogist who is employed by Manitoba. CANMET has also provided advice to Manitoba on the technical feasibility of processing certain deposits. Funding is shared equally by Canada and Manitoba.

(b) Evaluation of Lignite Resources: This project involves the evaluation of lignite resources of the Ravenscrag formation of Saskatchewan. CANMET input involves chemical analysis and technical feasibility studies.

## 2. DREE — EMR — Provincial Agreements

(a) Canada-Nova Scotia Mineral Development Subsidiary Agreement. CANMET provides advice and direct quality evaluation of coal cores in support of the coal resource inventory being conducted under this agreement. Funding is 80% by DREE and 20% by N.S.

(b) Canada-New Brunswick Minerals and Fuels Subsidiary Agreement. CANMET contributes through providing advice and recommendations on the contracting of R&D aimed at improved processing of zinc/lead/copper sulphate ores and on the evaluation of coal cores. Funding is 80% by DREE and 20% by N.B.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

Mr. M.J.B. Bradley  
Chief, Administrative Services  
CANMET  
555 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario

**OFFICE OF ENERGY CONSERVATION (OEC)**

(Part of the Mineral and Energy Resources Program)

**Administered By:**

Office of Energy Conservation, in conjunction with Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

In co-operation with other federal agencies and the provincial governments, to improve the efficiency of energy use and to reduce the rate of growth of energy demand in Canada through conservation measures, by: preparing policy proposals for Cabinet approval; co-ordinating research and development activities; and, developing and implementing a variety of conservation programs.

**Authority:**

The OEC was established by Cabinet Decision. Separate federal/provincial agreements for specific programs have recently been signed with Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

**Time Frame:**

Federal provincial activities are a continuing function of OEC. Time frames for individual programs are established in the agreements

**Financing and Operation:**

OEC carries out a variety of activities with the provinces ranging from information-sharing and regular meetings to joint studies and formal agreements for specific programs.

The mechanisms are summarized in the following three categories:

1. *Federal-Provincial Agreement Programs*

In December, 1976, EMR and CMHC announced a \$12 million program for Prince Edward Island. This program includes: \$6,940 million for a home insulation grant program to be administered by CMHC; \$1.585 million to introduce energy conservation practices in industrial and commercial operations, to be administered jointly by EMR and the province; and \$3 million as the federal share of a renewable energy studies program to be cost-shared with the province.

(In February, 1977, a somewhat similar program was announced for Nova Scotia. This program involves \$80 million of which \$17 million was contributed by the province.)

2. *Joint Studies or Projects*

OEC is also involved in studies or projects where the province conducts certain aspects of the work directly. An example of this type of approach is the aerial infra-red imagery project conducted in 1976 with Ontario. In this



project, the flights were conducted and funded federally while the analysis was carried out by the Ontario government.

### 3. *Continuing Functions*

Contact with the provincial governments is maintained continuously for the purposes of liaison, co-operation and co-ordination. Regular federal/provincial meetings are held as one mechanism of co-operation. These meetings often take place in provincial capitals. OEC publications are also distributed by the provincial governments.

#### **Payments:**

No payments were made to the provinces as of December, 1976.

#### **For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

Dr. I.E. Efford,  
Director  
Office of Energy Conservation,  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0E4

**CANADA CENTRE FOR REMOTE SENSING (CCRS)**  
(CCRS activities are part of the Earth Sciences Services Program of EMR)

#### **Purpose:**

The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing is the nucleus of a national program in remote sensing. Its purpose is to serve federal and provincial agencies, industry, universities and the general public through the development and demonstration of systems, methods and instruments to acquire, disseminate and analyze remote sensing data from aircraft and satellites, as a contribution to the development of effective information and management systems for Canada's land and ocean resources and environment.

#### **Name of Agreements:**

Facilities include two satellite receiving stations located in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and Shoe Cove, Newfoundland, four aircraft equipped with a variety of sensor systems, a ground data processing centre, and laboratories with advanced instrumentation for image processing and analysis. Most of these facilities were developed and are operated by Canadian industry under the Centre's technical supervision.

#### **Authority:**

Part of the Departmental mandate.

#### **Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

#### **Financing and Operation:**

In general terms, the method of operation is that the Federal Government, through CCRS, covers the basic cost of establishing, maintaining and upgrading the basic facility, while the provincial and other users pay all incremental costs associated with their specific projects.

Although there are no formal federal-provincial agreements in the field of remote sensing, overall co-ordination of the national program is provided by the Canadian Advisory Committee on Remote Sensing (CACRS), which includes representatives from the provinces, as well as industry and universities. The Canadian Advisory Committee reviews the plans and activities proposed by CCRS and is invited to make representations and recommendations to the Federal Government regarding the development of the program.

The Committee is organized into Working Groups with special competence in a field of natural resources management such as Agriculture, Forestry, Water resources, Ocean management, Land use, Geology. The Working Groups meet regularly throughout the year to plan and report on the application of remote sensing to their field of interest. An annual report is produced by the Committee, summarizing the year's achievements and putting forward the recommendations prepared by the Working Groups.

#### **Provincial remote sensing centres and co-ordinating committees:**

Provinces have established various mechanisms to co-ordinate the application of remote sensing technology to resource management in their region, in co-operation with CCRS. These are as follows:

##### *Newfoundland*

The Crown Lands section of the Department of Forestry and Agriculture operates a reference centre and provides assistance to individuals or organizations interested in land and vegetation applications of remote sensing technology, while the Centre for Cold Ocean Resources Engineering (C-CORE) of Memorial University is a lead agency with regard to the application of all-weather (microwave) remote sensing techniques to the management and support of maritime activities in ice-infested waters. NORDCO (The Newfoundland Ocean Research and Development Corporation) will also be responsible for the operation of the Shoe Cove (near St. John's) ground receiving station, under CCRS contract.

In addition to ocean resources management, applications of



interest to Newfoundland include forestry, coastal zone mapping and hydrography of shallow waters.

#### *Prince Edward Island*

Co-ordination of remote sensing activity is provided the P.E.I. Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The main application areas include crop and forest inventories and agricultural practices such as rate of potato harvest, hedgerow establishment program, surface drainage conditions. Energy conservation programs are also making use of remote sensing techniques to detect and assess heat loss from buildings.

#### *Nova Scotia*

The co-ordination of remote sensing activities in Nova Scotia is provided by the Nova Scotia Land Survey Institute (NSLSI). Applications of interest to the province include land use, assessment of spruce budworm infestation, notably in the Cape Breton highlands, as well as studies of sedimentation in the Minas Basin of the Bay of Fundy in relation to tidal power generation projects, and the detection and assessment of heat loss from buildings as part of energy conservation programs.

#### *New Brunswick*

Co-ordination of remote sensing work is achieved by the Forests Branch of the Department of Natural Resources. The main areas of interest include snow mapping to assist in flood warning and control in the Saint John river valley, identification of forest areas with the least susceptibility to budworm damage to permit a closer control of spraying programs and mapping of forest fuel to assist in forest fire fighting.

#### *Quebec*

The Province of Quebec has established a Remote Sensing Centre under the Ministère des Terres et Forêts, Service de la Cartographie. The Centre is now staffed with three full-time employees providing assistance to provincial users in selecting and ordering satellite data, co-ordinating airborne remote sensing missions, interpreting the data using visual and computer-assisted methods, as well as general assistance in developing applications. The provincial centre publishes a bulletin entitled "La Télédétection au Québec". In addition, a private non-profit organization with open membership, called the "Association Québécoise de la Télédétection" has formed to promote the development of remote sensing techniques through exchange of data, publications and symposia.

The main application areas in the province are forestry, water resources and large engineering projects.

#### *Ontario*

The Province of Ontario has established the Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing (OCRS) in the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The Centre, with a staff of 20, provides an information service to

the public, offers a variety of training courses in the province, conducts applied research, handles specialized airborne remote sensing activities and provides multidisciplinary interpretation services within the provincial government. The OCRS is the provincial link with the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing.

A private, non-profit organization with open membership, the "Ontario Association for Remote Sensing" has also formed to encourage the exchange of information to keep pace with current developments in remote sensing.

Application areas in the province include the mapping of cut-overs burns and wetlands for a large portion of the province, detection of building heat loss, surveys of forest regeneration success and forest inventory.

#### *Manitoba*

The Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management operates the Manitoba Remote Sensing Centre. The Centre maintains interpretation equipment and up-to-date files on remote sensing data collected for the province and provides assistance to users regarding the application of remote sensing techniques for operational use.

The main applications areas in the province include water quality studies, support of mining operations, biophysical mapping in northern Manitoba, as well as the early assessment of cereal crops for marketing purposes.

#### *Saskatchewan*

The Saskatchewan Research Council provides the co-ordination of remote sensing activity in the Province. The main application areas include water resources with a particular interest in fowl and wildlife management, snow mapping for soil moisture and spring run-off assessment, as well as crop evaluation systems with a view to the early assessment of overall acreage and yield.

#### *Alberta*

The Alberta Remote Sensing Centre of the Environmental Co-ordination Services, Alberta Environment, assists all provincial users in the acquisition, analysis and application of remote sensing in the survey and management of the province environment. The Centre has specialized interpretation equipment and offers staff assistance in its operation. A technical library and document retrieval system is available. In co-operation with the Faculty of Extension of the University of Alberta, the Centre conducts an early and very successful Remote Sensing Course.

The main application areas in the province include rangeland management, cereal crop assessment, mining and geology, as well as the management of parks and forests.

### *British Columbia*

Remote Sensing activity in British Columbia is co-ordinated by the Resource Analysis Branch, Environmental and Engineering Services of the B.C. Ministry of the Environment.

The main application areas include forestry, rangeland management, snow mapping for hydro power generation, aerial hydrography of shallow coasters and oceanography.

#### *For Further Information:*

Dr. L.W. Morley,  
Director General,  
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing,  
2464 Sheffield Road,  
Ottawa, Ontario,  
K1A 0Y7

Tel: (613) 993-0121

## NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

#### *Administered By:*

Atomic Energy Of Canada Limited — Head Office

#### *Purpose:*

To provide for the construction, control, leasing and financing of transmission facilities in connection with the development of the hydro power potential of the Nelson River as a base for industrial and economic development in the province of Manitoba.

#### *Authority:*

Statutory authority for Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) to undertake this project is to be found in Appropriation Act. No. 9, 1966, Statutes of Canada, 1966-67, Chapter 55 (and subsequent Appropriation Acts). An agreement made between the federal government (Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources) and the province of Manitoba (Minister of Public Utilities) in February, 1966 set out the terms and conditions under which Canada and Manitoba would cooperate in the development of the hydro-electric potential of the Nelson River. The Agreement designated AECL as agent for Canada, to carry out for and on behalf of Canada the obligations and agreements of Canada contained in the Agreement.

#### *Time Frame:*

Although there are provisions in the Agreement for further cooperation between Canada and Manitoba in the development of the energy potential of the Nelson River it is not expected that AECL will participate in further projects. With respect to the Nelson River Transmission Facilities, Canada has a continuing obligation to provide capital

modifications — \$3.5 million has been expended to March 31, 1977 and the 1977-78 Appropriation request includes a further \$2 million provision.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

An immediate obligation of Canada under the Agreement was to design, construct and place in service the Nelson River Transmission Facilities consisting of two 1600 MW HVDC transmission lines and terminal facilities with a capacity of 1080 MW. The facilities were built by and are owned by AECL and are operated by Manitoba Hydro as agent for Manitoba. The facilities were declared in service October 1, 1974. Manitoba (Manitoba Hydro) will repay Canada (AECL) for the cost of the facilities over a fifty-year term according to terms and conditions set forth in the Agreement.

As at March 31, 1977 total expenditures for the construction phase and capital improvements amounted to \$195 million.

#### *Payments:*

Manitoba Hydro has made payments to AECL for the first three power years totalling \$4.8 million.

## NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND UTILIZATION

#### *Administered By:*

Nuclear Power Demonstration — General Manager — Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories Prototype Power Stations — Vice-President — Power Projects — Heavy Water Plants — Vice-President — Heavy Water Projects

#### *Purpose:*

These agreements enable Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) to cooperate with the Provinces in the construction and operation of nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

#### *Authority:*

Atomic Energy Control Act

Atomic Energy Control Regulations

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to six nuclear power plants and two heavy water plants.

#### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program. Each agreement has a specified time frame.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

The six agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided or will provide for the construction and operation



of a nuclear power demonstration reactor, two prototype nuclear power stations and three commercial size nuclear power stations. The arrangements for the financing and operation of the station are different in each case.

The 25 megawatt Nuclear Power Demonstration Station was constructed under a tri-partite agreement between Ontario Hydro, Canadian General Electric and AECL. The construction costs of the power plant were divided three ways. AECL provided the nuclear facilities (\$25.7 million) while Ontario Hydro provided the non-nuclear facilities and Canadian General Electric provided, without charge, design to the extent of \$2 million. The nuclear facilities are owned by AECL but are operated by Ontario Hydro. Ontario Hydro submits a monthly claim to AECL when operating costs exceed revenues and in the reverse a net payment is made to AECL.

The 208 megawatt Douglas Point Prototype Station was constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL and Ontario Hydro. Similarly, the 250 megawatt Gentilly-I Prototype Station was constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL and Hydro-Quebec. AECL owns both stations and bears the entire capital cost. The stations are operated by the respective provincial utilities on behalf of AECL. The utilities submit monthly claims for the net operating costs of the stations. Once the stations have been demonstrated to be a safe and dependable source of power, both Ontario Hydro and Hydro-Quebec are committed, under contract, to offer to purchase these stations at a price that is economically viable to the utilities. The capital cost of the reactors is \$69.9 million for Douglas Point and \$87.5 for Gentilly-I.

The Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the Province of Ontario. In order to share the risk of establishing such a station, the Province of Ontario and the Federal Government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized fossil fuel-fired station. The related loans are expected to be repaid over a thirty-year period starting from the date at which each unit comes into service or earlier should Hydro present a financially acceptable proposal for termination of the agreement. Repayment is under a formula related to both station performance and the costs of power and energy produced by the Lambton (coal fired) station. As Ontario Hydro owns and operates the station AECL's interest in the station is one of investment only. Ontario Hydro, the Province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be \$395 million of which the federal portion (i.e., amount loaned) including interest is \$141 million or about 36 per cent.

The Gentilly-II Power Station will be constructed and operated by Hydro-Quebec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Quebec and AECL, AECL will provide engineering

consulting services for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. The federal government has agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to assist the construction of the station. Repayment of the federal loan will be by annual payments over a twenty-five year term commencing from the in-service date (i.e., without reference to station performance or the cost of energy). AECL will administer this loan and its repayment. The federal portion (i.e., amount to be loaned) is fifty per cent of capital costs to a maximum of \$151 million.

The Lepreau Generating Station will be constructed and operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Under an agreement between the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and AECL, AECL will provide engineering consulting services for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. To assist the construction of the station, the federal government has agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to an amount of approximately fifty per cent of the capital costs. The federal portion (including amounts loaned and accrued interest thereon) has a maximum of \$350 million with repayment provision over a 25 year term.

#### *Heavy Water Plants*

The Bruce Heavy Water Plant was constructed by AECL and operated by Ontario Hydro. In 1973, AECL agreed to sell the plant to Ontario Hydro for a price of \$254.9 million, which includes all costs plus interest to the date of the sale. Payment is by monthly instalments commencing July, 1973 over a 19 1/2 year period ending with the final payment due in December, 1992. AECL's role after the sale is primarily that of administering the purchase agreement.

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant is being rehabilitated under an agreement between AECL, the Province of Nova Scotia and Deuterium of Canada Limited (DCL). Considerations are under way relative to purchase of the DCL/Province of Nova Scotia interest in the property. Peak financing for the reconstruction program and bringing the plant up to mature operating levels has been approved at \$203.5 million. Recovery of the federal investment in the rehabilitation program and the purchase payments for the property are expected to be recovered through a capital cost component in all sales of product from the Glace Bay Plant.

#### *Payments:*

AECL makes monthly payments to Ontario Hydro for the operation of the Nuclear Power Demonstration Station and the Douglas Point Station and to Hydro-Quebec for the Gentilly-I Prototype Station when those stations incur a net operating loss. Long-term loans are being made to Hydro-Quebec for the construction of the Gentilly-II Power Station and to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for the construction of the Lepreau Generating Station.

Monthly payments to AECL are made by Ontario Hydro for the Nuclear Power Demonstration Station and the Douglas Point Station and by Hydro-Quebec for the Gentilly-I Prototype Station when those stations operate at a net profit. Monthly payments to AECL are made by Ontario Hydro relative to AECL's investment in the Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2). Monthly payments to AECL from Ontario Hydro for the purchase of the Bruce Heavy Water Plant will be received from July, 1973 to December, 1992.

***For Further Information:***

**General:**

Head Office, Finance  
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited  
Ottawa

**Office Responsible:**

Mr. J.H. Allen  
Chief Accounting Officer  
Head Office, Finance  
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited  
275 Slater Street  
Ottawa K1A 0S4

Tel.: 237-3270



*External Affairs*

The role of the Department of External Affairs is defined in the 1909 Act, as amended, by which the Department was created. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968

white paper entitled *Federalism and International Relations* and *Federalism and International Conferences on Education*.

In general, the Department of External Affairs is a coordinating department and is not in charge of "program" administration. Because of this, very few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

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**EDUCATIONAL ADVISER IN ABIDJAN*****Administered By:***

Personnel Operations Division, Department of External Affairs

Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division

***Purpose:***

To provide expertise to the governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education.

***Authority:***

Following a ministerial agreement made on the recommendation of the Government of Quebec, this diplomatic appointment is made by Order of the Governor General in Council (March 2, 1971), and the allocation of funds is authorized following a submission to Treasury Board.

***Time Frame:***

Two-year term of office (renewable).

***Financing and Operation:***

An employee of the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs is seconded to the Department of External Affairs to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Upper Volta and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the Ambassador.

***Payments:***

Salary paid by the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs. Allowances and moving and housing expenses paid by the Department of External Affairs.

***For Further Information:***

General:

The Director  
Personnel Operations Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel.: 992-5317

The Director  
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel.: 992-7917

***Quebec:***

Mr Jean-Marie Lepage  
Directeur de l'Afrique et de l'Asie  
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales  
Quebec

**PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD*****Administered By:***

Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division, with provinces concerned.

***Purpose:***

To prepare, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial government officials to foreign countries under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian post in the country visited.

***Authority:***

Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the co-operation of the provinces.

***Time Frame:***

Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time-limit on these arrangements.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Department of External Affairs is responsible for liaison between the province concerned and the authorities of the country visited, with the Embassy or Consulate in Canada acting as intermediary. The latter often provide assistance with basic problems such as accommodation, transportation and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

***Payments:***

The provinces send the Department of External Affairs an advance to cover costs.

***For Further Information:***

General:

The Director  
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel.: 992-7917

**GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON  
DIPLOMATIC PROPERTIES*****Administered By:***

The Legal Advisory and Financial Services divisions of the Department of External Affairs and the Municipal Grants Division of the Department of Finance.

**Purpose:**

To compensate municipalities for the losses in revenue they would incur due to the fact that diplomatic (embassy or high commission and residence of ambassador or high commissioner) and consular (consulate and chief consul's residence) properties are exempt from real estate taxes under international law.

**Authority:**

Subject to orders of the Governor General in Council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (Vote 10).

**Time Frame:**

Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

**Financing and Operation:**

The grant program operates by the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. The diplomatic and consular properties must belong to a foreign government and be used for diplomatic or consular functions in compliance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

The Department of External Affairs receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by the municipalities and then determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. The Department of Finance then appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant. The Department of External Affairs then issues a cheque to the municipality.

**Payments:**

Payment is made directly to the municipality by the Department of External Affairs.

**For Further Information:****General:**

The Director  
Legal Advisory Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel.: 996-1940

**CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGENCY****Authority:**

Department of External Affairs, Francophone Institutions Division.

**Purpose:**

To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency.

**Authority:**

Cabinet decisions on Canadian participation in the Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the purpose of organizing the Agency.

**Time Frame:**

Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as a member in the Agency's activities.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the federal government and participation by the Quebec government. Canada, represented by the federal government, is a full member of the Agency, while Quebec has the status of a participating Government and participates as "Canada-Quebec."

**Payments:**

Canada's share is 35 per cent of the Agency's budget, of which 32 per cent is paid by the federal government and 3 per cent by Quebec. The total contribution of the federal government for 1977 was 15,552,000 French francs, or \$3,202,778.

**For Further Information:****General:**

The Director  
Francophone Institutions Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel.: 996-3906

**Quebec:**

Mr Gérard Laliberté  
Chargé des Affaires de la Francophonie  
Direction des Organisations internationales  
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales  
Quebec

Tel.: 643-2023

## CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

### *Authority:*

The Department of External Affairs, Francophone Institutions Division.

### *Purpose:*

To enable Canada to participate in the activities and programs of the international French-speaking community.

### *Authority:*

Canada has been participating in Education Ministers' conferences and Youth and Sports Ministers' conferences for French-speaking countries since 1969.

### *Time Frame:*

Contributions to be paid for as long as Canada continues to participate in these conferences.

### *Financing and Operation:*

In principle, the conferences are held once yearly. Quebec has no special status at these conferences. Up to 1976 the Quebec Minister of Education headed the Canadian delegation, which includes representatives from Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba and advisers from the federal government. This is also true with regard to the youth ministers' conferences.

### *Payments:*

As the result of a decision to merge the two secretariats, Canada's share is 35 per cent of the budget. Fifty per cent of this is paid by the Government of Quebec. In 1977, Canada's contribution was 4,462,500 CFA francs, or approximately \$18,876.00.

### *For Further Information:*

#### General

The Director  
Francophone Institutions Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel.: 996-3906

#### Quebec

Mr Gérard Laliberté  
Chargé des Affaires de la Francophonie  
Direction des Organisations internationales  
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales  
Quebec

Tel.: 643-2023



**INFORMATION FLOW*****Administered By:***

Department of External Affairs

***Purpose:***

To distribute to participating provinces selected reports from our Embassy in Washington on matters on Canada/USA relations of interest to the Provinces and to supplement this flow by a programme of visits and briefings.

***Authority:***

General agreement at the First Ministers' Conference in May, 1973.

***Time Frame:***

This is an on going programme which began in 1973 with the Province of Ontario and is now extended to all provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec.

***Financing and Operation:***

The programme is operated out of our Embassy in Washington by a Provincial Interests officer who works in liason with an officer in the Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division of External Affairs who co-ordinates the programme.

***Payments:***

The two man years involved in operating the programme are covered by the Department of External Affairs, as is the cost of visits to brief provincial governments. The cost of provincial visits is covered by the Provinces concerned.

***For Further Information:***

Director  
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel.: 992-7917

## *Finance*

The Department of Finance is the central agency of the federal government primarily responsible for advice on the economic and financial affairs of Canada. It is concerned with all aspects of an improved performance of the Canadian economy. It is concerned with the harmony of various government actions affecting the economy, the external factors that bear on our domestic performance, and the consistency of economic actions by other levels of government.

The Department is comprised of five areas of responsibility: Tax Policy and Federal-Provincial Relations, Economic Programs and Government Finance, Long-Range Economic Planning, International Trade and Finance, and Fiscal Policy and Economic Analysis.

In addition to its advisory role, the Department administers programs assigned to it by legislation. These programs are administered by the Federal-Provincial Relations Division and Government Finance Division.

The Federal-Provincial Relations Division administers several major programs and advises on the operation and development of the various federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. These arrangements include those concerned with the joint occupancy of tax fields, conditional and unconditional fiscal transfers to provinces and municipalities, shared-cost programs, "opting out" provisions and intergovernmental co-operation in fiscal and economic matters generally. The Division administers most of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act and other fiscal arrangements

between the federal government and the provinces. These include the statutory subsidies and the transfer of public utility corporation taxes. The Division is also responsible for the program of grants in lieu of real estate taxes to taxing authorities in Canada within whose boundaries federal property is situated.

The Government Finance Division is responsible for financial operations and advice on policy formulation concerning loans, investments and guarantees by the government. It is also responsible for the preparation of legislation and amendments of various financial bills including the Canadian National Financing and Guarantee Act, the Small Business Loans Act, the Farm Improvements Loan Act and the Fisheries Improvements Loans Act. This Division recommends terms and conditions for loans to Crown Corporations and calculates interest rates on government loans designed to recover the government's cost of borrowing. In addition, the Division is responsible for several guaranteed loans programs; these include loans to students, farmers, fishermen, and small businesses.

In addition to his responsibility for the Department itself, the Minister of Finance reports to Parliament on the activities of several regulatory, supervisory and other government agencies. These include the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Department of Insurance, the Industrial Development Bank and the Tariff Board. While the activities of some of these agencies are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, none of them operates programs under which funds are made available to provincial and municipal governments.

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## STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

*Administered By:*

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

*Purpose:*

This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were:

1. To provide a source of revenue to the Provinces and to compensate for revenues lost on joining the union.
2. To support provincial governments and legislatures.

*Authority:*

The BNA Act and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes:

Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act;  
Provincial Subsidies Act;  
Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

*Time Frame:*

The first of these subsidies date from 1867. They are payable in perpetuity unless subjected to further constitutional amendments.

*Financing and Operation:*

These are unconditional payments by the government of Canada to the governments of the provinces. The federal government is wholly responsible for the operation of this program.

The payments fall into four classes:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance according to statutory formula.

Since these are statutory payments there is no need for the Provinces to submit claims. Payments are made automatically every six months on July 1 and January 1 of each year except for the Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies which are paid on April 1 and October 1 of each year and the interest on debt allowances paid to Saskatchewan and Alberta on September 1 and March 1.

Provision is made for the Governor-in-Council to make advances for local improvements against the debt allowance for a province. These advances reduce the payment of interest on the debt allowance while they are outstanding.

Amendments to the constitution, including the statutory subsidies, can be made by the federal government only with the concurrence of the Province(s) affected. The first two classes of payments listed above all provide for escalation with population increase, so payments are automatically increased according to the official census population figures.

*Payments:*

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	9,708	9,708	9,708	9,708	9,708	9,708
Prince Edward Island	659	659	659	659	659	659
Nova Scotia	2,174	2,174	2,174	2,174	2,174	2,174
New Brunswick	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774
Quebec	4,484	4,484	4,484	4,484	4,484	4,484
Ontario	5,504	5,504	5,504	5,504	5,504	5,504
Manitoba	2,142	2,149	2,156	2,156	2,176	2,176
Saskatchewan	2,116	2,108	2,100	2,100	2,111	2,111
Alberta	3,073	3,102	3,132	3,132	3,214	3,214
British Columbia	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,117
	33,751	33,779	33,808	33,808	33,921	33,921

## Statutory Subsidies by Class, 1977-78

	<i>Allowances for Government \$</i>	<i>Allowances per head of Population \$</i>	<i>Special Grants \$</i>	<i>Interest on Debt Allowances \$</i>	<i>Total \$</i>
Newfoundland	190,000	417,683	9,100,000	—	9,707,683
Prince Edward Island	100,000	89,313	430,880	38,790	658,983
Nova Scotia	190,000	631,168	1,300,000	52,771	2,173,939
New Brunswick	190,000	507,646	1,050,000	26,465	1,774,111
Quebec	240,000	4,116,658	—	127,461	4,484,119
Ontario	240,000	5,121,864	—	142,414	5,504,278
Manitoba	220,000	824,000	750,000	381,584	2,175,584
Saskatchewan	220,000	736,000	750,000	405,375	2,111,375
Alberta	240,000	1,444,000	1,125,000	405,375	3,214,375
British Columbia	240,000	1,747,697	100,000	29,151	2,116,848
	2,070,000	15,636,029	14,605,880	1,609,386	33,921,295

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have been established in 1967-68. The Fiscal Arrangements are reviewed and revised, traditionally at five year intervals. The present arrangements began on April 1, 1977 and, in so far as equalization is concerned, terminate on March 31, 1982. The new arrangements were devised following extensive discussions with the provinces — initially between officials, and subsequently between Ministers.

**Financing and Operation:**

The equalization formulas that have been used in Canada since 1967-68 are of a particular kind, which is often referred to as the "representative tax system". This is a tax system which consists of a broad range (or all) of the various taxes and revenues that the ten provinces actually levy, classified in such a way as to give separate recognition to those taxes or revenues in respect of which relative provincial capacities to derive funds are distributed in a unique or distinctive way. The result is a tax system which is conducive to making precise and sensitive comparisons between provinces in respect of their potential capacities to derive revenues. It is referred to as a "representative" system because it is based upon the particular economic activities, income flows, expenditure flows, etc. which the provinces actually choose to tax. The result, therefore, is a tax system which may be considered as "representative" or typical of the systems of all the provinces.

In calculating equalization, the yield of this representative tax system is estimated for each province. This is done by calculating what each tax in the system would yield in each province, if applied on the basis of *uniform* rates and structures to the province's own tax bases. The resulting yields of all the taxes in each province are then compared. Since some provinces have richer tax bases than others, the yields vary. Those provinces for which the total yield of the representative tax system is below some prescribed standard are entitled to equalization to bring them up to that standard.

**PROVINCIAL FISCAL EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

The purpose of equalization is to make it possible for provinces with tax bases of below-average productivity to provide reasonable standards of public services without having to resort to levels of taxation which are above the average of all provinces.

**Authority:**

Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 (Bill C-37) and Regulations thereunder. Money is voted annually by Parliament.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program which began in 1957. However, the present form of equalization may be said to



The present (new) representative tax system has the following characteristics:

1. It is calculated in respect of one-half of provincial revenues from non-renewable resources, plus 100 per cent of almost all other kinds of provincial revenue from own sources, plus federal taxation revenues that are shared with the provinces, plus that portion of local government taxes which is levied for the purpose of financing elementary and secondary education. The limitation of non-renewable resource revenues continues, although in a different form, a restriction which was introduced with effect from 1974-75 because of the very rapid escalation of oil and gas prices which began at that time. The very large increase in provincial revenues from oil and gas, combined with the wide disparities between the "have" and "have-not" provinces in respect of such revenues, threatened to produce very large increases in the total cost of equalization. The latter would have endangered the credibility of the entire program — in part because it could have been financed only by increases in federal taxation, and in part because there was no corresponding increase in the financial needs of "have-not" provinces based upon changes in their costs of providing reasonable levels of basic public services.

2. The above revenues are classified into 29 separate groups, including categories for personal income taxes, corporation income taxes, general and miscellaneous sales taxes, gasoline taxes, diesel fuel taxes, motor vehicle licences — commercial, motor vehicle licences — non-commercial, alcoholic beverage revenues, tobacco taxes, succession duties, health premiums, lotteries, payroll taxes, forestry revenues, metallic and non-metallic mineral revenues, oil royalties, natural gas royalties and property taxes. There is a separate measure of fiscal capacity for each of the 29 revenue resources.

3. The prescribed standard of equalization is the "national average per capita". This means that any province where the yield of the representative tax system, as defined in (1) and (2) above, is below the per capita average yield of the system in all ten provinces the province has an entitlement to equalization to bring it up to that standard. Thus, if the representative tax system for a given fiscal year yields an average of \$1,300 per capita for all provinces, and if a given province has a yield of only \$1,000 per capita and a population of 1,000,000, it would have an equalization entitlement of \$300 million. ( $\$300 \times 1 \text{ million}$ ).

4. Payments are made free of any conditions.

5. The general formula set out above is subject to a ceiling which provides that the amount of equalization which is payable in respect of revenues classified as natural resource revenues may not exceed one-third of total equalization. This ceiling is not applicable at the present time and, in practical terms, could only become operative if there were very large increases in provincial revenues from oil and gas.

#### *Payments:*

Payments to the Provinces commence with the first month of the fiscal year and are made in 24 equal instalments payable on the 1st and 3rd working day following the 15th day of each month. Payments during the fiscal year are made on an interim basis. Successive calculations of equalization are made during the course of the year — each incorporating the latest available data, and each resulting in a new level of instalment payments for the balance of the year. Successive adjustments are made following the end of the year, culminating in the final calculation of equalization some 24 months after the end of the fiscal year.

Since the representative tax system with a national average standard was introduced in 1967-68, seven provinces have qualified each year for equalization — the four Atlantic Provinces, plus Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. However, the most recent interim calculation for 1975-76 indicates that Saskatchewan will not qualify for equalization in that year — which was one of exceptional prosperity for that Province. The following table indicates the amount of equalization payable by province for each year from 1974-75 to 1977-78.

See table on the following page (61).

Province	Amount of Equalization Entitlement for Fiscal Year				Amount of Equalization Entitlement Per Capital for Fiscal Year			
	1974-75 (final) \$000'000	1975-76 (interim) \$000'000	1976-77 (interim) \$000'000	1977-78 (est.) \$000'000	1974-75 (final) \$	1975-76 (interim) \$	1976-77 (interim) \$	1977-78 (est.) \$
Newfoundland	174	198	227	269	320	361	408	479
Prince Edward Island	44	50	58	70	373	418	479	577
Nova Scotia	231	251	293	350	284	305	352	416
New Brunswick	173	195	221	276	262	290	321	394
Quebec	908	1,056	1,123	1,262	148	171	180	200
Manitoba	124	148	167	201	123	145	162	194
Saskatchewan	54	0	48	39	59	0	51	41
Total	1,708	1,898	2,137	2,467	168	202	205	235

Note: The amounts shown for 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are paid under that 1972 Fiscal Arrangements Act as amended; the amounts shown for 1977-78 are paid under the 1977 Act and include equalization payable in respect of personal income tax points transferred to the provinces under the new arrangements for Established Programs Financing.

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## PROVINCIAL REVENUES STABILIZATION PAYMENTS

#### Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

#### Purpose:

To protect each province from a sudden year to year loss in revenue as a result of a severe economic downturn in the national economy or in the province's own economy.

#### Authority:

Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act 1977 and Regulations thereunder.

#### Time Frame:

This is a continuing program which began in 1967 and was renewed in 1972 and again in 1977, in each case with certain modifications. The present program, which was devised following discussions with the provinces, will terminate on March 31, 1982.

#### Financing and Operation:

Stabilization payments are intended to be unconditional payments to provinces whose total revenues, measured on the basis of constant rates of taxation and constant tax structure, decline from one year to the next. The revenues which are stabilized are the same as those which are subject to equalization (except that natural resource revenues are included in full and school purpose taxes are excluded) plus equalization itself (except that portion of equalization which relates to school purpose taxes). There is however a threshold which a province must meet before it can qualify for stabilization payments in respect of natural resources. This threshold provides that payment may be made only if, and to the extent that, a year to year decline in natural resources exceeds 50%. This provision has been added to prevent the possibility of making stabilization payments to resource-rich provinces whose revenues could fall from present or future high levels as a result of declining volumes of production or reductions in the prices of resources from peak levels which they achieve from time to time. It is felt that such declines are foreseeable and, therefore, ought not to be covered by the stabilization program.

#### Payments:

No province has qualified for a payment under the revenue stabilization program since it began in 1967-68.

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**TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS*****Administered By:***

Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance

***Purpose:***

To provide income tax collection services to the Provinces and to prevent unnecessary duplication in the operation of similar tax collection programs by the two levels of government.

***Authority:***

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 Part III

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations 1977

Agreements with all provinces except Québec for personal and corporate income taxes and except Ontario for corporate income taxes.

***Time Frame:***

Agreements generally provide for tax collection to proceed as set down in the agreement until notice is given by either the federal government or the Province. The usual notice required for termination is a full year before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the federal government, and three months in the case of the Provinces.

There are no formal arrangements for renegotiation of these agreements. Negotiations are dealt with as necessary between federal and provincial Ministers of Finance.

***Financing and Operation:***

Agreements under this part of the Fiscal Arrangements Act provide for the federal government to provide tax collection

services to the Provinces and the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Personal and corporate income taxes are collected by the federal government at no cost to the Provinces. The object is to prevent duplication of income tax collections. The Provinces are required to adopt income tax legislation and regulations similar to those of the federal government to simplify administration. The legislation is flexible enough that tax credits can be given against provincial income tax through the federal machinery. The fee for this service is 1 per cent of tax credits.

The federal government generally makes payments to the Provinces by instalments, in advance of collecting the tax. These instalments are paid at specified intervals throughout each month and are adjusted during the year as more accurate information on receipts becomes available. Subsequently, further adjusting payments for recoveries are made when the actual data becomes available.

The coverage of the different agreements varies from province to province. The federal government collects the personal income tax of all provinces but Quebec and the corporation income tax for all provinces but Quebec and Ontario. A range of tax credits is administered for Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. These tax credits are against the provincial income tax.

***Payments:***

The agreements provide for federal collection of provincial revenues and the transfer of these to the Provinces. Payments are made by the federal government only as an intermediary (although usually in advance of collections) so there is no net transfer of federal funds to the provincial governments.

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## PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

### *Administered By:*

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

### *Purpose:*

The Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee is intended to avoid serious disruption to provincial financial planning as a result of federal tax policy changes in the course of the tax year. Its purpose is to encourage maintenance of a common tax system across Canada by removing a provincial problem in the tax collection agreements. Provincial personal income tax rates under the tax collection agreements are applied to federal basic tax. As a result, any policy change that reduces federal basic tax, after provincial rates of struck, alters provincial tax collections. This guarantee will pay for any such provincial revenue losses as a result of federal policy changes that exceed 1% of federal basic tax in the province. The purpose of this threshold is to avoid the necessity of making payments in respect of small tax changes. That threshold for 1977 ranges from about \$500 thousand in Prince Edward Island to \$85 million in Ontario, and represents about 2% of provincial personal income tax in most cases.

### *Authority:*

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part IV.

### *Time Frame:*

This provision of the Act is effective for the five years from April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1982.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The guarantee will apply to all personal income tax changes announced after the beginning of the tax year and effective in that year. The change in revenues will be estimated by province, and where the potential loss exceeds 1% of federal basic tax, a payment will be made. When the tax returns for the years become available (during the fiscal following the tax year) a sample of those returns will be used to estimate the loss more exactly and adjustments will be made for any difference. While some provinces may not have brought down their budgets at the time federal tax changes are announced and thus may be able to change their tax rates without disruption, and the guarantee will be paid unless provincial action to offset the change is taken. The province of Québec collects its own personal income tax, and would not be directly affected; however, to encourage a common system across Canada, if Québec makes a similar tax change in the same year, a similar payment will be made.

### *Payments:*

Since this is a new program, no payments have yet been made under it.

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## TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND

### *Administered By:*

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

### *Purpose:*

To share with the Provinces the receipts of the 15 per cent tax on special distributions of corporation income surplus built up prior to the January 1, 1972 reform of the Income Tax Act and paid out after that date.

### *Authority:*

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act and Established Programs Financing Act 1977. Part V.

Income Tax Act, Part IX

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1977

### *Time Frame:*

It was announced in the March 31, 1977 federal budget that effective after December 31, 1978 the provisions for payment of the special 15 per cent tax on undistributed 1971 income on hand would be repealed. The taxation year 1978 will, therefore, be the last year in respect of which these transfer payments will be made.

### *Financing and Operation:*

These are unconditional payments from the federal government to the Provinces.

At the beginning of each calendar year Revenue Canada furnishes the Department of Finance with a statement of total income tax collections under Part IX of the Income Tax Act and the amount of such tax that is shareable or



recoverable in respect of each province for the preceding calendar year. Payment is then made to the Provinces along with a statement of how it was calculated. Payments amount to 20 per cent of federal collections.

Payments in respect of taxation year 1974 & 1975 were as follows:

	(\$000)	(\$000)
Newfoundland	309	105
Prince Edward Island	3.5	10
Nova Scotia	236	358
New Brunswick	313	266
Quebec	3,763	3,385
Ottawa	5,602	6,185
Manitoba	665	868
Saskatchewan	185	454
Alberta	1,204	1,845
British Columbia	1,759	2,080
Total:	14,040	15,555

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#### **ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING**

##### **Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division Department of Finance

Health Programs Branch Department of National Health and Welfare

Education Support Branch Department of the Secretary of State

##### **Purpose:**

The purpose of these arrangements is to provide more flexibility in the financial assistance to the provinces in the program areas of Hospital Insurance, Medicare, Post-Secondary Education and Extended Health Care Services.

##### **Authority:**

The Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

The Medical Care Act.

##### **Time Frame:**

The Established Programs Financing arrangements have no specified termination date. The legislation specifies that no amendments which reduce a province's entitlement will be made except on three years notice or with the consent of the affected province and that such notice will not be given for at least two years after April 1, 1977. It should also be noted that the Hospital Insurance Agreements between the federal government and the provinces expire on July 15, 1980. It is expected that new health legislation to replace the existing Hospital Insurance and Medical Care Acts will be developed before that time.

##### **Financing and Operation:**

The Established Programs Financing arrangements provide for a new method of financing federal contributions to Hospital Insurance, Medicare and Post-Secondary Education. In essence, the cost-sharing formulae for these three programs have been replaced by a new formula under which federal contributions are determined independently of program costs in the provinces. Federal contributions are in the form of cash and tax transfers.

The basic cash contribution is equal to 50% of the national average per capita contribution in a base year (1975-76) escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy and multiplied by the population of the province.

The tax transfer consists of 13.5 personal and 1 corporate income tax points. This tax transfer is equalized to the national average and will grow with the natural yield of the income taxes.

Since the value of the tax transfer varies among the provinces, transition payments are made to ensure that the value of the tax transfer is at least equal to the basic cash contribution.

Since shared-cost contributions in the base year vary among the provinces in per capita terms, levelling adjustments are made in order to ensure a smooth transition to the new arrangements. (Provinces below the national average in per capita terms will be "levelled up" to the national average in

three years; those above will be "levelled down" in five years).

Cash payments are allocated among the "established programs" in the ratios which obtained for Canada as a whole in the base year: Hospital Insurance accounts for about one-half of the total contribution; Medicare, about one-sixth; and Post-Secondary Education, about one-third.

The provinces also receive a grant of \$20 per capita escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy; this grant is designed to cover certain extended health care services.

(Detailed descriptions of the four programs covered by these arrangements can be found in the material provided by the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.)

**Payments:**

The following table provides a summary of the financial data related to Established Programs Financing for 1977-78.

See table below.

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**CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS**

**Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

The original purpose of these arrangements was to permit any province that so desired to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain joint programs. Quebec was the only province to take advantage of the contracting out arrangements when they were proposed to the provinces by the federal government in the mid-1960s.

**Authority:**

The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964. The Income Tax Act.

Established Programs Financing  
(\$000,000)

	<i>Cash<sup>(1)</sup> Transfer</i>	<i>Equalized Tax Transfer</i>	<i>\$20 per capita Grant for Extended Health Care Services</i>	<i>Total Contribution</i>
Newfoundland	70.8	73.8	11.2	155.8
Prince Edward Island	14.3	16.1	2.4	32.8
Nova Scotia	113.1	110.1	16.8	240.0
New Brunswick	87.2	91.6	14.0	192.8
Quebec	585.9 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,216.6	125.4	1,927.9
Ontario	1,016.1	1,299.6	168.9	2,574.6
Manitoba	138.9	135.6	20.7	295.2
Saskatchewan	121.6	124.3	18.9	264.8
Alberta	261.4	256.3	37.2	555.1
British Columbia	295.3	385.0	51.0	731.3
Yukon	2.8	3.9	0.4	7.1
Northwest Territories	5.2	6.3	0.8	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,802.6</b>	<b>3,719.2</b>	<b>467.7</b>	<b>6,989.5</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The cash transfer is allocated among the "established" programs in the manner described above and

<sup>(2)</sup> Please refer to the description of contracting out for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

**Time Frame:**

The contracting out arrangements have no specified termination date.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the contracting out arrangements the federal taxpayer in Quebec has his federal basic tax reduced by a certain number of percentage points. The amount of the federal revenue foregone in Quebec as a result is used to offset cash otherwise payable to the province by the federal government. The Quebec taxpayer now receives a special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points. For administrative purposes, these are allocated as follows:

8.5 points for Established Programs Financing;  
5 points for Special Welfare; and  
3 points for Youth Allowances.

The 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing are used to offset cash otherwise payable for Hospital Insurance, Medicare, and Post-Secondary Education.

The 5 points for Special Welfare are used to offset cash otherwise payable for the Canada Assistance Plan and for three other small programs (Blind Persons Allowances, Disabled Persons Allowances, and Unemployment Assistance).

Authority for the special abatements of 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing and 5 points for Special Welfare and for the making of adjustment payments or recoveries is in Part VII of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

The value of the 3 points for the now defunct Youth Allowances program is recovered from the province by means of a reduction of amounts otherwise payable. The authority for the 3 point abatement is in the Income Tax Act and the authority for the recovery of its value is in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964.

The contracting out arrangements with Quebec constitute an alternative way of financing certain programs in the province. Provincial entitlements are determined in the same way as in the other provinces and Quebec is neither better nor worse off as a result of the special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points.

**Payments:**

The following table provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting-out for 1977-78.

<i>Program and Form of Compensation</i>	<i>(\$000,000)</i>
<b>Established Programs Financing</b>	
Cash Entitlement	979.6
8.5 Point Tax Abatement	-393.7
Cash Adjustment Payment	585.9 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Special Welfare</b>	
Cash Entitlement	650.2
5 Point Tax Abatement	-240.0
Cash Adjustment Payment	410.2
<b>Youth Allowances</b>	
Cash Entitlement	
3 Point Tax Abatement	-144.0
Recovery	-144.0 <sup>(2)</sup>

1. The cash adjustment payment is allocated among the three established programs (Hospital Insurance, Medicare and Post-Secondary Education) in the same ratios as the cash entitlements in the other provinces and is paid to Quebec by the Departments responsible for the "established" programs.

2. For the purpose of the Main Estimates the 3 point tax abatement for Youth Allowances is added to the 5 point abatement for Special Welfare; hence, the Main Estimates show \$266.6 million for contracting out.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

John Garner  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Place Bell Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0G5

## RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

### *Purpose:*

To rationalize inter-governmental taxation arrangements through federal-provincial agreements providing for reciprocal payment of consumption taxes and fees.

### *Authority:*

Agreements with provinces providing for payments in lieu of provincial consumption taxes and fees will be made under authority of Part VIII of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

### *Time Frame:*

Agreements with participating provinces will become effective on October 1, 1977. There is no statutory time limit; the first agreements will run from October 1977 to March 31, 1981, with provision for renewal.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Federal departments will continue to purchase goods and services free of provincial *ad valorem* sales taxes. In participating provinces, a provincial sales tax licence will be quoted on purchase documents. The Finance department will calculate the tax due to each participating province and make a direct payment to the province. For this purpose, federal expenditures on goods and services will be allocated to provinces by means of a comprehensive set of indices based on criteria applied to various types of expenditure. A further set of indices will determine the taxability of each category of goods or services, by department and province.

Some taxes will be paid by departments through the suppliers as in the private sector. This procedure will apply to the motor fuel (gallonage) taxes, tobacco taxes and amusement taxes. Provincial sales tax will continue to be borne by departments on meals and accommodation purchased by public servants on travel status, and on building materials purchased by contractors for use in federal construction or maintenance contracts.

Motor vehicle registration fees will be calculated and paid by the Finance department, less the nominal registration fees, where applicable, now paid by individual departments in some provinces.

Participating provinces, through the agreement, will undertake not to claim refunds of federal sales and excise taxes under subsection 44(2) of the Excise Tax Act.

### *Financing and Operation:*

For the first six-month period (October 1, 1977 — March 31, 1978) the financial impact of payments in lieu of provincial taxes under reciprocal taxation, based on initial participation by Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces, is estimated as follows:

	(\$ millions)
Sales tax (paid by Finance Department)	44.6
Fuel, amusement and tobacco taxes	
(paid by departments)	2.7
Motor Vehicle Registrations	
(paid by Finance)	1.1
Additional Equalization	2.5
Total	52.9

Under the agreements, participating provinces will bear federal sales and excise taxes for the same period estimated at \$39.6 million.

### *Administered By:*

It is intended that the program will be administered by an Intergovernmental Taxation Centre, to be established within the Finance Department.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Director  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Hector Joyal  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Place Bell Canada  
Ottawa, K1A 0G5

Tel.: 996-5277

## PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER

### *Administered By:*

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

### *Purpose:*

Under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act, to turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on



income which is attributable to the generation and/or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam.

**Authority:**

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Regulations

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, subject to change only by federal legislation. There is no termination date specified in the Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collections from certain public utilities to the provinces and territories in which they are situated.

The payment made is 95 per cent of income tax collections that are identified with the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam. On the basis of information provided by the Department of National Revenue the Department of Finance makes the payments to the provinces. Since 1972-73, payments are made on a current basis with adjustments made when information as to the actual tax collections becomes available in a subsequent year.

**Payments:**

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

John Garner  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Place Bell Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0G5

Tel: 992-2438

Payments to Provinces Under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act

Province	1972-73 Expenditures (\$000)	1973-74 Expenditures (\$000)	1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)	1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)	1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)	1977-78 Estimate (\$000)
Newfoundland	3,321	1,922	1,744	1,697	2,317	1,910
Prince Edward Island	1,489	390	453	442	310	497
Nova Scotia	3,666	202	200	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	5	—	—	—	—
Quebec	12,081	2,357	948	2,697	2,022	3,035
Ontario	36,029	12,537	7,628	9,270	4,708	10,433
Manitoba	1,111	451	1,410	764	1,373	860
Saskatchewan	120	16	9	42	44	47
Alberta	18,894	6,085	12,495	9,599	25,536	18,533
British Columbia	3,334	1,930	1,768	1,840	2,190	2,071
Northwest Territories	—	—	117	84	72	95
Yukon	—	—	263	328	130	369
Total	80,045	25,895	27,035	26,763	38,702	37,850

## CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND

**Administered By:**

Government Finance — Loans, Investments and Guarantees Division of the Economic Programs and Government Finance Branch

**Purpose:**

To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan

**Authority:**

Canada Pension Plan Act

**Time Frame:**

The first loans out of surplus money were made in 1966. All loans are secured by securities having a 20-year term to maturity. The first mature in 1986. There is no termination date on the Canada Pension Plan.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Canada Pension Plan Act provides that money surplus to the operating requirements of the Plan be invested in securities of the provinces and Canada.

Every month the Department of Finance determines the amount of funds in the Canada Pension Plan in excess of the amount needed to meet operating requirements. The excess money is available to advance to the Provinces according to the proportion of contributions received from residents in each. Advances are available within the first ten days of the following month in exchange for a provincial security or a security issued by a provincial crown agent and guaranteed by the province having a term to maturity of twenty years. Contributions received from the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada. Also invested in obligations of the Government of Canada are contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada as well as any excess money not taken up by the Provinces.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms of twenty years or more, the market yields being those which obtain in the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down.

## Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund

	<i>Total of March 31, 1977 (\$ million)</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 1976-77 (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	214.8	31.0
Prince Edward Island	43.3	6.4
Nova Scotia	428.7	59.7
New Brunswick	324.0	45.2
Quebec	59.2	7.7
Ontario	6002.4	812.8
Manitoba	637.8	86.6
Saskatchewan	492.0	65.3
Alberta	1051.6	150.7
British Columbia	1597.5	224.2
Canada	72.3	10.6
Total	10,923.6	1,500.2

**For Further Information:****General:****Director**

Government Finance — Loans Investments and  
Guarantees Division

Department of Finance

Place Bell Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0G5

Tel.: 996-9599

**Officer Responsible:**

L. Konomis

Government Finance — Loans Investments and  
Guarantees Division

Department of Finance

Place Bell Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0G5

Tel.: 992-9031

## MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

(Including grants in lieu of taxes to Provinces)

### *Administered By:*

Municipal Grants Division of the Tax Policy and Federal-Provincial Relations Branch

### *Purpose:*

These grants are paid to municipal, school and provincial taxing authorities in lieu of real estate taxes, development taxes, redevelopment taxes and local improvement charges on Crown Property which is exempt from municipal taxation under section 125 of the British North America Act.

### *Authority:*

Municipal Grants Act. R.S. 182, s.1. (Chapter M-15)  
Real Property Grants Regulations. P.C. 1967.1935  
Redevelopment Tax Grants Order P.C. 1965. 12/138  
Development Tax and Redevelopment Tax Regulations  
P.C. 1977. 662

### *Time Frame:*

There is no time limit on payments under the Municipal Grants Act. Payments are made under annual appropriations. They have been made every year since 1950.

### *Financing and Operation:*

These are grants in lieu of taxes and are therefore unconditional payments to the municipalities or provinces involved. Over 99 percent of the payments are made in respect of real property taxes — a tax which is levied in all parts of Canada on owners of real property. When a federal department purchases property in a given year, that department is responsible for the remainder of the taxes in the year of acquisition. The following year the local tax authority may make application for a grant to the Department of Finance. These grants must be applied for annually and are normally equal to the full amount of local taxes. However, deductions may be made where part of the tax rate is for a service which the federal government provides to its own property, e.g., policing at high-security properties or schooling at defence bases. Grants are paid on a very broad range of federal properties, including office buildings, post offices, research laboratories, airports, penitentiaries, defence bases, lighthouses, customs stations, experimental farms, R.C.M.P. establishments, hospitals, schools, warehouses, residences, water lots and vacant land.

Specifically excluded from the real property tax grant base are the following types of property:

1. Real property forming part of an undertaking in respect of the conservation, irrigation, reclamation, rehabilitation or reforestation of land;

2. Parks, historical sites, monuments, museums, public libraries, art galleries or Indian reserves;

3. An improvement to land or structure that is not a building designed for the shelter of people, plant or moveable property;

4. Improvements to land or structures (other than dwellings) forming part of any designated "self-contained defence establishment";

5. Property under the control, management or administration of the National Railways or of any corporation, company, commission, board or agency established to perform a function or duty on behalf of the Government of Canada;

6. Any real property owned by Her Majesty in right of Canada and leased to or occupied by persons holding a taxable interest in such property. This does not include property leased to or occupied by an employee of Her Majesty or a member of the Canadian Forces and used by such person as a domestic establishment; and

7. The building known as the Houses of Parliament and grounds pertaining thereto.

However, provision is made under the Act for a series of transitional, declining grants over four years in respect of properties of the types listed under items 2, 3 and 4 above, as well as for special but limited annual grants in respect of the property indicated under item 7. Crown corporations, companies, commissions, boards and agencies pay grants on their own property under separate legislation.

The Real Property Grants Regulations also provide for annual grants in lieu of taxes to be paid to Provinces which provide services that are normally provided by local municipalities. These grants are made under the same conditions and according to the same procedures as grants to municipalities. The Provinces of New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island together with the Yukon and Northwest Territories are currently recipients of such grants.

Grants are also paid in respect of various other types of property taxes which are levied by municipalities on owners of real property. These include grants in respect of local improvements, development taxes and redevelopment taxes. The latter two types of tax are levied, usually on a frontage or area basis, for the express purpose of financing the capital costs of constructing or upgrading various municipal services such as roads, sewers and water mains within specifically designated areas.

**Payments:**

## Grants in Lieu of Taxes to Taxing Authorities

Province	1973-74 Expenditures		1974-75 Expenditures		1975-76 Expenditures		1976-77 Expenditures		1977-78 Estimates	
	Grants to Municipalities (\$000)	Grants to Provinces (\$000)	Grants to Municipalities (\$000)	Grants to Provinces (\$000)	Grants to Municipalities (\$000)	Grants to Provinces (\$000)	Grants to Municipalities (\$000)	Grants to Provinces (\$000)	Grants to Municipalities (\$000)	Grants to Provinces (\$000)
Newfoundland	325	—	747	—	748	—	662	—	1,075	—
Prince Edward Island	109	—	78	84	18	24	152	154	215	240
Nova Scotia	4,387	—	4,319	—	5,179	—	5,008	—	7,440	—
New Brunswick	748	1,420	624	1,350	500	1,400	1,389	2,010	810	1,800
Quebec	11,311	—	14,359	—	14,758	—	16,891	—	21,020	—
Ontario	32,379	—	32,019	—	34,082	—	45,542	—	47,970	—
Manitoba	3,762	—	5,131	—	5,704	—	5,623	—	7,545	—
Saskatchewan	1,768	—	1,929	—	2,114	—	2,473	—	2,965	—
Alberta	3,190	—	3,532	—	4,684	—	5,709	—	6,470	—
British Columbia	5,392	530	5,489	1,156	8,189	816	8,036	823	11,320	1,200
Yukon	88	—	214	489	293	167	274	220	380	240
Northwest Territories	293	—	265	148	429	290	840	193	590	220
Sub Total	\$63,752	\$1,950	\$68,706	\$3,227	\$76,698	\$2,687	\$89,599	\$3,400	\$107,800	\$3,700
Total		\$65,702		\$71,933		\$79,395		\$92,999		\$111,500

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L. H. Greensword  
 Chief  
 Municipal Grants Division  
 Department of Finance  
 Place Bell Canada  
 Ottawa K1A 0G5

**DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

To assist provinces financially where the costs of dealing with a disaster exceed a level which any one province could be reasonably expected to bear on its' own.

**Authority:**

There is no statutory authority of general application for the provision of disaster assistance. Requests from the

provinces for financial assistance are considered by the Cabinet on an individual basis.

**Time Frame:**

It has been a long standing policy of the federal government to assist the provinces financially in the event of major disasters. No termination of this policy is contemplated.

**Financing and Operation:**

Prior to 1970, the cost sharing arrangements between the federal government and the provinces were negotiated with individual provinces on an ad hoc basis. Since 1970, the federal government policy on disaster assistance has taken the form of reimbursing the provincial governments on the basis of a per capita formula. The formula establishes the amount of assistance that will be available given various levels of provincial expenditures on disaster relief that are deemed eligible for cost sharing. The types of provincial expenditures that are considered eligible for cost sharing are defined in a set of administrative guidelines. Generally speaking, these are expenditures that are made to restore public works, the essential personal property of private citizens, and farmsteads, and small business to their immediate pre-disaster condition.

Under the cost-sharing formula, no cost sharing occurs unless a province's expenditures exceed an amount equal to



\$1.00 per capita. Where a province's expenditures exceed this level, the amount of federal financial assistance payable to a province is determined as follows: 50% of next \$2.00 per capita of provincial expenditures eligible for cost sharing; 75% of the next \$2.00 per capita and 90% of the remainder. Payments to provinces, including advance payments, if requested, are authorized by the Cabinet against the Treasury Board Contingencies Vote. A special item is subsequently included in the Estimates to reimburse the Contingencies Item. The nature of the program is such that it can not be provided for in the Main Estimates. While the Minister of Finance has overall responsibility for disaster assistance, the details of cost sharing arrangements are administered by Emergency Planning Canada (EPC), formerly the Canada Emergency Measures Organization. EPC has a regional director resident in the capital city of each province. When cost sharing is arranged with a province, the EPC regional director is formally designated as the representative of the federal government for purposes of administering the arrangement. This involves the detailed interpretation of the guidelines, a general surveillance of private damage claims and the development of joint federal-provincial teams to review claims for agricultural damage and public sector damage.

***For Further Information:***

**General:**

Director  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Stewart D. Kronberg  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Place Bell Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0G5

Tel.: 996-1654

**CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN**

***Administered By:***

Government Finance, Loans, Investments and Guarantees Division

***Purpose:***

The Canada Student Loans Plan makes financial help available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time studies at the post-secondary level of education.

***Authority:***

Canada Student Loans Act

Canada Student Loans Regulations

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

***Financing and Operation:***

There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program except to any Province taking advantage of the opting out formula. Under that formula a Province which chooses to operate its own student aid program and not participate in the national plan may be paid an alternate payment. This payment is determined by expressing the age 18 to 24 population of a province which has opted out as a percentage of the same age group population in the participating provinces and multiplying the result by total federal statutory payments. Quebec has opted out in each year and has received an alternate payment which in 1975-76 amounted to \$12.7 million.

Under the program loans made to students by Chartered Banks on authority of a Certificate of Eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he ceases to be so enrolled. At that time the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may be authorized assistance to a maximum of \$1800 in any one academic year, subject to an overall maximum of \$9800. Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender subject to a maximum term of 9 1/2 years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government to lenders are determined annually on July 1st in accordance with a formula in the Regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields in a six month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Applications for assistance are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount of any assistance to be granted. If the application is approved the provincial authority will issue a Certificate of Eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount determined by the province. A Certificate of Eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian Chartered Bank or other designated lender, but a borrower must maintain all his student loans at one branch of a lender by arranging transfers as necessary.

The annual provision of funds for the program is determined by multiplying the legislative provision of \$250 million for the base loan year 1976-77 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrollment between that year and

the year concerned. In addition to the basic allocation the legislation provides for an additional 30 per cent of basic allocation as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic allocation is divided

between Provinces on the basis of the 18-24 year old population.

**Payments:**

Canada Student Loans by Province from 1972 to 1976

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Value (\$000)</i>	<i>No. of Students Assisted</i>	<i>1973-74 Value (\$000)</i>	<i>No. of Students Assisted</i>	<i>1974-75 Value (\$000)</i>	<i>No. of Students Assisted</i>	<i>1975-76 Value (\$000)</i>	<i>No. of Students Assisted</i>
Newfoundland	6,863	6,186	5,796	4,676	5,169	4,158	4,580	4,783
Prince Edward Island	2,124	1,774	1,948	1,600	1,906	1,496	2,011	1,531
Nova Scotia	10,496	8,875	11,214	8,662	12,240	9,193	13,706	9,975
New Brunswick	7,731	7,398	7,270	6,938	7,649	6,960	10,074	7,439
Ontario	47,203	62,130	51,860	63,714	61,883	72,989	76,451	82,845
Manitoba	3,937	5,697	6,559	8,692	8,552	9,550	7,605	9,181
Saskatchewan	7,067	8,111	6,375	7,040	5,668	6,061	5,636	5,583
Alberta	15,441	14,882	16,526	14,777	16,063	14,150	20,224	14,274
British Columbia	5,710	7,291	8,149	9,822	10,519	15,992	16,916	17,655
Northwest Territories	35	30	45	33	64	56	131	76
Yukon Territory	21	22	33	31	47	39	113	77
Total	106,628	122,396	115,774	125,985	129,660	140,644	157,448	153,419

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

F. Claude Passy, Chief  
Guaranteed Loans Administration Division  
Department of Finance  
100 Metcalfe Street  
Ottawa K1A 0G5

## *Fisheries and Environment Canada*

With the proclamation of the Government Organization Act, 1970, the Minister of the Environment has been given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to: the sea coast and inland fisheries; renewable resources including forest resources, migratory birds, and non-domestic flora and fauna; water; meteorology; the protection and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality; technical surveys within the meaning of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act and; the enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to the Boundary Waters Treaty between Canada and the United States and any related questions of control. Under the Act, the Minister of the Environment is also the Minister of Fisheries for Canada.

The Department of Fisheries and the Environment undertakes three major programs: the Fisheries and Marine Program carried out by the Fisheries and Marine Service under a senior assistant deputy minister; the Environmental Services Program carried out by the Environmental Management Service, the Environmental Protection Service, and the Atmospheric Environment Service, also under the direction of a senior assistant deputy minister; and the Administration Program carried out by the Planning and Finance Service, under an assistant deputy minister, and by the Information Services Directorate under a director-general reporting to the deputy minister.

The Fisheries and Marine Program encompasses a broad range of responsibilities and activities related to the aquatic environment and the living resources of ocean and inland waters. The Environmental Services Program deals with matters relating to meteorology; resource management of water, forests, wildlife and lands; and pollution control.

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## ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

(Part of the Atmospheric Environment Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

### *Administered By:*

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES)

### *Purpose:*

To participate with provincial authorities in a variety of meteorological activities, including: acquisition and processing of data; application of meteorological knowledge and data to assist in solving economic and environmental problems; research studies; impact assessments and technical training.

### *Authority:*

There are, as yet, no formal agreements with the provinces, although a federal-provincial agreement on climatological networks in Quebec is being negotiated by the Atmospheric Environment Service and the Quebec Meteorological Service (QMS). AES participation in co-operative projects with provincial authorities is generally arranged through ad-hoc arrangements although there are some formal arrangements for support of water programs through the Canada Water Act, the Flood Risk Zoning Program and the Prairie Provinces Water Board.

Federal/Provincial Accords on environmental matters have been signed by several provinces.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity. Specific projects or assessments may have a set termination date.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The AES, by arrangement with the appropriate provincial authorities, provides a wide range of meteorological services, both directly to provincial agencies, e.g. weather reports for winter road conditions, and to various groups within the provinces, e.g. frost forecasts for orchardists, fire hazard forecasts for forestry interests, heavy precipitation forecasts for water resource management, etc.

The AES is presently participating with provincial authorities in the following co-operative projects and activities:

#### *Climatological Program:*

The Quebec Meteorological Service (QMS) operates a climatological network of more than 500 stations in the Province of Quebec. AES provides the QMS with instruments and data forms, and until recently, was responsible for most of the data processing and provided QMS with tapes of processed data. The QMS is developing its own computerized system for processing the data from its network of climatological stations. The system will conform

to specifications established by AES and, when the programming is complete and other aspects of the system are in place, will provide data tapes to AES on a monthly basis.

#### *Research studies:*

AES participates with provincial authorities in numerous studies such as:

#### Ontario

1. Sudbury air quality studies
2. Niagara peninsula frost occurrence
3. air pollution model for Toronto
4. effects of air pollutants on crops

#### Quebec

1. air pollution model for Montreal

#### New Brunswick

1. spruce budworm dispersal
2. St. John regional air quality studies
3. hydrology of St. John River basin

#### Nova Scotia

1. Canso Strait environmental plans

#### Alberta

1. Marmot Creek Basin study
2. Alberta watershed research
3. Alberta Oil Sands Environmental Research Program
4. Alberta Hail Project

5. air quality problems at Afton and Kamloops B.C.; Syncrude, Alta.; Thompson, Man.; Regina and Poplar River, Sask.; and St. John, N.B.

#### Eastern Canada

1. Long-Range Transport of Air Pollutants in Ontario, Quebec and Maritimes (Departmental program to become interdepartmental, federal-provincial and Canada/US. Program to be extended across Canada).

#### *Climatological Studies:*

AES provides consultation, undertakes special studies and participates in committees with provincial representatives dealing with the application of climatology and meteorology to such land-based activities as energy development, industry, transportation, agriculture and forestry, recreation and tourism and environmental impact assessment and to such water-oriented areas as hydrologic design, flood and streamflow forecasting, and the effects of weather on the marine environment. Examples of recent activities include:

- a) the publication of "the tourism and outdoor recreation climate of the Prairie Provinces"
- b) the meteorological aspects of energy planning for Ontario's Porter Commission
- c) wind power potential for Ontario
- d) the application of meteorology to operational hydrology of the Saint John River Basin
- e) the development of a streamflow forecast model for the Ottawa River Basin

#### *Training:*

AES provides technical training to provincial forestry personnel in meteorology and the application of meteorology to forestry operations. Training courses generally of a one-week duration, are given on request at provincial forestry establishments. Costs are recovered on a student/week basis.

#### *For Further Information:*

##### *General:*

Program Development and  
Evaluation Branch  
Atmospheric Environment Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario

##### *Officer Responsible:*

Mr. Lloyd Berntsen  
Chief, Program Integration and Evaluation Division  
Program Development & Evaluation Branch  
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## **AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

#### *Administered By:*

Water Planning and Management Branch, Inland Waters  
Directorate, Environmental Management Service

#### *Purpose:*

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed or are under negotiation on several aspects of inland waters study and management. These include agreements for the provision of federal contributions to works and structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources;

agreements for joint study of various aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lakes systems; agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins; agreements for implementing joint water resource development; and agreements for undertaking various measures for flood damage reduction.

#### *Authority:*

Canada Water Act

The following federal-provincial agreements for water planning and management were in operation or under negotiation as of December 31, 1976.

#### *Implementation Agreements:*

Canada — Ontario: Southwestern Ontario Dyking  
Canada — Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation  
Canada — British Columbia: Okanagan Implementation  
Canada — British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Program  
Canada — Alberta — Saskatchewan: Peace Athabasca Delta Implementation

#### *Study Agreements:*

Canada — Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality  
Canada — Quebec: St. Lawrence River Water Quality Agreement  
Canada — Quebec: Flow Regulation, Montreal Region  
Canada — Manitoba: Lake Winnipeg Water Quality (under negotiation)  
Canada — Nova Scotia: Shubenacadie — Stewiacke River  
Canada — Saskatchewan — Manitoba: Souris River Study

#### *Flood Damage Reduction*

Canada — New Brunswick:

A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping

An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

An Agreement on Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin (under negotiation)

Canada — Quebec:

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to Flood Damage Reduction

Agreement Respecting Dykes and Flow Regulation Works in the Montreal Region

Canada — Manitoba:

A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping

An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

**Canada — Ontario:**

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and other Flood Damage Reduction Measures (under negotiation)

**Canada — Saskatchewan:**

General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction Through Flood Area Management (under negotiation)

An Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies (under negotiation)

**Other Cooperative Arrangements**

Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Master Agreement on Apportionment

Canada — Alberta — British Columbia — Saskatchewan: Mackenzie Basin Intergovernmental Liaison Committee

**Time Frame:**

Water planning and management is a continuing activity. The expiry dates of the various agreements are listed in the attached Table.

**Financing and Operation:**

In terms of the financing of these agreements, two types of agreements can be distinguished. The first type includes agreements under which the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, i.e. such things as dams, reservoirs or channel improvements, constructed by the provincial government for the conservation and control of water resources. Under the Fraser River Flood Control Agreement the federal government makes payments to the Province of British Columbia, and under the Southwestern Ontario Dyking Agreement, makes payments to the Province of Ontario. Under these agreements the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Usually, these agreements provide for the establishment of federal-provincial boards for their administration.

Study type agreements are concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Joint boards or committees are invariably used to administer this type of agreement as well as implementation agreements. These boards or committees are charged with the responsibility of conducting the particular study or implementation program involved. Using the information collected, the boards draw up development and management plans for water resources. New administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside DFE, are created and charged with the implementation of these plans when Canada and the Province involved reach agreement on implementation measures. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a shared-cost basis, with money provided by both the federal and provincial governments. Limits are necessarily placed on these

contributions and administrative arrangements and expiry dates are also specified in these agreements. Financial information on current agreements is contained in the following pages.

In a third group of agreements, the two levels of government define general flood damage reduction policies which will aim to reduce development in hazardous areas. With general agreement on such policies, Canada will then consider further subsidiary agreements on specific flood damage reduction measures. These are also cost-shared on an equal basis between Canada and the respective Province. Joint steering and technical committees are established to define and carry out the appropriate measures and maintain coordination between the agencies involved. The mapping programs provide the basis for the designation of flood risk areas. Following designation, specific programs can be developed, such as flood warning systems, flood forecasting, studies of flood problem areas, land acquisition and flood control works.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director General  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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**Officer Responsible:**

Director General  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Place Vincent Massey  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E7

Tel.: 997-2019

**IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENTS****Name of Agreement:**

Canada-British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Program

**Time Frame:**

May 1968 — March, 1984

**Objectives:**

To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.



**Financing and Operation:**

In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total contributions to the Flood Control Program and related studies to \$60,000,000. The expiry of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-British Columbia: Okanagan Implementation

**Time Frame:**

February 1976 – 1981

**Objectives:**

To implement recommendations arising from the 1969-74 Okanagan Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act. Total cost of the implementation program is \$5 million. Sewage treatment facilities are expected to require federal loans in the amount of \$17 million.

**Financing and Operation:**

A comprehensive basin study has been completed and an implementation agreement was signed in 1976. Total cost of the implementation agreement is \$5 million to be shared equally by Canada and British Columbia.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Alberta-Saskatchewan: Peace Athabasca Delta Implementation

**Time Frame:**

Spring 1975 – completed in April 1976

**Objectives:**

To remedy the low water problems of the Peace Athabasca Delta with the construction of a submerged rock weir on the Rivière des Rochers.

**Financing and Operation:**

A contract for the construction of a weir, awarded in the summer of 1975, was completed in April 1976 within the \$2 million budgeted for the program.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation

**Time Frame:**

October 1975 – March 31, 1984

**Objectives:**

To implement recommendations arising from the Qu'Appelle Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Implementation Agreement was signed in October, 1975 as a subsidiary Agreement under the Canada Saskatchewan D.R.E.E. General Development Agreement. Fisheries and Environment Canada is to provide almost half of the \$18 million federal share of the \$33.7 million program. The department of Regional Economic Expansion provides co-ordination for the project.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Ontario: Southwestern Ontario Dyking

**Time Frame:**

March 1974 – March 1978

**Objectives:**

To provide for the construction and reconstruction of dykes and associated control works for protection of agricultural lands in the southwestern Ontario Counties of Essex and Kent, and the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada pays 45% of costs through the Department of Fisheries and the Environment, Ontario pays 45% of costs and the municipalities and/or Conservation Authorities contribute 10%. The federal share is not to exceed \$7,312,500. At December 31, 1976 approval was being sought to extend the agreement to March 31, 1981 and increase funding to \$13,207,500. However, increased funding is likely to be limited.

**STUDY AGREEMENTS****Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Saskatchewan-Manitoba: Souris River Basin Study

**Time Frame:**

October 1974 – 1977

**Objectives:**

To formulate a framework plan for the management of the water and related resources of the basin.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada pays 50% of the costs, Saskatchewan 29% and Manitoba 21%. The Study has proceeded through design and planning stages and is now underway.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Manitoba: Lake Winnipeg Water Quality (under negotiation)



**Objectives:**

A study of Lake Winnipeg is under negotiation with the purpose of identifying beneficial uses of Lake Winnipeg, water quality criteria needed for such uses, and the need for more data on tributary inflow identifying present and future contaminants and methods of controlling contaminant inflows. A predictive model will be developed and alternative approaches to managing the water's quality defined.

**Financing and Operation:**

Total funding proposed is \$2.9 million; cost sharing arrangements are being negotiated. Work of a Task Force established to negotiate and develop a draft agreement is nearing completion.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality

**Time Frame:**

April 1971 – March 31, 1980

**Objectives:**

To provide a basis for implementing the Canada-U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality in the basins of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, by reaching agreement on water quality objectives, acceleration of investment in sewage treatment facilities and research into treatment technology. Negotiations are proceeding to extend studies and financial provisions to include the upper Great Lakes.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada and Ontario are each to provide \$3 million for feasibility studies and joint sewage treatment technology research. CMHC will loan up to \$210 million (increased from \$167 million in 1974-75) for sewage treatment facilities and Ontario is to provide \$130 million. During 1976, additional funding and an extension to March 31, 1980 was formalized in new agreement between Canada and Ontario.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Quebec: St. Lawrence Water Quality

**Time Frame:**

May 1972-1977

**Objectives:**

To prepare a comprehensive water quality plan of the St. Lawrence River from the end of the international section near Cornwall to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada and Quebec are to pay 50% each. The program was initiated in 1972 on the basis of a Statement of Intent and

has proceeded since 1973 under a formal agreement. The Statement of Intent called for a total expenditure of \$400,000 in 1972-73, while a further \$3.5 million has been authorized under the agreement.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Quebec: Flow Regulation Montreal Region

**Time Frame:**

June 1974 – March 1976

**Objectives:**

To examine the means of reducing the frequency of flooding as well as extreme low water levels of the Montreal region water bodies.

**Financing and Operation:**

This study was completed in 1976 and an implementation agreement has been negotiated under the Flood Damage Reduction Program. During 1976, an extension for the date of the final Study Report from March 1976 to November 1976 also provided additional funding of \$92,000, shared equally.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Nova Scotia: Shubenacadie-Stewiacke River

**Time Frame:**

April 1975 – September 1977

**Objectives:**

To (a) examine critical problems affecting the water resources and the interrelationships of these problems, (b) develop proposals for interim measures to control critical problems and to maintain options for future action; and (c) develop a comprehensive framework plan focusing on water quality and quantity objectives and complementary development and resource use strategies.

**Financing and Operation:**

The funding of \$730,000 is to be shared equally by Canada and Nova Scotia. For administrative reasons, the Study did not get underway until 1976 and is expected to take up to thirty months to complete.

## FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AGREEMENTS

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-New Brunswick

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping

3. An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction
4. An Agreement on Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin (under negotiation)

**Time Frame:**

1. General — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1986
2. Mapping — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1981
3. Studies — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1981
4. Forecasting — 5 years

**Objectives:**

The general agreement outlines the basic approach and policies of the Flood Damage Reduction Program while the mapping agreement provides for mapping and designation of 24 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply. The studies agreement provides for the examination of means to deal with flood problems in specified areas. Under the forecasting agreement, a flood forecasting centre will be developed for the Saint John River.

**Financing and Operation:**

Costs are shared equally by Canada and New Brunswick and Canada's share will not exceed \$500,000 for mapping, \$100,000 for studies and probably \$300,000 for forecasting. As do all F.D.R. agreements, those with New Brunswick create joint steering and technical committees to oversee their operation.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Quebec

1. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Dykes and Flow Regulation Works in the Montreal Region

**Time Frame:**

1. Basic approach to Flood Damage Reduction — September 30, 1976 to September 30, 1986
2. Mapping — September 30, 1976 to September 30, 1981
3. Montreal Dyking — October 4, 1976 to March 31, 1978

**Objectives:**

The first agreement is a combined general and mapping agreement. The general portion outlines the basic approach and arrangements for flood damage reduction policy. Provision is made for mapping 183 flood prone areas and the resulting maps will serve as a basis for designation of

flood risk areas and application of agreed policies. The Montreal dyking and flow regulation program provides for studies and works with a view to solving flood problems in the Montreal Region.

**Financing and Operation:**

The cost of the combined general and mapping agreement will be shared equally between Canada and Quebec, the federal share being not more than \$2,500,000. The Montreal dyking agreement will be shared, 45% Canada and 55% Quebec, the federal share being not more than \$2,250,000.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Manitoba

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
3. An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

**Time Frame:**

1. General — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1986
2. Mapping — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1981
3. Studies — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1981

**Objectives:**

The general agreement outlines the basic approach and defines policies for flood damage reduction and the mapping agreement provides for the mapping and designation of 45 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply. The studies agreement provides for the examination of means to reduce the flooding problem in 14 areas.

**Financing and Operation:**

Costs of these agreements are shared equally with Canada's share not exceeding \$350,000 in mapping and \$155,000 in studies.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Saskatchewan

1. General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction through Flood Area Management (under negotiation)
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies (under negotiation)

**Time Frame:**

1. General — 10 years
2. Mapping and Studies — 5 years

**Objectives:**

The objective of these agreements is the same as those in New Brunswick and will provide for the mapping, designation and study of 30 flood prone areas.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada's share will not exceed \$650,000 in mapping and \$240,000 in studies.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Ontario

1. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and Other Flood Damage Reduction Measures in the Province of Ontario (under negotiation)

**Time Frame:**

It is expected that the time interval for mapping will be the usual five years and the remainder may last ten years.

**Objectives:**

Objectives of this agreement are similar to other FDR agreements with the exception that provision is made for all flood damage reduction measures in one agreement.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada's share is not likely to exceed \$4 million for mapping and about \$600,000 may be provided for the remaining portion of the agreement.

**OTHER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS****Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Alberta-Manitoba-Saskatchewan Prairie Provinces Master Agreement on Apportionment

**Time Frame:**

1969 — continuous

**Objectives:**

The equitable apportionment of interprovincial prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Prairie Provinces Water Board is composed of intergovernmental personnel. The Board studies and manages the apportionment of eastward flowing water on the

prairies. The Board prepares an annual budget and five-year forecast. Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada (D.O.E., M.O.T., D.I.N.A.) Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Mackenzie Basin Intergovernmental Liaison Committee

**Time Frame:**

January 1973 — continuous

**Objectives:**

To exchange information on potential water-related developments in the basin and to formulate a program to gather data on the basin's water and related resources, with the intent of determining what further studies may be undertaken in the basin.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Committee has established a Task Force on Information to gather and compile information on the basin; to develop a hydrologic model; to determine conflicts of legislation in the basin, including the advantage offered by a Basin Board; to develop a central depository for the lodging of information and data; and to determine basic research needs. An intergovernmental Memorandum of Understanding respecting federal-provincial co-operation in the Basin has been drafted and is expected to be signed in 1977. It is expected to lead to cost-shared studies.

# **CANADA/BRITISH COLUMBIA OPERATION OF THE CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service

**Purpose:**

To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival.

**Authority:**

Canada Wildlife Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has two managing Directors. They are the Director of the British Columbia Fish and Wildlife Branch and the



Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region, Canadian Wildlife Service. Both Directors have equal status in the management of the Authority. In addition to an annual grant to the Authority the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the Authority through a Technical Advisory Committee and assists in all management plans.

**Payments:**

An annual grant of \$55,000 is paid directly to the Authority.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environmental Management Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D. K. Pollock  
Director  
Management and Administration  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environmental Management Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Tel.: 997-1245

**CANADA/MANITOBA DELTA MARSH MANAGEMENT**  
(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Service program)

**Administered By:**

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service

**Purpose:**

To undertake joint programs to rehabilitate, develop and manage Delta Marsh for the purpose of optimizing the wildlife values in ways compatible with agriculture.

**Authority:**

Canada Wildlife Act

**Time Frame:**

The agreement commenced April 1, 1974 and will continue until March 31, 1979.

**Lieutenant Governor — Order-in-Council 141/74**

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the agreement a Management Authority has been established consisting of the Regional Director, Western Region of the Canadian Wildlife Service and a senior official of the Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management (Lands, Forests and Wildlife Resources) of the province or their delegates to be responsible for all phases of the joint program and included in among its responsibilities shall be the following:

1. To maintain and develop the Delta Marsh area for the purpose for which it is established, and, in this respect, it shall be competent for the Authority to do such acts and works as are necessary for the conservation, management, and development of wildlife for the public benefits herein;
2. The review, approval, and revision of management program proposals, procedures, and personnel requirements; and
3. The appointment of the federal and provincial representatives comprising the Project Directorate.

**Payments:**

Payment is made to the Province: \$350,000 in 1974-75 and \$312,500 in each of the four succeeding years.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environmental Management Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

**Officer Responsible:**

Director, Western and Northern Region  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
10025 Jasper Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1S6

**For Provincial Information:**

The Honourable Harvey Bostrum, M.L.A.  
Minister of Lands, Forests and Wildlife Resources  
Province of Manitoba  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8



## COOPERATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDIES

(Part of the Environmental Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

### *Administered By:*

Lands Directorate, Environmental Management Service

### *Purpose:*

To undertake, when required, cooperative land use planning studies that are necessary in order to make good environmental management decisions relating to land use.

### *Authority:*

Department of Fisheries and Environment Act

Studies of this nature are to be implemented through federal-provincial agreements. Several agreements of this type have been entered into. Examples are the James Bay Agreement signed by the Federal Government and the James Bay Development Corporation, the Lower Churchill Assessment with Newfoundland and the Environmental Assessment Study of a Bulk Loading Port Location, Prince Rupert, with British Columbia.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity, but the federal government will enter into agreements of this nature only if there is a definite federal interest. The James Bay Agreement was signed on November 24, 1973 and ran until March 31, 1976. A renewal, signed on May 16, 1976, terminates on March 31, 1979.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The sharing of costs for environmental assessment studies is based on the extent of the federal interest involved. If the study is of national environmental concern, the federal government will assume all additional expenditures necessary to implement the program. If there are both federal and provincial interests involved, the costs of the study will be shared on a fifty-fifty basis by the federal government and the province involved.

The costs of the James Bay Agreement are shared under both of these arrangements. Under the Agreement there are

two types of projects: "mutual interest" projects and "national interest" projects. The costs of mutual interest projects are shared on a fifty-fifty basis by the federal government and the James Bay Development Corporation, while the costs of national interest projects are the full responsibility of the federal government. The James Bay Development Corporation has assumed the technical direction of all mutual interest projects under the agreement and presents monthly claims to the federal government for its share of the costs of the projects.

### *Payments:*

Under the first agreement the federal portion of the cost-shared projects was \$1,962,500. Under the renewal, Canada will be responsible for a maximum expenditure of \$1,125,000 for cost-shared projects. The federal share of the Lower Churchill and Prince Rupert was \$29,600 and \$137,000 respectively.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Director General  
Lands Directorate  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. J. McCormack  
Director General  
Lands Directorate  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Place Vincent Massey  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Tel.: 997-1246

**COOPERATIVE WATER QUANTITY  
SURVEY DATA GATHERING PROGRAM**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the  
Environmental Services Program)

***Administered By:***

Water Survey of Canada, Water Resources Branch, Inland  
Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service.

***Purpose:***

To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data  
and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

***Authority:***

Canada Water Act

Formal agreements effective 1975 have been signed with  
each Province. Letter exchanges between the Ministers of  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment provides for  
water quantity surveys in the Yukon and Northwest  
Territories.

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program of surveys started by the  
federal government in 1912. The present agreements  
provide for termination on 18 months' written notice by  
either party.

***Financing and Operation:***

This is a shared-cost program, with the federal government  
carrying out the operation and invoicing the provincial  
governments quarterly. Quebec operates the provincial  
network, except for the part of the program involving  
international and navigable waters and waters crossing  
federal land. Quebec invoices the federal government  
quarterly. Capital and operating costs are recovered in  
accordance with the federal-provincial agreements. The  
gross budget of the Department of Fisheries and the  
Environment includes funds to cover the Department of  
Indian and Northern Affairs' share of capital and operating  
costs in the Territories.

Program and financial arrangements are planned by  
federal-provincial Coordinating Committees.

The Cooperative Water Quantity Survey Data Gathering  
Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and  
sediment. Snow, tidal and water quality surveys are made in  
conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly  
financed by the federal government. The data from these  
other federal activities is also provided to the Provinces as  
required for their programs.

**Payments:**Payments by Provinces for Cooperative Water  
Quantity Survey Data Gathering Program

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76 Payments (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Payments (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	41.4	44.3
Prince Edward Island	0	2.5
Nova Scotia	33.0	46.4
New Brunswick	26.0	27.8
Ontario	386.1	382.3
Manitoba	203.0	283.0
Saskatchewan	188.5	228.3
Alberta	197.4	231.1
British Columbia	518.1	450.1
Payment to Quebec	472.6	593.0
Territories — Transfer from DIAND to DFE	210.0	321.1
Total	2276.1	2609.9

**For Further Information:****Ottawa**

## General:

Mr. E. R. Peterson

Director

Water Resources Branch

Inland Waters Directorate

Environmental Management Service

Department of Fisheries and the Environment

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0E7

Tel.: (819) 997-1508

## Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. F. Smith

Chief

Water Survey of Canada

Inland Waters Directorate

Environmental Management Service

Department of Fisheries and the Environment

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0E7

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**REGIONAL***Pacific*

Mr. E. M. Clark

Regional Director Pacific

Inland Waters Directorate

Environmental Management Service

Department of Fisheries and the Environment

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*Western*

Mr. E. F. Durrant

Regional Director Western

Inland Waters Directorate

Environmental Management Service

Department of Fisheries and the Environment

Motherwell Building

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*Ontario*

Mr. D. M. Foulds,

Regional Director Ontario

Inland Waters Directorate

Environmental Management Service

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*Quebec*

Mr. C. Triquet

Regional Director Quebec

Inland Waters Directorate

Environmental Management Service

Department of Fisheries and the Environment

P.O. Box 10100

Ste. Foy, Quebec

G1V 4H5

Tel.: (418) 694-3921

*Atlantic*

Mr. V. C. Dohaney  
 Regional Director Atlantic  
 Inland Waters Directorate  
 Environmental Management Service  
 Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
 P.O. Box 365  
 Halifax, Nova Scotia  
 B3J 2P8  
 Tel.: (902) 426-6050

**CROP DAMAGE ALLEVIATION PROGRAM**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the  
 Environmental Services Program)

*Administered By:*

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management  
 Service

*Purpose:*

To prevent damage by waterfowl to grain crops in Alberta,  
 Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

*Authority:*

Canada Wildlife Act

*Time Frame:*

Agreements were signed with the three Provinces con-  
 cerned for the operation of the program in 1972-73 and in  
 1974 for subsequent years until March 31, 1977.

Order-in-Council, P.C. 1973-1875

Order-in-Council, P.C. 1974-1/742

*Financing and Operation:*

The federal government has agreed to contribute 50 per  
 cent of the cost of provincial programs to prevent, or to  
 compensate farmers for waterfowl crop degradation. Under  
 the agreements, all operational and administrative costs of  
 these programs are eligible for cost sharing.

The programs are administered by the Provinces con-  
 cerned, but program planning and evaluation is a joint  
 activity. The federal government makes annual payments to  
 each of the three Provinces after receiving a statement of  
 costs. The statements are received by March 1st of each year  
 and are certified by a senior provincial officer.

*Payments:*

Payments to Provinces Under The Crop Damage Alleviation Program

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>	<i>Expenditures 1975-76 (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$000)</i>
Manitoba	261	225	116
Saskatchewan	460	330	306
Alberta	618	445	404
	\$1,339	\$1,000	\$826

*For Further Information:**General:*

Canadian Wildlife Service  
 Environmental Management Service  
 Fisheries and Environment Canada  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

*Officer Responsible*

Mr. A. G. Loughrey  
 Director General  
 Canadian Wildlife Service  
 Fisheries and Environment Canada  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Tel.: 997-1301

or

Director, Western Region  
 Canadian Wildlife Service  
 Fisheries and Environment Canada  
 10025 Jasper Avenue  
 Edmonton, Alberta  
 T5J 1S6

*For Provincial Information:*

Mr. Gordon R. Kerr  
 Assistant Deputy Minister  
 Department of Recreation, Parks and Wildlife  
 Natural Resources Building  
 109th Street and 99th Avenue  
 Edmonton, Alberta  
 T5K 2E1

Mr. Al Murray  
 Associate Deputy Minister  
 Operational Policy and Engineering Service  
 Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental  
 Management  
 989 Century Street  
 Winnipeg, Manitoba



Mr. G. E. Couldwell  
Director of Fisheries and Wildlife  
Department of Tourism & Natural Resources  
Government Administration Building  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4S 0B1

#### **FOREST PEST CONTROL PROGRAM**

(Part of Environmental Management Activity of the  
Environmental Services Program)  
This program is now discontinued.

*Administered By:*

Canadian Forestry Service, Environmental Management  
Service

*Purpose:*

The purpose of this program was to minimize or prevent losses of economically and environmentally important timber resources, and to assure efficient pest control operations with due consideration for minimizing any undesirable environmental side effects.

*Authority:*

Approved by Cabinet on June 8, 1972. Discontinued  
March 31, 1975 by approval of Treasury Board on  
May 16, 1975.

*Time Frame:*

The program was intended to be continuing, but it was decided to be too open-ended, thus it was discontinued. A broader program of forest protection (including insects, diseases, fire) is under study.

*Financing and Operation:*

The discontinued program provided assistance to help meet the costs of insect spraying operations if the expenditures of a Province exceeded a certain threshold amount.

*Payments:*

Payments totalling \$2.6 million were made in 1974-75 to New Brunswick and Quebec to help with the costs of aerial spraying against the spruce budworm. No payments have been made since.

Some three million dollars were allocated by the six Canadian Forestry Services establishments in Eastern Canada for budworm research and services in 1976-77.

*For Further Information:*

General:

Director, Forest Protection Branch  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

*Officer Responsible:*

Director  
Forest Protection Branch  
Canadian Forestry Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Place Vincent Massey  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Tel.: 997-2269

#### **FOREST RESOURCE RESEARCH AND SERVICES PROJECTS**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the  
Environmental Services Program)

*Administered By:*

Canadian Forestry Service, Environmental Management  
Service

*Purpose:*

To develop and improve the techniques for managing, protecting and harvesting Canada's forests

*Authority:*

Forestry Development and Research Act

*Time Frame:*

Continuing

*Financing and Operation:*

Research and services projects are carried out by the Canadian Forestry Service in cooperation with various provincial governments and organizations. Cooperating agencies provide manpower, equipment and materials for the conduct of the various studies. In some instances the costs of the projects have been equally or partially shared with the cooperating agencies.

*Payments:*

Under these projects payments are not usually made to the Provinces or Municipalities as each level of government finances its own share of the responsibilities.

*For Further Information:*

General:

Director  
Forestry Relations and Technology Transfer  
Canadian Forestry Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. J. E. Stone, Director  
Forestry Relations and Technology Transfer  
Canadian Forestry Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Place Vincent Massey  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Tel.: 997-1684

**LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate,  
Environmental Management Service

**Purpose:**

The regulation and control of the Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, Winnipeg and English Rivers and the Lake St. Joseph Diversion. This regulation and control is necessary to fulfill Canada's obligations under the Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol with respect to International commitments on Lake of the Woods as a boundary water and domestic obligations under concurrent Federal, Ontario, Manitoba legislative enactments with respect to the regulation and control of the Winnipeg River watershed.

**Authority:**

Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol, signed by Canada and the United States at Washington, February 24, 1925

The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 and the Lake of the Woods Control Board Amendment Act, 1958

The Tripartite Agreement signed by Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, 15 November, 1922

The Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928.

**Time Frame:**

Canada's obligations under the above authorities are of a continuing nature.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board is responsible for the regulation and control of water levels of both the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul storage reservoirs, in addition to the English and Winnipeg Rivers level and flows to the Ontario/Manitoba boundary. In the case of regulation of Lake of the Woods, the Federal Government pays one-third of the operating costs, with the Provinces of

Ontario (one-ninth) and Manitoba (five-ninths) sharing the remaining two-thirds, based proportionately on the developable powerhead on both the Winnipeg and English River systems. This sharing of costs including the provision of five man-years in staff reflects the complexity and the Federal Government interest in navigation, the potential for hydro-electric power generation, wild rice production, fishing and recreational uses in the two provinces. For recovery of costs related to regulation and control operations, the Federal Government bills each of the two provinces on an annual basis for their share of the costs.

In the case of the regulation of Lac Seul, the Province of Ontario pays two-fifths of the capital and operation costs and the Province of Manitoba pays the remaining three-fifths, in addition to interest on Ontario's initial capital investment in the Lac Seul Dam. Ontario operates this facility and storage reservoir and bills the Federal Government for Manitoba's share. The Federal Government recovers this amount from the Province of Manitoba.

**Payments:**

Operating Costs For Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1973-74

	Canada (\$000)	Ontario (\$000)	Manitoba (\$000)
Lake of the Woods	18	6	30
Lac Seul	—	7	10
	\$18	\$13	\$40

Operating Costs for Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1976

	Canada (\$000)	Ontario (\$000)	Manitoba (\$000)
Lake of the Woods	37.3	12.8	61.7
Lac Seul	0	2.2	4.7
	37.3	15.0	66.4

**For Further Information:****General:**

Water Resources Branch  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0E7

## WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

Water Quality Branch, Inland Water Directorate, Environmental Management Service

### *Purpose:*

To assess the natural quality of Inland Waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to determine pollution levels for federal and provincial governments and the private sector by providing water quality data and interpretive information in summary, detailed, and special reports.

### *Authority:*

Canada Water Act. Arrangements are made with the Provinces as required. Also supports programs under the Environmental Contaminants Act, Fisheries Act, Boundary Waters Treaty Act, the Northern Inland Waters Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the Canada Shipping Act, the Navigable Waters Protection Act, and others.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of new pollution problems and user's needs.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Water Quality programs are completely financed by the federal government. Data on inland waters are also received from provincial governments as required.

A special arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for coordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

### *Payments:*

There are no intergovernmental payments involved. It is estimated that approximately \$500,000.00 may be of economic benefit to the provinces through the production of water quality data reports and special computer printouts.

### *For Further Information:*

#### OTTAWA

Mr. R. M. Gale, Chief  
Monitoring and Surveys Division  
Water Quality Branch  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Environmental Management Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E7

Tel.: 997-3422

#### REGIONAL

##### *Atlantic*

Mr. D. H. Cullen, Chief  
Water Quality Branch, Atlantic Region  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Environmental Management Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
P.O. Box 861  
Moncton, N.B.

Tel.: (506) 858-2003

##### *Ontario*

Mr. W. J. Traversy, Chief  
Water Quality Branch, Ontario Region  
Canada Centre for Inland Waters  
867 Lakeshore Drive  
P.O. Box 5050  
Burlington, Ontario  
L7R 4A6

Tel.: (416) 637-4663

##### *Western*

Mr. K. W. Reid, Chief  
Water Quality Branch, Western & Northern Region  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Environmental Management Service  
Motherwell Building  
1901 Victoria Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4R 3R4

Tel.: (306) 569-5322

*Pacific*

Dr. W. E. Erlebach, Acting Chief  
 Water Quality Branch, Pacific & Yukon Region  
 Inland Waters Directorate  
 Environmental Management Service  
 1001 West Pender Street  
 Vancouver, B.C.  
 V6E 2M9

Tel.: (604) 544-3915

*Quebec*

Dr. A. Caillé, Chief  
 Water Quality Branch, Quebec Region  
 Inland Waters Directorate  
 Environmental Management Service  
 1080 Route du Vallon  
 P.O. Box 3800  
 Ste. Foy, P.Q.  
 G1V 4C7

Tel.: (418) 643-3740

## FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE IN THE NORTHWEST REGION

*Administered By:*

EPS, Northwest Region.

*Purpose:*

The objectives are:

1. to provide hazardous waste inventory in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Northern Ontario; and
2. to determine existing methods and facilities for transportation, collection and disposal of hazardous wastes.

*Authority:*

The project is based upon the mandate contained in the Federal Activities Protection Program, and the Solid Waste Management Program of the Environmental Protection Service and the Federal-Provincial Accords on Environmental Quality. The project was initiated by discussions and agreement with the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Government of the Northwest Territories with DFE. Subsequently, the Province of Ontario requested participation for its Northwest Region.

*Time Frame:*

The feasibility study (Phase I) will be initiated in 1977 and completed before the end of FY 77-78.

*Financing and Operation:*

An engineering consultant will be selected to carry out the study on behalf of the participating agencies. The total cost is estimated not to exceed \$50,000. The shared cost formula has not been finalized but will be based on the size and population of the federal and provincial areas of jurisdiction within the study region. The formula will be based on:

Federal Government	- up to \$35,000
Participating Provinces	- \$15,000

A steering committee, composed of all participant governments, will be established. The Northwest Region of EPS will be responsible for project supervision.

There are no loans or municipal claims involved in the project.

*Transfer Payments:*

No payments will be made to Provinces or Municipalities.

*For Further Information:**Ottawa:*

Mr. E. Carey  
 Solid Waste Management Branch  
 Environment Protection Service  
 Fisheries and Environment Canada  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1C8

Tel.: 997-4334

*Regional:*

Dr. R. Edwards  
 Senior Project Biologist  
 Ecological Impact Section  
 (E.P.S.)  
 Fisheries and Environment Canada  
 901 - 10025 Jasper Avenue  
 Edmonton, Alberta  
 Tel.: 425-4574

## NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

*Administered By:*

Environmental Protection Service

*Purpose:*

To monitor all locally significant air pollution levels in the major centres of population  
 The Network provides urban air pollution data and is a ready means of auditing progress in air pollution control across the country.



**Authority:**  
Clean Air Act

**Time Frame:**  
Continuing

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government loans monitoring equipment, and it processes, publishes and disseminates the data. The provincial governments operate the equipment. The equipment in the two territorial capitals is operated by regional personnel of the Environmental Protection Service. Personnel of the Montreal Urban Community and of the Greater Vancouver Regional District operate the equipment in their respective regions. The Federal-Provincial Committee on Air Pollution was responsible for creating the program. Presently, consultation on operational aspects and revision are conducted on a bilateral basis between the federal government and individual provinces. As of March 31, 1977, the network comprised 514 monitoring instruments located at 153 stations in 52 cities, and is still being expanded.

**For Further Information:**

Regional: Program Implementation

Mr. Jean Gravel  
A/Regional Director-General  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
5th floor, P.O. Box 1330  
Station B  
2020 University Avenue  
Montreal, Quebec H3B 3K9  
Tel.: (514) 283-7377

Dr. C. J. Edmonds  
Regional Director-General  
Atlantic Region  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
Bank of Montreal Tower  
P.O. Box 2406  
Halifax, N.S. B3N 3E4  
Tel.: (902) 426-3593

Mr. B. Heskin  
Regional Director-General  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
Kapilano 100, Park Royal  
West Vancouver, B.C.  
V7T 1A2  
Tel.: (604) 666-1064

Dr. R. W. Slater  
Regional Director-General  
Ontario Region  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
2nd floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4V 0P5  
Tel.: (416) 966-6406

Mr. J. Mar  
Regional Director-General  
Northwest Region  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
901, 10025 Jasper Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta T8B 2X9  
Tel.: (403) 425-4580

**Headquarters: National Coordination**

Mr. Ray Robinson  
Director-General  
Air Pollution Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1C8  
Tel.: (613) 997-1649  
Mr. D. Williams, Chief  
Surveillance Division  
Air Pollution Control Directorate  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1C8  
Tel.: (416) 998-4130

**ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS**  
(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

**Administered By:**

Small Craft Harbours Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service

**Purpose:**

To plan, develop and administer small craft harbours in Canada  
This includes:

1. Commercial Fishing Harbours;
2. Recreational boating facilities; including administration of the Marina Program and the Tourist Wharf Program.

**Authority:**

Government Harbours and Piers Act  
Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act

Letter from Clerk of Privy Council Office of June 6, 1973 transferring program responsibility

Orders in Council transferring administrative responsibility to the Minister of State-Fisheries from the Minister of Transport on P.C. 1973-1551 dated June 14, 1973 and P.C. 1974-1839 dated August 8, 1974

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the Marina Program the Small Craft Harbours Branch has, under approved application, entered into cost-sharing agreements with provincial and municipal governments and the private sector for the provision of public recreational boating facilities. Under the agreements, the federal government agrees to fund major capital works such as dredging, breakwaters, etc. up to a total federal contribution equal to the amount agreed to be spent by the provincial and municipal governments or the private sector, i.e. for shore based facilities, floats, etc.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program the federal government provides for the construction of wharves and launching ramps. The facilities are provided on a one-time-only basis with total expenditures not to exceed a maximum of \$15,000 for each wharf.

The facilities provided by the federal government are constructed by or under the supervision of the Department of Public Works on behalf of the Department of Fisheries and the Environment.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Small Craft Harbours Branch  
Fisheries and Marine Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. W. A. Reid, Director  
Small Craft Harbours Branch  
Fisheries and Marine Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
10th Floor, E.M.R. Tower  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H3

Tel.: 995-2003

**FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT**

(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Directors-General, Fisheries and Marine Service

**Purpose:**

To provide for federal financial participation in fisheries development projects and programs undertaken by the various provincial governments under cost-sharing arrangements.

**Authority:**

Fisheries Development Act

Program proposals are developed with each Province in the late summer and early fall for implementation in the following fiscal year, and these, as modified in the light of available funds and other factors are subsequently formalized by written Federal agreements with each Province.

**Time Frame:**

This has been a continuing activity of the federal government since 1962.

**Financing and Operation:**

Programs receiving federal financial support under shared-cost arrangements include activities in the following fields: engineering and fishing vessel development; development of fish-catching gear and equipment used aboard vessels, or attached to shore and fixed installations; and shipboard fish handling, refrigeration, cold storage, and related facilities. Projects also cover engineering developments in fields such as electronics (fish finding and navigation, etc.) and mechanical devices and equipment for use in the fishing industry.

An important part of the Branch's shared-cost activities is the search for under-exploited or unexploited fish populations and the development of new fisheries based on these resources. Also, it is engaged in shared-cost projects involving instructional and demonstration activities related to technical improvements within the fishing industry.

Occasionally, the cost-sharing principle may be applied to some aspects of new plant installations and pilot plant operations to demonstrate and/or prove up technological advances.

The Programs are generally funded on a 50/50 cost-sharing basis. On occasion, however, it is increased to 75/25, with the federal share being the larger. If a project is primarily of local or provincial interest, a 50/50 sharing of costs is adopted, but if the interest is national or regional, cost sharing is based on a 75 per cent federal and 25 per cent provincial formula.

The financing of projects, in the first instance, is usually

undertaken by the Province concerned, which then claims against the federal government for the agreed federal share. Progress payments are made during the fiscal year and final adjustments are made at the end of the fiscal year. In the case of British Columbia, federal government pays the initial cost of projects and the Province then reimburses the federal government for its agreed share. In the case of third parties under contract, the Province and the federal government pay their respective obligations independently.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Mr. C. R. Levelton  
Director-General  
Fishing Services Directorate  
Fisheries and Marine Service  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Tel.: 992-1105

**FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**  
(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Directors-General, Fisheries and Marine Service

**Purpose:**

To provide fishermen with financial assistance for the construction of new fishing vessels and for the conversions and modifications of existing vessels with a view to increasing the productivity and efficiency of the Canadian fishing fleets.

**Authority:**

Fisheries Development Act

Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations 1976, P.C. 1976-2087 dated August 25, 1976.

Agreements have been signed by the Minister of Fisheries for Canada and the appropriate provincial lending authorities in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program that began in 1944. While the program has undergone changes since its inception, the latest change was in 1976 when the program was extended to include all fishing vessels in excess of 30 and 20 feet, respectively, in the marine and inland fisheries; and to provide for subsidies for the conversions and modifications of existing vessels.

**Financing and Operation:**

The current rate of federal subsidy for the construction of eligible new fishing vessels and for conversion and modification of eligible existing vessels is in an amount not exceeding 35% of the approved cost.

Subsidy applications must be submitted for approval to the Fisheries and Marine Service, and the applicants must provide assurance that they will be eligible to participate in the fisheries in which the vessel will be engaged.

The Department of Fisheries and the Environment has the exclusive financial responsibility for all fishing vessels under 75 feet in overall length.

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce may grant subsidy to a fishing vessel in excess of 75 ft. under the Shipbuilding Assistance Program. This is an amount currently not exceeding 20% of the approved cost. In addition DFE may pay a supplemental amount under the Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations to increase the total

Payments to Province for Fisheries Development

Province	Expenditures			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Newfoundland	\$591,000	\$600,000	\$440,000	\$200,000
Prince Edward Island	98,000	94,000	61,997	55,000
Nova Scotia	293,000	205,000	304,644	150,000
New Brunswick	171,000	173,000	182,019	95,000
Quebec	94,000	71,000	50,665	81,700
Ontario	27,000	61,000	65,544	46,218
British Columbia	106,000	106,000	109,147	59,170
	\$1,380,000	\$1,310,000	\$1,214,016	\$687,088



federal contribution in respect of any such fishing vessel, to an amount not exceeding 35% of the approved cost.

The ITC contribution is paid to the shipbuilder, the DFE contribution is paid to the vessel owner.

For each Atlantic province (Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, PEI, and Newfoundland), under the formal agreement between the respective loan agency and the Minister of Fisheries, and in compliance with prevailing resources and fishery management policies, an agreed program of vessel construction is drawn up each year.

In order to receive assistance fishermen should first make application through the nearest regional office of DFE and thereafter, if assured of a fishing license, formal subsidy application may be made directly to the Department or through the appropriate provincial lending agency or the DFE regional office.

Where there are no agreements with the inland provinces and British Columbia, the Federal Government works in close liaison with provincial authorities on subsidy matters.

#### ***Payments:***

Payments are made only on the basis of approved individual applications for assistance. During fiscal year 1976/77 payments were made to the provinces as follows: Newfoundland — \$900,000.00, Prince-Edward Island — \$235,000, Nova Scotia — \$976,000.00, New Brunswick — \$1,074,000.00, Quebec — \$558,000.00 and \$257,000.00 to the other parts of Canada.

#### ***For Further Information:***

Mr. L. J. Cowley  
Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
St. John's, Newfoundland

Acting  
Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. H. D. Johnston  
Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Dr. G. H. Lawler  
Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Mr. Jean Fr chet  
Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ste. Foy, P.Q. 10  
Quebec

Mr. C. R. Levelton  
Director-General  
Fishing Services Directorate  
Fisheries and Marine Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario

A/Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Vancouver, B.C.

Dr. G.H. Lawler  
Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Mr. M.G. Johnson  
Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Burlington, Ontario

#### **NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM** (Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

#### ***Administered By:***

Inspection Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service

#### ***Purpose:***

To ensure the production and distribution of safe, wholesome, good quality fish products to consumers and observance of fair trade practices within the industry which prevent fraud and deception

#### ***Authority:***

Fish Inspection Act as amended and similar legislation introduced by each of the ten provinces

Fish Inspection Regulations (P.C. 1971-935; as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia  
Manitoba and Ontario have prepared draft regulations and it is expected the province of Nova Scotia will also introduce regulations in the not too distant future.

Although formal agreements have not been made with each of the provinces having Fish Inspection legislation and regulations, there is an arrangement in each instance for federal inspectors to enforce provincial requirements. Such arrangements are made through provincial action where federal officers are either appointed by Order-in-Council as inspectors under provincial Fish Inspection legislation, or by virtue of the provincial Act are declared ex officio officers for the purposes of that Act or the regulations thereunder.



**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all of the ten provinces in the early 1950's.

**Financing and Operation:**

The National Fish Inspection Program as such, is financed by the Federal government. However, in a number of instances there have been shared cost projects administered by the Inspection Branch which are related to the overall program. To date, all of the federal-provincial programs administered by the Inspection Branch have been on a fifty-fifty cost shared basis.

Cash payments (loans or compensations) have been made to fishermen or fish processors in emergency situations where livelihoods or businesses were affected. For example, while a newly discovered problem of mercury in certain species of fish was assessed, there was need to provide emergency financial assistance to the industry. Either the federal or provincial government may have prime responsibility for administering a special compensation or loan program. Claims would be submitted to the federal or provincial agency administering the program.

**Payments:**

Payments are made to provinces in respect of shared cost projects which they administer. The program cost is \$7,989,200.00. On a regional basis disbursement is as follows:

Pacific Region	\$1,202,000.00
Western Region	\$ 775,300.00
Ontario Region	\$ 415,000.00
Quebec Region	\$1,321,000.00
Maritimes Region	\$2,057,500.00
Newfoundland Region	\$2,004,000.00

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Inspection Branch  
Fisheries and Marine Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. C. M. Blackwood  
Director  
Inspection Branch  
Fisheries and Marine Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3

Tel.: 995-2096

**NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE**

(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

**Administered By:**

Industrial Development Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service

Regional Director of Fisheries, Fisheries and Marine Service, St. John's, Newfoundland

**Purpose:**

Under the 1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada the federal government undertook continuing responsibility for supplying bait to Newfoundland fishermen.

**Authority:**

1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada

**Time Frame:**

Continuing

**Financing and Operation:**

This activity is only federal-provincial in the sense that the Terms of Union represent a federal-provincial agreement. Under the Newfoundland Bait Service the Department of Fisheries and the Environment operates some 19 key bait depots, 37 small bait holding units and one refrigerated bait vessel, the "M.V. Artica". In recent years the gross cost of the program has averaged about \$1,400,000 per year with revenue from the sale of bait averaging about \$250,000 for an annual net program cost of about \$1,150,000.

**Payments:**

No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

**For Further Information:****Regional:**

Mr. L. Cowley  
Regional Director General  
Fisheries and Marine Service  
Department of Fisheries and the Environment  
P.O. Box 5667  
St. John's, Newfoundland

## LINGAN AIR POLLUTION STUDY

**Administered By:**

Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region, Halifax with support from Atmospheric Environment Service.

**Purpose:**

To obtain data on meteorological conditions in the Lingan area of Nova Scotia to be used in the assessment of air pollution control needed at the proposed coal burning generating facility.

**Authority:**

Clean Air Act.

**Time Frame:**

Three years.

**Payments:**

\$20,000 per year for three years beginning — 1976-77. No funds transferred to province or municipality.

**For Further Information:**

Dr. R.W. Shaw, Chief  
Air and Noise Pollution Division  
Technical Services Branch  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
5151 George Street, 16th floor  
Bank of Montreal Tower  
Halifax, N.S. B3N 3E4  
Tel.: (902) 426-6132

## BAY OF FUNDY TIDAL REGIME STUDIES

**Administered By:**

Ocean and Aquatic Sciences, Fisheries and Marine Service.

**Purpose:**

To predict effects of Fundy tidal power development, in support of studies on economic feasibility and environmental impact assessment.

**Authority:**

Memorandum of agreement between ADM, OAS and Chairman, Management Committee, Bay of Fundy Tidal Power Review Board.

**Time Frame:**

Study began February, 1976, with Phase I to be completed by August 31, 1977.

**Financing and Operation:**

Funded by Tidal Power Review Board (50% Federal, 25% Nova Scotia, 25% New Brunswick).

**For Further Information:**

Mr. K. B. Yuen  
Chief, Division of Ocean Science Affairs  
Marine Sciences and Information Directorate  
Dept. of Fisheries and the Environment  
Ottawa, K1A 0H3.

## WASTE RUBBER UTILIZATION STUDY

**Administered By:**

Environmental Protection Service, Northwest Region, Edmonton.

**Purpose:**

To establish the quantities of waste rubber being generated in the prairie provinces and to assess the viability of technologies presently available for the use of waste rubber as a fuel or as a material. Also to determine the feasibility of establishing a waste rubber recovery and utilization system(s) in the prairies.

The study has the following objectives:

1. to establish the quantities of waste rubber being generated in the prairie provinces and to ascertain the availability of the rubber on a continuing basis.
2. to predict trends in rubber production and utilization and to predict what effect these trends might have on a waste rubber utilization system.
3. to assess all currently available technologies for using rubber as a fuel source, as a material in a new form or as an additive to established products.
4. to provide, if deemed feasible, a design for a system wherein waste rubber would be collected and utilized.

**Authority:**

This project is based upon the mandate contained within the Solid Waste Management Program. The program was established through the Cabinet Decision of June 1973. A major objective of the program is to initiate studies to define new strategies to control and manage solid waste and to maximize resource recovery. To achieve this objective the Waste Management Branch has initiated many studies directed towards identifying the potential benefits if certain materials were recovered for utilization as a material for manufacturing or as an energy source. The project was initiated by an agreement between the Provinces of Alberta,

Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the Department of Fisheries and the Environment.

**Time Frame:**

The study was initiated in November 1976, and is scheduled for completion in June 1977.

**Financing and Operation:**

A consulting firm was selected to undertake the shared cost study on behalf of the contributing agencies. Total cost of the project is estimated to be \$50,000 with the federal portion not to exceed \$20,000 and the balance to be divided evenly between the governments of the three prairie provinces. Claims are submitted to the federal government for approval and payment made in a systematic manner in accordance with a pre-arranged schedule. Supervision of the study is carried out by EPS, Northwest Region in conjunction with a steering committee comprised of representatives from each province and EPS of Ottawa.

**Transfer Payments**

There are no direct transfer payments to any province — the federal government's share of the cost in 76-77 is not to exceed \$20,000.

**For Further Information:**

Ottawa:

Mr. K. A. Childs, Chief  
Technology Transfer Division  
Waste Management Branch, EPS  
Environmental Impact Control Dir.  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1C8

Tel.: 997-3212

Regional:

Mr. J. Slupsky, Technology Programs  
Environmental Protection Service  
Northwest Region,  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
Imperial Oil Building, 9th floor  
10025 Jasper Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2X9

Tel.: 425-6931

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM

**Administered By:**

Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

**Purpose:**

The study has the following objectives:

1. develop a long term plan in the surveillance of environmental quality in shellfish growing areas.
2. to identify the magnitude and sources of shellfish growing area contamination.
3. to incorporate growing area surveillance results into provincial, municipal and federal solutions to the waste disposal problems (present and future) affecting environmental quality in shellfish growing areas.
4. to protect the public health and encourage more effective protection and utilization of estuarine resources.

**Authority:**

This project is based upon the mandate contained within the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The major objectives of the program are to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish and that the available stocks of shellfish can be effectively and safely utilized. The program is a joint effort to control pollution sources affecting estuarine areas by use of EPS and provincial pollution control mandates. The program was initiated through an agreement between the Department of Environment of Prince Edward Island and the Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

**Time Frame:**

The cooperative program is a continuing activity which began in May of 1975.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Environmental Protection Service provides a fully equipped mobile laboratory, all supplies and materials, supervision and report preparation. The province provides 0.9 MY of casual staff assistance. Total cost of the project is approximately \$14,000 annually, with EPS providing approximately 50% of the total.

**Transfer Payments:**

None.

**For Further Information:**

Ottawa:

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Shellfish Water Quality Division  
Water Pollution Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1C8

Tel.: 997-3060

Regional

Mr. R. P. Côté, Chief  
Field Services Division  
Environmental Services Branch  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries and the Environment  
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5151 George Street  
Halifax, N.S. B3J 1B3

Tel.: 426-6141

**OFFICE PAPER COLLECTION AND RECYCLING STUDY****Administered By:**

Environmental Protection Service, Ontario Region.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of the study is to establish the feasibility of establishing a system whereby office waste paper will be separately collected for recycling. The study has the following objectives:

1. to determine the quantities of waste paper being generated from a typical government office.
2. to establish the types of paper normally found in office waste and the composition of office waste in terms of percentages of each grade of paper.
3. to establish the acceptability of office waste to the secondary materials industry.
4. to establish what controls are necessary to ensure that capability is maintained.

5. to establish the feasibility of instituting source separation system in government offices.

This project is based upon mandates contained within the Solid Waste Management Program and the Federal Activities Protection Program established through the Cabinet Decisions of June 1973 and June 1972 respectively. A major objective of the Solid Waste Management Program is to initiate studies to define new strategies to control and manage solid waste and to maximize resource recovery. A major objective of the Federal Activities Environment Program is to clean-up existing sources of pollution from federal government activities. This project is also being pursued under the auspices of the Energy R & D Panel established in 1976. The panel has as one of its major objectives, to establish procedures and techniques to conserve energy and resources. The project was initiated through an agreement between the Province of Ontario and the Department of Fisheries and the Environment.

**Time Frame:**

The study was initiated in November 1976 and is due for completion in June 1977.

**Financing and Operation:**

A firm was selected to undertake the shared cost study on behalf of the two contributory agencies. Total cost of the study is estimated to be \$30,000 with the federal portion not to exceed \$18,000 and the balance to be assumed by the Province of Ontario. Supervision of the study is carried out by EPS, Ontario in consultation with EPS Ottawa and the Province of Ontario.

**Transfer Payments:**

Province of Ontario credits EPS Ontario for 40% of the total cost of the study.

**For Further Information:**

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Waste Management Branch (EPS)  
Fisheries and Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: 997-3212

V. Shantora  
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Environmental Protection Service  
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## *Health and Welfare Canada*

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the areas of federal government concern which most gives rise to the need for close cooperation and coordination with the Provinces. The Department of National Health and Welfare conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security, and social welfare of the people of Canada. Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the Department's activities involves cooperation with provincial authorities in efforts directed toward the preservation and improvement of public health and toward the provision of social security and welfare for all Canadians.

### HEALTH

In the area of preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents, much of the Department's involvement with the Provinces originates with the operation of the Health Programs Branch. Its main programs are the health care insurance programs, the health manpower programs, and health standards and consulting services, research and surveys. The health care insurance programs are designed, in cooperation with provincial health authorities, to make accessible appropriate insured health care services of high quality to all residents of Canada, regardless of their ability to pay. They include the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services and Medical Care programs. The objective of the health manpower programs is to improve and maintain, through the collaboration of federal and provincial governments and other agencies concerned, the supply, quantity, distribution, and productivity of all health manpower in Canada at a level that makes possible the delivery of effective and efficient total health services. Two activities are part of that program: The Professional Training Program, and the Health Resources Fund. The health standards and consulting services are defined as the development of preventive and other measures directed to the health of individuals, including the cooperative development of health standards and guides, health promotion activities and health education materials, and provision of information and consulting services in the health field. Other programs are the National Health

Research and Development Program, and the Canada Health Survey.

Other activities of the Department which involve cooperation with the Provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards and health practices; dissemination of information about these hazards and practices; and efforts to eliminate potential health problems. Many of these activities are directed to private institutions and individuals and may include provincial agencies only incidentally. Others depend heavily on provincial inputs to operate. The activities most directly involving the Provinces are described under Health Protection Cooperative Activities.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch administers the "Fitness and Amateur Sport Program". The activities of the Program have been grouped into five broad areas: (1) Promotion and Communication (2) Training (3) Resources Development (4) Competition and (5) Planning and Management. Each of these areas comprises a series of projects, many of which involve federal-provincial collaboration. Projects involving cost-sharing arrangements include: Assistance to the Atlantic Provinces and the Territories; Canada Games and; assistance to the Interprovincial directors Conference.

### WELFARE

The provision of social security and welfare services for Canadians is, in its federal-provincial aspects, largely within the ambit of the Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch. The Canada Assistance Plan provides the framework for federal sharing in the costs of social assistance and services provided to needy persons by provincial and municipal departments of welfare.<sup>(1)</sup> The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act (previously administered by the Department of Manpower and Immigration) permits federal sharing in the costs of comprehensive provincial programs for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. The agreements under two other shared-cost programs — Blind Persons Act and Disabled Persons Act — will terminate in 1981. The provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories have discontinued accepting applications under the Blind

Persons Act and, at present, the provinces of New-Brunswick, Manitoba and the Yukon Territory are still accepting new applications under the Disabled Persons Act. The applications of eligible recipients are now being administered under the provincial general assistance programs, with costs shared under the Canada Assistance Plan. The costs for a small group of recipients, who could not be eligible for allowances under the more general programs, are still being shared by Canada under the agreements made under these Acts.

Two other welfare programs are significant in a federal-provincial context. Under the National Welfare Grants program, project grants are available to the Provinces as

well as to voluntary agencies and organizations, research institutions and universities. Under the second program, the federal government may enter into an agreement with a province to provide for contributions of 75% of the costs of a Guaranteed Income Experimental Project. To date, agreement has been reached with the Government of Manitoba to establish an experiment in that province.

<sup>(1)</sup> Payments are still being made under the predecessor Act, the Unemployment Assistance Act, in the Provinces of Alberta, Quebec and the Northwest Territories to cover assistance provided under residual means-test program not eligible for cost sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan.

## Health and Welfare Canada

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## CANADA HEALTH SURVEY

### *Administered By:*

The Office of the Special Adviser, Health Information, Health Programs Branch, in cooperation with Statistics Canada.

### *Purpose:*

To monitor health status of Canadians on a broad basis and identify problem priorities.

### *Authority:*

Department of National Health and Welfare Act, and Annual Appropriation Acts.

### *Time Frame:*

While a review will be made after the data from the first full operating year has been analyzed, the project is being established with a continuing capability.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The Canada Health Survey is being developed to obtain better data on the health status and risk exposure of the Canadian population, and to complement existing information which now comes primarily from vital statistics and medical care records. It will be a continuing monitoring, not just of disease and disability, but also of relevant facts in lifestyle, environment and socio-economic factors. Both perceived and observed measures will be obtained. The perceived information will come from an interview and questionnaire; the observed information will come from physical measures and blood tests.

Provincial and federal governments, professional associations and university researchers will be using the information for health planning purposes.

Approximately 12,000 homes — 40,000 individuals — will be visited each year once the ongoing survey begins in 1978. One-third of the interviewees will participate in the physical measures portion of the survey. A joint Project Team of NHW and Statistics Canada personnel began intensive development work in November 1975. National Health and Welfare has responsibility for content definition, data interpretation, user liaison, conduct of the instrumented measures, and laboratory analysis of the blood sample. Statistics Canada is responsible for designing and implementing appropriate data collection methods, collecting self-report information (interview and Questionnaire), establishing a data processing system, and providing project management.

To facilitate consultation with users outside NHW, two bodies have been established, namely the Federal-Provincial Liaison Group and a Federal Departments Liaison Group. Each group meets approximately every six months.

Meetings with professional associations and interested university groups are held on a more irregular basis. Content definition has relied heavily on consultations with health officials at both levels of government.

### *For Further Information:*

#### General:

Special Adviser  
Health Information  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

#### Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.F. Bray  
Special Adviser  
Health Information  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
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Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Tel.: 992-0205

## HEALTH RESOURCES FUND

### *Administered By:*

The Health Insurance and Resources Directorate of the Health Programs Branch

### *Purpose:*

The Health Resources Fund assists the Provinces financially in the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of health training and research facilities.

### *Authority:*

Health Resources Fund Act

Health Resources Fund Regulations

### *Time Frame:*

The fund was established in 1966 and will provide funds for costs incurred on approved projects up to December 31, 1980.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The federal government may, under the Act, contribute to the reasonable capital costs of health training facilities as noted above. Health training facilities are defined under the Act as a school, hospital or other institution, or portion thereof, for the training of persons in the health professions, or any occupations associated with the health professions,



or for the conducting of research in the health fields, but do not include residential accommodation. Excluded from shareable costs are any interest of land costs and provincial sales taxes. Costs incurred prior to January 1, 1966 or after December 31, 1980 are not eligible for sharing.

To be eligible for support, a health training facility must fall within the definition provided in the Act, and be included in a provincial five year program for new and improved health training and research facilities. Provincial five year programs are reviewed, and approved in principle, by the Health Resources Advisory Committee which is made up of representatives of all ten provinces and the federal government.

The Health Resources Fund Act established the Fund in the sum of \$500 million. This is now allocated into three parts as follows: \$400 million assigned to the ten provinces and two territories on a per capita (1966 census) basis; \$25 million for regional projects in the Atlantic Provinces; and \$75 million for projects of national significance. At present there is a ceiling of \$37 million on the annual cash flow payable to the Provinces from the Health Resources Fund.

The federal share of Health Resources Fund projects is usually 50 per cent, with the balance absorbed by provincial governments or other sources. However, for regional projects in the Atlantic Provinces the federal share may be

higher with the extra money coming from the Atlantic portion of the Fund.

Prior to acceptance of a project for Federal support under the Health Resources Fund, it is assessed on three counts. The first is — does the proposed project fall within the terms of the Act? The second is the health manpower aspect — will the facility contribute to national health manpower program objectives for teaching, training and research? The third aspect is technical — is the planning, architecture and engineering of acceptable standard and are the costs reasonable? The Health Facilities Design Division is responsible for the third aspect as well as assisting in assessing claims, and amendments received by the Health Insurance and Resources Directorate. Construction is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments and they forward their claims to the Health Insurance and Resources Directorate as the project is developed and construction progresses. Interim claims may be made for up to 90 per cent of the level of contribution approved for a project and are paid after departmental review. Final claims are submitted in a similar manner but an audit by federal auditors is required before they are paid.

The original level of contributions for a project may be amended if later consultation between federal and provincial representatives determines that this is necessary.

#### *Payments:*

Payments to Provinces from the Health Resources Fund

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures</i>	<i>1973-74 Estimates</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures</i>	<i>1975-76 Estimates</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures</i>	<i>1977-78 Provisional Allocations</i>
	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	5,860	9,061	5,070	—	94	7
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	1	—	147
Nova Scotia	1,064	51	—	592	749	1,660
New Brunswick	429	932	186	164	3,284	3,254
Quebec	727	15,586	13,065	12,935	4,096	9,105
Ontario	15,346	—	6,564	—	6,056	10,000
Manitoba	4,926	3,120	643	2,111	807	4,000
Saskatchewan	2,818	2,480	918	1,269	2,146	2,275
Alberta	5,116	2,106	1,822	—	—	1,000
British Columbia	607	3,652	272	1,288	4,735	5,000
Northwest Territories	107	12	—	—	—	50
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic Portion	—	—	2,807	1,940	1,104	77
Special	—	—	—	—	979	425
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>31,347</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>24,050</b>	<b>37,000</b>



**For Further Information:****General:**

Director General  
Health Insurance and Resources Directorate  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. R.A. Armstrong  
Director General  
Health Insurance and Resources  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
456 Jeanne Mance Bldg.  
Tunney's Pasture  
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**Facility Planning, Design and Construction:**

Associate Director  
Institutional Services (Health Facilities Design)  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

Mr. T.M. Ogrodnik  
Associate Director  
Institutional Services (Health Facilities Design)  
Health Programs Branch  
638 Jeanne Mance Bldg.  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Tel.: 992-8471

**HEALTH STANDARDS AND CONSULTING SERVICES****Administered By:**

Health Programs Branch

**Purpose:**

Development of preventive and other measures directed to the health of individuals and to the improvement in effectiveness of health services.

**Authority:**

National Health and Welfare Act

Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act

Medical Care Act

Various informal agreements between authorities of the federal and provincial health departments.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Development and improvement of services in the health field, in cooperation with the provinces, including promotion of the development of standards and guidelines for health care services, clinical practice and health manpower. Undertaking of studies of the health needs of Canadians, the planning methods to meet these needs and of the utilization of health resources. Provision of information and consultative services in the health field including health systems, facilities planning and design, hospital management, health manpower, community health and the promotion of all aspects of physical and mental health. The main activities involving particularly close cooperation with the Provinces are:

1. Community Health Services;
2. Institutional Services;
3. Health Promotion;
4. Development of Health Standards.

A brief outline of each follows.

**Community Health Services:**

Consultants in a variety of specialized fields evolve coordinated approaches to developing guidelines for the provision of community health services (including mental health services), particularly primary care services, and services to special risk groups such as the elderly, children, the geographically isolated and the economically disadvantaged.

The main objectives of the program are to facilitate more effective integration and coordination of community health programs, to encourage shifts in emphasis, such as from institutional to ambulatory care, and from curative to health promotional and preventive services, and to improve public acceptance of responsibility in health matters.

In order to achieve these objectives and thrusts several steps have been taken to provide resources and initiate actions in special study areas and in the provision of consultation and evaluation services. Several publications in areas of mental, dental, child and maternal health are produced and distributed to the provinces and national agencies as part of the program.

The community health services program also provides an administrative base for the federal provincial Advisory Committee on Community Health through coordination of, and secretariat support for the work of the committee, its sub-committees and working groups.

*Institutional Services:*

A group of consultants, with special expertise in the various aspects of institutional operations, including acute and chronic hospitals and nursing homes, have traditionally been extensively involved in individual hospital surveys. These have generally been conducted either to determine the eligibility of the institution for cost-sharing under HIDS or to make recommendations (at the request of the provinces and/or the institution) for improvements in the operations of the institution.

The consultants have also been extensively involved in federal-provincial working groups (generally under the auspices of the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Health Insurance) in the development of a wide variety of institutional standards.

The focus is gradually shifting to emphasize more involvement in policy and standards development and in consulting with provinces, voluntary organizations and professional associations in order to facilitate exchange of information and to promote the application of standards.

Another group of consultants provide technical advice and assistance in the development of a wide variety of design standards for different types of health facilities. They promote the exchange of information among provinces in order to avoid duplication of efforts. There is an interest in the concept of using design of the environment (especially the built environment) to promote better physical and mental health.

*Health Promotion:*

A group of consultants are engaged in certain health promotion activities. They produce some well-known and high quality publications (e.g. *Canadian Mother and Child, Like Other Children*, etc.) and provide extensive consultative services to provinces, voluntary organizations and professional associations, as well as support for the Health Promotion Sub-Committee of the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Community Health.

In the future, emphasis will be placed on the development of programs aimed at improving the capability of health workers in health promotion activities. The consultants will, however, continue to provide expert input into public education programs sponsored by others.

*Development of Standards:*

The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Health Standards (advising the Conference of Deputy Ministers of Health) includes representatives of the federal government and of all provincial and territorial governments. Its role, objectives and functions are:

1) to promote and coordinate the development of guidelines in the health care field that would have wide applicability and acceptability within provincial health

programs but with sufficient range to provide flexibility for each jurisdiction to adapt them to their own circumstances;

2) to collect, collate and distribute existing standards;

3) to arrive at a consensus on priority areas in which the development of guidelines should proceed;

4) to devise mechanisms through which guidelines can be developed;

5) to maintain liaison with governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned with the development of guidelines in the health care field;

6) to promote the review of standards on a regular basis.

Under the general direction of the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Health Standards, the Health Standards Directorate has established, with cooperation of professional organizations, groups of experts which have examined and made recommendations concerning guidelines and standards for such subjects as cervical cancer screening, surgery for coronary artery disease, fitness clubs and health salons, occupational diseases of the lungs, and periodic health examinations. Guidelines have been developed for a series of special services in hospitals. Standardized workload-measurement systems for a number of disciplines are also being developed. The Health Standards Directorate also works closely with professional health organizations.

*For Further Information:***(Community health, institutional services and health promotion)**

## General:

Health Consultants Directorate  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

## Officer Responsible:

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Health Consultants Directorate  
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Tel.: 996-7150

**(Development of Health Standards)**

Director General  
Health Standards  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Dr. D.D. Gellman  
 Director General  
 Health Standards  
 Health Programs Branch  
 Department of National Health and Welfare  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

## HOSPITAL INSURANCE AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

### *Administered By:*

The Health Insurance and Resources Directorate of the Health Programs Branch.

### *Purpose:*

The program is to help ensure that all residents of Canada have access to necessary hospital care services (excluding mental hospital care and care in a tuberculosis hospital or sanatorium) regardless of their ability to pay.

### *Authority:*

Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act enacted in 1957 and the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

Hospital Insurance Regulations.

Agreements have been entered into between the federal government and all provincial governments including the two northern territories pursuant to the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 ensures federal financial support for this program for a minimum of five years from April 1, 1977 although notice of termination of further cash contributions may be given with a minimum of three years' notice after April 1, 1979.

### *Financing and Operation:*

#### *Prior to April 1, 1977*

For fiscal years prior to April 1, 1977 the federal financial contributions payable annually to the provinces under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act were calculated on the basis of a formula contained in the Act. This comprised for in-patient services, the aggregate in the year of twenty-five per cent of the per capita cost of in-patient services in Canada, that is the national per capita cost, plus twenty-five per cent of the per capita cost of in-patient services in the province less the per capita amount of authorized charges, multiplied by the average for the year of the number of insured persons in the province, and an

equivalent percentage contribution with respect to the cost of insured out-patient services. Provision was made in the Hospital Insurance Regulations for advances on account of contributions, so that the provinces would not be required to wait for reimbursement in respect of the amount which they are required to pay to hospitals on a continuing basis. The formula for advances provided for a holdback of three per cent. The formula for the advance, therefore, differed from the formula for the annual contribution in that twenty three and one half per cent of the per capita cost of in-patient services in Canada was paid instead of the twenty five percent provided for in the annual contribution calculation. The amount of the advance, unlike the amount of the contribution itself, was calculated on the basis of provincial payments. Generally speaking, shareable costs were the operating costs of the hospital which have been determined in accordance with recognized and generally accepted accounting principles and procedures, and approved by the provincial authority. The operating costs of a hospital as defined in the Regulations, however, specifically exclude some items. In this connection it should be noted that for capital items which were, by definition, excluded from shareable costs, such costs are supported by the federal government in some cases through the Health Resources Fund.

As final payments cannot be calculated until the audit reports from all provinces have been received, this results in a time lag of about 27 months between the end of the calendar year and the calculation of the final payment for that year.

Note: (From January 1, 1965 to March 31, 1977, payments to Quebec for insured hospital services were subject to a special agreement made under the terms of the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act so that while the shareable costs in Quebec were determined in the same manner as for the other provinces, the resulting contribution was not made under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, but paid through a combination of tax abatement and adjustment payments by the Department of Finance.)

Under the federal-provincial Agreements, the provinces must maintain certain minimum criteria under the federal Act, and all of the following services must be provided on uniform terms and conditions as insured in-patient services:

- 1) accommodation and means at the standard ward level;
- 2) necessary nursing service;
- 3) laboratory, radiological, and other diagnostic procedures, together with the necessary interpretations;
- 4) drugs, biologicals, and related preparations as provided in an Agreement when administered in a hospital;



- 5) use of operating room, case room and anaesthetic facilities, including necessary equipment and supplies;
- 6) routine surgical supplies;
- 7) use of radiotherapy and physiotherapy facilities where available;
- 8) services rendered by persons who receive remuneration therefor from the hospital; and
- 9) such other services as are specified in the provincial law.

At the option of each provincial government, any of the above services may be included as out-patient services. These vary from province to province (e.g. emergency services, day care, minor medical and surgical procedures.) With the advent of Medicare, all provinces were obliged to provide radiological and diagnostic services as insured services under the Medical Care Act unless covered under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Thus, the out-patient benefits provided by the hospital plans tended to become much more comprehensive and uniform.

#### *After April 1, 1977*

Effective April 1, 1977, the shared cost arrangements for hospital and medical care insurance and post-secondary education were replaced with a system whereby federal contributions are no longer tied to provincial expenditures on these programs. This new system is embodied in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Federal contributions in future will take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with equal per capita cash contributions. The federal government transfers to the provinces personal and corporate income tax points, equalized to the national average under the general equalization provisions. The cash contributions consist of equal per capita grants based on 50% of the federal contributions to the three programs in 1975-76, and escalated thereafter by a three-year moving average of nominal gross national expenditures per capita.

At the outset, the cash contributions will approximate the tax room transferred, and will gradually be adjusted over time so that all provinces at the end of five years will be receiving grants based on the national average.

The federal government continues to attach the same broad conditions to its cash contributions, in order to guarantee adequate standards of health care across the country.

It should be noted that only the financial arrangements have been changed under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act and the Medical Care Act; the other sections of the legislations remain.

The Health Insurance and Resources Directorate administers the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act and

Regulations, and federal-provincial Agreements under that Act. It also provides advice to the provincial authorities regarding operations and future development of their health insurance plans, and undertakes and promotes studies on various aspects of the health care delivery system. This consultative and advisory process also occurs through the medium of joint federal-provincial committees, working groups and other meetings, including the Advisory Committee on Health Insurance, the Sub-committee on Quality of Care and Research, the Sub-committee on Finance, the Sub-committee on Eligibility and Portability and Federal-provincial working groups and task forces appointed on an ad hoc basis.

#### *Payments:*

See following page (108).



*Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act*

## Contributions by Canada to Provinces for Fiscal Years 1972-73 to 1975-76

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Amount</i>	<i>Inc.</i>	<i>1973-74* Amount</i>	<i>Inc.</i>	<i>1974-75* Amount</i>	<i>Inc.</i>	<i>1975-76* Amount</i>	<i>Inc.</i>
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Newfoundland	30,620,722	13.3	36,033,213	17.7	44,142,000	22.5	54,199,000	22.8
Prince Edward Island	6,102,653	11.7	7,004,183	14.8	8,570,000	22.4	10,431,000	21.7
Nova Scotia	46,769,758	9.3	54,564,059	16.7	66,198,000	21.3	80,477,000	21.6
New Brunswick	38,675,871	13.5	44,425,451	14.9	54,101,000	21.8	66,004,000	22.0
Quebec	393,149,147	10.4	449,027,561	14.2	541,354,000	20.6	643,727,000	18.9
Ontario	478,885,195	11.2	555,850,074	16.1	703,854,000	26.6	869,102,000	23.5
Manitoba	62,973,062	11.5	71,396,420	13.4	87,384,000	22.4	107,780,000	23.3
Saskatchewan	54,277,474	11.2	62,279,692	14.7	75,549,000	21.3	91,374,000	20.9
Alberta	106,322,316	10.2	123,248,540	15.9	150,579,000	22.2	187,789,000	24.7
British Columbia	121,884,465	13.1	147,691,798	21.2	196,685,000	33.2	249,466,000	26.8
Yukon	948,637	16.0	1,157,859	22.1	1,352,000	16.8	1,685,000	24.6
Northwest Territories	2,329,131	23.0	2,639,507	13.3	3,128,000	18.5	3,913,000	25.1
Canada	949,789,284	11.4	1,106,290,796	16.5	1,391,542,000	25.8	1,722,220,000	23.8
Total	\$1,342,938,431	11.1	\$1,555,318,357	15.8	\$1,932,906,000	24.3	\$2,365,947,000	22.4

\*Estimated pending final settlement of costs for calendar years 1974, 1975 and 1976

Notes: Figures are fiscalized from the respective calendar year data.

Figures in italics represent the contributions that would have been made under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, had the arrangements under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act not been in effect.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Director General  
Health Insurance & Resources Directorate  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health & Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Officer Responsible:

Dr. R.A. Armstrong  
Director General  
Health Insurance & Resources Directorate  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health & Welfare  
Room 456, Jeanne Mance Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Tel.: 995-7257

## MEDICAL CARE

### *Administered By:*

The Health Insurance and Resources Directorate of the Health Programs Branch.

### *Purpose:*

The Medical Care Act was passed in 1966 to ensure that all residents of Canada have access to necessary medical care services regardless of their ability to pay.

### *Authority:*

Medical Care Act and the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program subject to the provincial medical care insurance plans continuing to meet the minimum criteria of the Medical Care Act related to comprehensiveness of insured services, universality of coverage, portability of benefits and public administration. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 ensures federal financial support for this program for a minimum of five years from April 1, 1977 although notice of termination of further cash contributions may be given with a minimum of three years' notice after April 1, 1979.

### *Financing and Operation:*

#### *Prior to April 1, 1977*

For fiscal years prior to April 1, 1977 the federal financial contributions payable annually to the provinces under the Medical Care Act amounted to 50 per cent of the national average per capita cost of providing the insured services of the national program in all provinces multiplied by the average number of insured persons during the year in the province concerned. Monthly advance payments were payable, based on annual advance estimates submitted by the provincial medical care insurance authorities, with final payments for each fiscal year being determined after receipt by the Health Programs Branch of provincially audited reports in respect of the fiscal year. A 1976 amendment to the Medical Care Act established a ceiling of 13 per cent per capita on the rate of increase of the federal contribution for fiscal year 1976-77 compared with the 1975-76 per capita contribution. The insured services comprised all necessary medical services rendered to insured persons by medical practitioners except any services that a person is eligible for and entitled to under any other federal or provincial Act.

Certain surgical-dental procedures by dental surgeons in hospital were similarly insured. These latter services were included by Order in Council dated May 29, 1968 (P.C. 1968-1044). This is the only Order in Council which has been issued pursuant to the Medical Care Act.

#### *After April 1, 1977*

Effective April 1, 1977, the shared cost arrangements for hospital and medical care insurance and post-secondary education were replaced with a system whereby federal contributions are no longer tied to provincial expenditures on these programs. This new system is embodied in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Federal contributions in the future will take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with equal per capita cash contributions. The federal government transfers to the provinces personal and corporate income tax points, equalized to the national average under the general equalization provisions. The cash contributions consist of equal per capita grants based on 50% of the federal contributions to the three programs in 1975-76, and escalated thereafter by a three-year moving average of nominal gross national expenditures per capita.

At the outset, the cash contributions will approximate the tax room transferred, and will gradually be adjusted over time so that all provinces at the end of five years will be receiving grants based on the national average.

The federal government continues to attach the same broad conditions to its cash contributions, in order to guarantee adequate standards of health care across the country.

It should be noted that only the financial arrangements have been changed under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act and the Medical Care Act; the other sections of the legislations remain.

The Health Insurance and Resources Directorate administers the Medical Care Act. It also provides advice to the provincial authorities regarding operations and future development of their health insurance plans, and undertakes and promotes studies on various aspects of the health care delivery system.

This consultative and advisory process also occurs through the medium of joint federal-provincial committees, working groups and other meetings including the Advisory Committee on Health Insurance, the Sub-committee on Quality of Care and Research, the Sub-committee on Finance, the Sub-committee on Eligibility and Portability, and Federal-provincial working groups and task forces appointed on an ad hoc basis.

**Payments:****Medical Care Act**

Contributions by Canada to Provinces for the fiscal years 1972-73 to 1975-76

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Amount</i>	<i>Inc.</i>	<i>1973-74 Amount</i>	<i>Inc.</i>	<i>1974-75 Amount</i>	<i>Inc.</i>	<i>1975-76 Amount</i>	<i>Inc.</i>
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Newfoundland	15,631,675	9.0	16,656,726	6.6	17,625,575	5.8	20,233,063	14.8
Prince Edward Island	3,307,826	9.1	3,529,492	6.7	3,765,316	6.7	4,325,184	14.9
Nova Scotia	22,920,603	8.2	24,551,643	7.1	26,065,077	6.2	29,836,437	14.5
New Brunswick	18,734,592	8.6	20,093,337	7.3	21,488,270	6.9	24,778,171	15.3
Quebec	176,895,531	7.5	188,332,463	6.5	199,237,160	5.8	226,962,181	13.9
Ontario	229,123,037	10.6	246,352,361	7.5	263,312,454	6.9	302,029,775	14.7
Manitoba	29,707,384	7.7	31,703,508	6.7	33,258,875	4.9	37,854,960	13.8
Saskatchewan	26,857,794	5.9	28,189,497	5.0	29,890,021	6.0	34,349,216	14.9
Alberta	49,324,668	10.0	53,159,106	7.8	56,873,640	7.0	66,274,276	16.5
British Columbia	66,039,437	10.3	72,137,866	9.2	78,162,770	8.4	90,095,775	15.3
Yukon	556,183	—	619,209	11.3	642,701	3.9	766,071	19.2
Northwest Territories	1,083,094	13.3	1,145,537	5.8	1,201,006	4.8	1,378,194	14.8
Canada	\$640,181,824	9.2	\$686,470,745	7.2	\$731,522,865	6.6	\$838,883,303	14.7

Note: The federal contribution is the amount payable to the provinces under the Medical Care Act with respect to cost of insured services. The total federal contribution with respect to a particular fiscal year is paid over a period of two fiscal years.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director General  
Health Insurance and Resources Directorate  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health & Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. R.A. Armstrong  
Director General  
Health Insurance & Resources Directorate  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health & Welfare  
Room 465, Jeanne Mance Bldg.  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Tel.: 995-7257

**NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Research Programs Directorate, Health Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

Support of extramural research in the health field.

**Authority:**

Department of National Health and Welfare Act; and Annual Appropriation Acts.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing.

**Financing and Operation:**

The National Health Research and Development Program, which is based on an amalgamation and redefinition of the former National Health Grant and Public Health Research Grant, was created to permit the development and support of research projects, studies and demonstrations which relate to the improvement of health services on a national scale. As such, support will be considered for projects involving the systematic enquiry into:

- 1) the biology of human populations;
- 2) the health implications of existing and emerging personal, community and occupational environments, lifestyles and health related practices;



- 3) the impediments to and possible measures to stimulate adoption of improved lifestyles and health related practices;
- 4) the application of scientific knowledge to prevention of disease, maintenance of health and improvement of health status of populations and environmental factors which affect health;
- 5) the need for, process of, and effectiveness of personal, community, regional and other health services having national significance;
- 6) the implications of new and impending scientific and technological developments in such fields as transportation, housing and diagnostic and therapeutic measures and equipment, etc., in terms of their probable impact on future environments, lifestyles and systems of health care delivery;
- 7) the health implications of current and imminent cultural, social and economic transitions as causative factors leading to significant changes in interpersonal relationships and the general physical, social and psychological environment.

In addition to the activities outlined above, a Research Personnel Support Program has been established under the NHRDP in order to encourage and support the creation, development and maintenance of a Canadian cadre of highly competent research investigators needed to carry out the research and development activities required by the Department in the furtherance of its objectives in the field of health care.

Other activities which are eligible for support include the formulation phase of health research proposals and, under certain conditions, seminars, conferences and symposia which are designed to facilitate or promote research into health matters recognized by the Department of National Health and Welfare as being of high priority.

Applications from any agency, association, corporation, institution, individual or other body capable of conducting activities falling within the terms of reference of the National Health Research and Development Program will be given consideration for support. In special cases, applications from governments of provinces or municipalities or departments thereof may be considered.

The funds allocated to the Program, about \$11.3 million in the 1977-78 fiscal year, are not intended to duplicate or supplant assistance provided through the Post-Secondary Education, Hospital Insurance, Medical Care or other federal programs.

The program is not a federal-provincial shared-cost program. However, the Federal Government, in the process of approving applications for contributions, takes into account provincial priorities and objectives. Applications for financial support are assessed under a peer review system for:

- a) relevance to the objectives of the Program; as well as
- b) significance in terms of what has already been done or is needed in the relevant field in the way of information gathering, study, research and demonstration or trained research personnel; and
- c) the scientific and technical validity and appropriateness of the study, evaluative or research methods to be employed or the acceptability of the professional and academic qualifications, research potential and career plans of individuals requesting research training or research career support.

***For Further Information:***

**General:**

Director General  
Research Programs Directorate  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

**Officer responsible:**

Dr. G.B. Hill  
Director General  
Research Programs Directorate  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Jeanne Mance Building  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa

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## **PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM**

***Administered By:***

The Health Insurance and Resources Directorate of the Health Programs Branch.

***Purpose:***

The purpose of the Professional Training Program is to provide financial assistance to the provinces in an extended program for the training of health personnel.

***Authority:***

Funding and authorization for the Professional Training Program are contained in the Annual Appropriation Acts.

***Time Frame:***

The Professional Training Program is part of a continuing program.



**Financing and Operation:**

An amount is appropriated annually under the Main Estimates of the Department of National Health and Welfare and allocated to provinces on the basis of \$10,000 to each province with the balance allocated according to the population of each province. In 1960, a basis of 10 cents per capita was introduced which provides for the amounts available annually to the provinces to increase as the Canadian and provincial populations grow.

Projects are submitted as part of a satisfactory provincial plan or program for the development of relevant health services with the fields of training being determined according to provincial needs, and selection of trainees being made by provinces.

Two types of training are funded by the federal government:

- 1) Bursaries of one academic year or longer;
- 2) Short courses of up to three months duration.

Assistance may also be given to the holding of, and attendance at, Provincial and National Conferences where there is a major emphasis on health manpower planning and development.

Provincial claims are submitted to regional federal auditors for necessary audit prior to payment being made by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General  
Health Insurance and Resources Directorate  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Dr. R.A. Armstrong  
Director General  
Health Insurance and Resources  
Health Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
457 Jeanne Mance Bldg.,  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa K1A 1B4

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**HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES****Administered By:**

Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch

**Purpose:**

These activities of the Department of National Health and Welfare with the close cooperation of the corresponding provincial agencies are all aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards and health practices, dissemination of information about these hazards and practices, and efforts to eliminate potential health problems.

Distribution of Professional Training Program Funds by Province

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>
	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Provisional</i>
	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>Estimates</i>
						<i>(\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	59	61	60		65	64
Prince Edward Island	21	21	21	20	17	22
Nova Scotia	85	83	83	83	85	90
New Brunswick	71	70	73	70	73	77
Quebec	588	592	621	597	627	610
Ontario	805	788	829	806	782	820
Manitoba	103	104	109	105	111	108
Saskatchewan	99	99	103	99	100	101
Alberta	165	172	164	176	179	190
British Columbia	160	232	165	238	142	253
Northwest Territories	—	7	—	8	7	7
Yukon	—	4	—	4	—	4
Total	2,156	2,233	2,228	2,268	2,188	2,346

**Authority:**

Generally, the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, The Narcotic Control Act and Regulations and the Hazardous Products Act. Informal agreements between the Health Protection Branch and the provincial health agencies concerned in each activity.

**Time Frame:**

These are all continuing programs. Information transfer resulting from the Nutrition Canada Survey is continuing in conjunction with the ongoing Nutrition Information Program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. To further this objective the Department carries on a wide range of activities to identify, publicize and eliminate conditions which are dangerous to the population's health. Some of these programs are carried out entirely by federal staff, others with private institutions such as universities and hospitals or practising doctors, and still others in cooperation with the provincial governments. Some of the projects with agencies outside the federal government, especially in the private sector, are carried out under contract or funded by grants. Others involve no exchange of funds. The nine health protection activities in which provincial cooperation is of particular importance are:

1. Nutrition Information Program
2. Food Safety
3. Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories
4. Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
5. Methadone Control Program
6. Drug Quality Assessment Program
7. Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians
8. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs Resources Fund
9. Research on Drug Abuse

A paragraph outlining each of these activities follows.

**Nutrition Information Program:**

Resource material required for health and education programs is provided directly to the Provinces. Included are data on nutritional status, food consumption and nutrient requirements. Basic teaching tools such as Canada's Food Guide, are developed collaboratively. A biochemical analytical service is provided to nutrition surveys conducted by or for provincial authorities. Guidance and advice on other aspects of nutrition surveys are also provided. Current examples are the longitudinal study of Montreal children and a proposed study of Labrador residents.

**Food Safety:**

Efforts are still being made to develop standards for microbiological content of food that will be agreeable both to provincial and federal authorities. Additionally, the feasibility of regulating temperature at which potentially hazardous food is stored and transported is being explored. There is active participation of provincial authorities in a program for reporting foodborne disease on an annual basis.

**Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories:**

There are two of these; one in Nova Scotia for the four Atlantic Provinces and one in Manitoba. Agreements governing the program are between the Health Protection Branch and the Atlantic Provinces Pesticide Residue Laboratory Committee and the Manitoba Committee on Pesticide Residues Testing, respectively. The laboratories monitor primary agricultural products for pesticide residues and provide support for programs designed to correct problem areas identified by the monitoring program or by the provincial or federal health department. The activity is shared cost. The federal contribution is the provision by the Health Protection Branch of working space and technical and administrative support to the provincial laboratory chemists.

**Laboratory Centre for Disease Control:**

The role of the Centre is directed towards the achievement of acceptable national strategies for communicable disease prevention and control, and for a national perspective on the health status of Canadians, and requires strong federal/provincial cooperative programs. Among the activities carried out by this centre is a variety of internal and external reference services for diseases such as tuberculosis, influenza, hepatitis, measles, spotted fever, and for infections caused by enteric, streptococcal and staphylococcal organisms, as well as arboviruses and parasites. These services in some cases provide diagnostic reagents in the provincial laboratories, where none are available from commercial sources. National Quality Assurance and Proficiency Testing programs have been developed by the laboratory services to ensure quality diagnosis in virology, bacteriology, and clinical chemistry. These programs are federal/provincial cooperative programs, which are being coordinated through various professional societies in Canada. Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres to assist in the formulation of strategies for the control of diseases on a national basis. Medically qualified epidemiologists have been attached to several provinces to help coordinate provincial and federal epidemiological programs. From data submitted by the provinces, the Poison Control and Adverse Reaction Program provides data to provincial and other health authorities on cases of

human poisoning and on adverse effects resulting from the administration of drugs. Congenital anomaly surveillance integrates with existing provincial systems to provide a national perspective.

*Methadone Control Program:*

The objective of this activity is to establish guidelines for the use of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction. Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, authorizations are issued for using methadone to physicians affiliated with federally accredited methadone treatment programs or, on a temporary basis, to individual non-affiliated practitioners for use of methadone in the management of narcotic addiction or for other medical purposes. The activity is to some extent shared cost. It is administered by the Central Nervous System Division, Bureau of Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

*Drug Quality Assessment Program:*

The program is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist the ten provincial Departments of Health and other Federal Departments in the selection of drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce, control and distribute drugs; by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses; by conducting selective bioavailability studies; and by preparing therapeutic monographs. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. The QUAD Program is entirely financed by the Federal Government.

*Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians:*

Authority exists in the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and the Narcotic Control Act for the Minister (or his designate) to authorize possession of certain drugs by certain individuals having the capability of performing analyses for a physician. This authorization is always contingent upon approval by a Provincial Health Department, but the final authority rests with the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

*Alcohol, Tobacco & Drugs Resources Fund:*

Designed to promote the development and testing of new and better methods of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of the physical, mental, social and behavioural problems associated with the non-medical use of drugs. The program includes drug education and information, as well as community development projects which are developed in cooperation with provincial agencies.

*Research on Drug Abuse:*

The extramural research programs of the Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate have as their primary function the encouragement and support of research directed to providing information about all facets of the non-medical use of drugs. The Directorate is particularly interested in research projects which will result in the development of scientific information pertinent to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs dealing with problems associated with abuse of drugs. Research programs are carried out at Canadian universities as well as provincial commissions.

*Payments:*

No funds are transferred either to or from the Provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

*For Further Information:*

Nutrition Information

Dr. T.K. Murray  
Director  
Bureau of Nutritional Sciences  
Food Directorate  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel.: 996-5596

Food Safety

Dr. H. Pivnick  
Director  
Bureau of Microbial Hazards  
Food Directorate  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel.: 996-7173

Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories

Dr. K.A. McCully  
Chief, Field Sciences Division  
Bureau of Field Operations  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
255 Argyle Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel.: 995-6273



**Laboratory Centre for Disease Control**

Dr. John D. Abbatt  
 Director-General  
 Laboratory Centre for Disease Control  
 Health Protection Branch  
 Department of National Health and Welfare  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel.: 992-6385

**Methadone Control Program**

Dr. T. DaSilva  
 Bureau of Drugs  
 Health Protection Branch  
 Department of National Health and Welfare  
 Third Floor  
 355 River Road  
 Vanier, Ontario

Tel.: 993-3203

**Drug Quality Assessment Program**

Mr. L.B. Rowsell  
 Special Advisor  
 Drug Quality Assessment Program  
 Health Protection Branch  
 Department of National Health and Welfare  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel.: 996-1173

**Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs  
for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians**

Mr. R.A. Graham  
 Chief, Scientific Services  
 Drug Research Laboratories  
 Health Protection Branch  
 Department of National Health and Welfare  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel.: 995-7818

**Alcohol, Tobacco & Drugs Resources Fund**

Mr. G.L. Garneau  
 Director  
 Program Implementation Bureau  
 Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate  
 Health Protection Branch  
 Department of National Health and Welfare  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B6

Tel.: 996-4577

**Research on Drug Abuse**

Dr. H.L. Trenholm  
 Director,  
 Research Bureau  
 Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate  
 Health Protection Branch  
 Department of National Health and Welfare  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B6

Tel.: 996-5501

**ASSISTANCE TO THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES AND THE  
TERRITORIES**

(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

***Administered By:***

The Recreation Canada Directorate of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch.

***Purpose:***

To assist provincial and territorial governments with certain parts of their programs in order to help them attain a level of sport and recreation services comparable with the rest of Canada.

***Authority:***

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

***Time Frame:***

The program was begun in fiscal year 1971-72 and is expected to terminate in March 1976.

***Financing and Operation:***

The federal government pays provincial and territorial governments the full costs of projects that have been approved by the federal government. The contributions made to the Provinces and Territories are fully accountable.

***Payments:*****Distribution of Program Development Contributions**

	1975-76
Newfoundland	\$ 108,000
Prince Edward Island	76,500
Nova Scotia	120,000
New Brunswick	132,405
Yukon	66,000
Northwest Territories	97,000
Total	\$ 599,905



**For Further Information:****General:**

Mr. Peter B. Lesaux  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0X6

**Officer Responsible:**

Director  
Recreation Canada  
Journal Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0X6

Tel.: 996-4510

**ASSISTANCE TO INTER-PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS  
CONFERENCE****Administered By:**

The Recreation Canada Directorate of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch.

**Purpose:**

To assist provincial directors of sport and recreation to meet regularly and share their concerns.

**Authority:**

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

**Time Frame:**

This assistance is on-going and relates to two meetings a year.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government pays for provincial representatives travelling to and from the point of meeting.

**For Further Information:**

Peter B. Lesaux  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0X6

**Officer Responsible:**

Director  
Recreation Canada  
Journal Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0X6

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**CANADA GAMES**

(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

**Administered By:**

Canada Games Council composed of representatives of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, provincial government sport and recreation directors and the Sports Federation of Canada. The chairman represents the National Advisory Council of Fitness and Amateur Sport.

**Purpose:**

To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for the athletes representing the provinces and territories.

**Authority:**

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

**Time Frame:**

The first Canada Games were held in 1967. The summer and winter games alternate with one of them being held every two years. The following games have been held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Québec City, Québec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax-Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster-Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta. The next games will be the 1977 Summer Games in St-John's, Newfoundland, the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba and the 1981 Summer Games in Ontario. This will complete the current cycle.

**Financing and Operation:**

The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local Games Society established in the host Municipality. The Municipal Government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented on this Society. In general, the federal government assumes 100 percent of the basic operating costs of the Games. It also contributes one third of the capital costs with the host Province and Municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance.

All federal payments are made to the host Society which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the Games, is provided for in advance of each Games by means of a formal Agreement signed by the Federal Government, the other two levels of Government concerned, and the participating Local Games Society.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a Council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation directors of the provincial governments, and

representatives of the Sports Federation of Canada. A representative of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport serves as Chairman.

**Payments:**

The federal government's total financial contribution to the most recent Canada Games in Alberta, amounted to a little over \$ 2,000,000.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Mr. Peter B. Lesaux  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0X6

**Officer Responsible:**

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Director  
Sport Canada  
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch  
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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0X6

Tel.: 996-2780

## NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS

**Administered By:**

The National Welfare Grants Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The program aims, through research, demonstration and manpower development grants, to help improve and develop welfare services in Canada so that these services will more effectively meet social welfare needs while lessening welfare problems and dependency.

**Authority:**

Department of National Health and Welfare Act.

National Welfare Grants Rules as approved by Cabinet.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Contributions are made available to provincial public welfare departments, voluntary agencies and organizations, schools of social work, research institutions, university departments other than social work and, in the form of

fellowships for advanced training, to individuals. Most of the projects to which contributions are made are wholly federally financed. The exceptions are contributions made to provincial departments of welfare for projects not eligible for cost sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan.

The exceptions referred to above make up the Welfare Services Plan. Under this plan, the federal government contributes up to 50 per cent of actual provincial expenditures for Welfare Services Plan Projects. Each province may receive contributions up to a maximum of the funds allocated to it annually under the Plan. The allocation formula provides a basic amount (currently \$ 5,000.) for each provincial and territorial welfare department and distributes the remainder of the total annual allocation in proportion to the population of the individual provinces and territories relative to the total population of Canada.

Besides the Welfare Services Plan allocation, contributions also may be made to provinces, on an ad hoc basis, for research or demonstration projects which are approved by the Minister. Projects may be monitored by the Directorate's staff although actual operations are the responsibility of the provincial welfare department of organization whose project is being funded. Claims for project costs are submitted directly to the National Welfare Grants Directorate for processing.

**Payments:**

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Welfare Services Plan  
1974-75, 1975-76

<i>Province</i>	<i>Federal Expenditure 1974-75 (\$)</i>	<i>Federal Expenditure 1975-76 (\$)</i>
Newfoundland	—	—
Prince Edward Island	834	—
Nova Scotia	—	2,500
New Brunswick	7,185	3,497
Quebec	—	—
Ontario	12,844	24,448
Manitoba	—	—
Saskatchewan	5,493	—
Alberta	—	—
British Columbia	9,316	—
Northwest Territories	5,493	4,707
Yukon Territory	—	—
Total	\$41,165	\$35,152

Expenditures for 1976-77 fiscal year should be at the same level and similarly distributed, although the final distribution will depend on the claim submissions from each Province and Territory during the year. Excluded from the table are payments to provinces for projects not included under the Welfare Services Plan. These grants are included

in the total of all National Welfare Grants Contributions which was \$ 4 million in 1975-76 and is estimated at \$ 4,259,000. for 1976-77.

**For Further Information:**

Mrs. Suzanne Blais-Grenier  
Director  
National Welfare Grants Directorate  
Brooke Claxton Building  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5  
Tel.: 992-7773

**FAMILY PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM**  
(Part of the Family Planning Program)

**Administered By:**

The Family Planning Division of the Social Service Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The program assists in the development of provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning services and other specific projects which ensure the accessibility of family planning services to all Canadians who want them. These services and specific projects make information available about the purpose and methods of family planning; promote professional and other training in family planning; support research in family planning and provide demonstrations of the delivery of family planning services.

**Authority:**

The program falls generally under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Department of National Health and Welfare pays grants to provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning agencies and to universities for approved family planning projects of five types. The five types can be generalized as:

- 1) projects which provide family planning services;
- 2) projects which demonstrate the need for, and methods of delivering, family planning services;
- 3) projects for the training of health and welfare and other staff in family planning;

4) projects for research into family planning, including demographic and behavioural studies, and

5) university fellowships for family planning teaching and research.

The Department has available a Guide to the Family Planning Grants on the basis of which agencies may prepare applications for Family Planning Grants. Applications are submitted to the Family Planning Division for review and evaluation. Grants are paid to approved projects in a lump sum when the projects begin. Applications for grants submitted by agencies within a province are submitted to the appropriate provincial department for comments. In addition to the evaluation described above, research projects are submitted to a Family Planning Research Advisory Committee for further appraisal.

To help ensure that provincial government objectives are met, there are arrangements for federal-provincial liaison and consultation, particularly on the conformity with provincial priorities of family planning projects, other than those national in scope, funded under this program.

**Payments:**

Payments to Provincial and Municipal Governments Under the Family Planning Grants Program (1975-76)

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Grants to the Provinces (\$000)</i>	<i>Grants to Municipalities (\$000)</i>
New Brunswick	21	—
Quebec	100	—
Ontario	—	—
Saskatchewan	29	—
Alberta	—	23
Total	\$150	\$23

The total of grants to the provinces and municipalities in 1975-76 was \$173,000. The rest of the \$1,750,000 allocated to Family Planning Grants was paid to private agencies and universities. The same total of funds is available for 1976-77, but figures cannot be given for its distribution as it depends on the submission of eligible projects from each province.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Family Planning  
Social Service Programs Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa



**Officer Responsible:**

Miss Suzanne Brazeau  
Director  
Family Planning  
Brooke Claxton Building  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa K1A 1B5

Tel.: 992-5394

**MANITOBA BASIC ANNUAL INCOME EXPERIMENT*****Administered By:***

The federal financing of the Experiment is administered by the Experimental Research and Special Projects Unit of the Policy Research and Long Range Planning Branch.

***Purpose:***

This Experiment is intended to develop a comprehensive longitudinal data base to provide for research regarding the effects of introducing a comprehensive guaranteed income, particularly its effects on labour supply, administrative procedures, the community and on mobility. Some research will also be done within the confines of the Experiment on administrative issues.

***Authority:***

The Experiment falls within the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare's mandate.

Specific authority is drawn from:

- 1) a Government of Canada decision, taken early in 1971, concerning experimentation with guaranteed annual income programs;
- 2) the annual Appropriation Acts;
- 3) Treasury Board minute 724738 dated January 23, 1974; and
- 4) an agreement entered into between Canada and Manitoba dated June 4, 1974, and a subsequent amendment dated April 28, 1976.

***Time Frame:***

Design of the Experiment began in 1973 and payments began in January 1975 to the first of two overlapping participating groups, each of which was guaranteed payments for a three year period. The final payment will be made to the second of these groups in December 1978. The final report including the documented data base is due on March 31, 1979.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Experiment is financed 75% by the federal government and 25% by the province of Manitoba under the terms of the federal/provincial agreement which sets out the definition of cost shareable items in detail. The federal government reimburses the provinces monthly upon receipt of a claim for actual expenses incurred during the previous month. Monthly claim statements disaggregate expenses according to line object and purpose for which costs were incurred (i.e. research, payments, surveys, administration or data quality and retrieval).

Total authorized budget for the Experiment is \$17.3 million (\$13 million federal and \$4.3 million provincial).

The Experiment was jointly designed by scientists from the federal and provincial governments. Mincome Manitoba, a provincial agency, is responsible for administering the operational aspects of the project and for research activities conducted within the Experiment's budget. There is also provision for either government to conduct research on its own at no cost to the other. Both governments are guaranteed full access to all data generated by the Experiment except that the use of identifiable data is strictly controlled to protect the confidentiality of participants.

An independent coordinator is responsible for monitoring the project and advising Canada and Manitoba concerning his observations. In addition there is a jointly appointed Research Working Group comprised of several independent scientists, who are internationally respected for their work with socio-economic experimentation, and representatives from the federal and provincial governments. This group is responsible for providing regular advice on a wide range of scientific, technical and other matters bearing on the successful accomplishment of the Experiment's objectives. The federal government, through the Experimental Research and Special Projects Unit, besides participating in the Research Working Group, also monitors activities and progress, consulting directly with Manitoba on all research related matters.

***Payments:***

Payments have been made to Manitoba for costs incurred as follows:

Fiscal Year 1972/73	\$ 85,635
Fiscal Year 1973/74	\$ 711,199
Fiscal Year 1974/75	\$1,674,144
Fiscal Year 1975/76	\$2,882,219
Fiscal Year 1976/77	\$3,899,268 (incomplete)
Total to date	\$9,252,465

For fiscal year 1977/78 \$2,990,149 has been budgetted as the federal share of the cost of this Experiment.



**BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCES**

(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

**Administered By:**

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The objective of the Blind Persons Allowance program, which is now being phased out, was to encourage the provision by the provinces and territories of basic allowances for the blind, and the program was designed to provide, as a matter of right, a national minimum of income support for blind persons.

**Authority:**

Blind Persons Act

Blind Persons Regulations

Agreements with all Provinces and Territories

**Time Frame:**

This has been a continuing program but, since the Canada Assistance Plan has superseded the function of the Blind

Persons Allowances, the program is being phased out over the period ending February 1, 1981. The Provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon have already ceased accepting applications under the Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government reimburses 75% of the amounts paid by each province and territory as allowances to blind persons eighteen years of age and older. The Blind Persons Act limits the federal contribution towards the allowance of any one recipient to 75% of the first \$75.00 a month, for a maximum contribution of \$ 675. per year.

The program is administered by the provinces and territories. However, medical examinations to determine eligibility with respect to blindness are carried out by oculists employed and paid by the federal government. Claims are submitted by each province and territory to the federal government on a monthly basis. The provincial claim statements include the actual expenditures made by the provinces and territories during the previous month. Payments are made directly on the basis of these claims.

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Blind Persons Act

Province	1972-73 Expenditures (\$000)	1973-74 Estimates (\$000)	1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)	1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)	1976-77 Estimates (\$000)
Newfoundland	218	200	144	147	120
Prince Edward Island	32	32	31	29	25
Nova Scotia	295	280	252	227	210
New Brunswick	250	225	237	133	15
Ontario	37	30	18	7	7
Manitoba	83	70	55	32	22
Saskatchewan	25	23	17	17	13
Alberta	130	120	100	85	75
British Columbia	278	120	(14)	—	—
Northwest Territories and Yukon Terr.	22	20	6	2	—
Total	1,370	1,120	846	680	487
Quebec*	—	—	195	142	100

\* In accordance with an agreement under the Established Programs (Interim arrangements) Act, compensation is made to Quebec through tax abatements and equalization and adjustment payments made by the Department of Finance.  
(See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance)

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Blind Persons Allowances  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D.J. Byrne  
Director General  
Canada Assistance Plan  
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5  
Tel.: 996-4233

**CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)**

(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

**Administered By:**

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The Canada Assistance Plan provides for federal sharing of costs with the provinces in programs involving social assistance and services to persons in need.

**Authority:**

Canada Assistance Plan Act

Canada Assistance Plan Regulations

Federal-provincial agreements under Parts I and III of the Act

Federal-provincial agreements under Parts I and III of the Act have been signed with all provinces and the territories. Quebec has chosen to contract out of the program under Part I and, accordingly, receives payments through the Department of Finance. (See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance.)

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the Canada Assistance Plan the federal government reimburses each province for 50% of the shareable costs of financial assistance provided to persons in need in the province, and 50% of the portion of the current year's costs of providing welfare services to persons in need, or persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided, that exceeds the costs of providing these services in the base

year 1964/65. Programs eligible for cost-sharing provide the following types of services to needy persons:

Social Assistance  
Child Welfare  
Institutional Care  
Health Care  
Welfare Services  
Work Activity Projects

Not eligible for cost-sharing under CAP are provincial expenditures related to recreation, certain health services such as insured health services and hospital care, educational and correctional services. Costs which are not shareable include capital costs or any plant or equipment operating costs.

Costs eligible for Canada Assistance Plan sharing include:

1. Direct costs of financial assistance, including:
  - (a) food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
  - (b) special items necessary for employment such as licenses or special clothing or tools;
  - (c) items for other special needs (e.g. household necessities or prostheses for needy handicapped persons);
  - (d) costs of care (including a depreciation allowance) for needy persons in a home for special care.
2. The costs of welfare services, such as:
  - (a) rehabilitation services;
  - (b) casework, counselling, assessment and referral services;
  - (c) child welfare services;
  - (d) homemaker, day care and similar services;
  - (e) community development services;
  - (f) Consulting, research and evaluation services with respect to welfare programs.
3. Salaries and fringe benefits of employees administering eligible programs.
4. Other administrative costs associated with eligible provincial programs, such as staff travel, training and development.

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CAP headquarters in Ottawa via the field representative in each provincial or territorial capital. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province concerned shares in municipal costs, and the federal government shares in the provincial and municipal portion.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Director General  
Canada Assistance Plan  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D.J. Byrne  
Director General  
Canada Assistance Plan  
Brooke Claxton Building  
Room 834  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5  
Tel.: 996-4233

**Field Representatives in each Provincial Capital:**

*British Columbia (and Yukon Territory)*

Mr. H.G. Barrier  
Health and Welfare Canada  
Room 111  
816 Government Street  
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Z9  
Tel.: 668-3283

*Alberta (and Northwest Territories)*

Mr. J.R. Wilson  
c/o Dept. of Social Services and Community Health  
Admin. Bldg. 98 Ave and 109 St.  
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 0C8  
Tel.: 427-7942

*Ontario*

Mr. G.C. McClure  
c/o Ministry of Community and Social Services  
Hepburn Building, 4th Floor  
Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1E9  
Tel.: 965-5011

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73<sup>(2)</sup> Expenditures (\$ Mil.)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$ Mil.)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$ Mil.)</i>	<i>1976-77 Estimates (\$ Mil.)</i>
Newfoundland	26.0	33.2	36.8	41.3
Prince Edward Island	4.4	7.0	9.0	9.8
Nova Scotia	22.2	31.2	41.1	45.5
New Brunswick	22.8	35.2	50.3	54.8
Quebec <sup>(1)</sup>	293.2	396.0	493.2	615.3
Ontario	210.5	271.5	377.9	418.0
Manitoba	35.8	39.8	47.1	52.8
Saskatchewan	29.0	34.7	42.0	46.5
Alberta	52.7	60.9	91.0	100.3
British Columbia	69.7	139.8	185.4	209.2
Northwest Territories	—	6.1	4.7	6.0
Yukon Territory	.7	.7	1.0	1.0
Total	\$ 767.0	\$1056.1	\$1379.5	\$1600.5

<sup>(1)</sup> Payments are made to Quebec by the Department of Finance under the Establishment Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act.

<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding payments made under the Unemployment Assistance Act.

1973-74 is unavailable.

*Quebec*

Monsieur Raymond Peters  
Régime d'assistance publique du Canada  
A/S Ministère des Affaires sociales  
Edifice Mil-Cinq, (6e étage)  
1005 Ste-Foy  
Québec, Québec G1S 2L8

Tel.: 643-3329

*New Brunswick*

Mr. M.E. Scammell  
c/o Dept. of Social Services  
P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1

Tel.: 453-2413

*Saskatchewan*

Mr. M. Olynik  
c/o Dept. of Social Services  
Shell Building  
2240 Albert Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2Y3

Tel.: 565-3595

*Manitoba*

Miss Ruth Benson  
c/o Dept. of Health and Social Development  
270 Osborne Street, North  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1V7

Tel.: 946-7615

*Nova Scotia*

Mr. Kevin McDonald  
c/o Dept. of Social Services  
P.O. Box 696  
Halifax, N.S. B3J 2T7

Tel.: 424-6763

*Prince Edward Island*

Mr. M.E. Scammell  
c/o Dept. of Social Services  
P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1

Tel.: 453-2413

*Newfoundland*

Mr. A.E. Ebsary  
c/o Dept. of Social Services  
Confederation Building  
St. John, Newfoundland A1C 5T7

Tel.: 737-3606

**DISABLED PERSONS ALLOWANCES**  
(Part of the Social Assistance Program)***Administered By:***

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

***Purpose:***

The objective of the disabled persons allowances program, which is now being phased out, was to encourage the provision of basic allowances for the disabled. The program was designed to provide, as a matter of right, a national minimum of income support for disabled persons.

***Authority:***

Disabled Persons Act

Disabled Persons Regulations

Agreements with all Provinces and Territories

***Time Frame:***

This has been a continuing program but since the Canada Assistance Plan has superseded the function of the Disabled Persons Allowances the program is being phased out over the period ending February 1, 1981.

***Financing and Operation:***

The federal government reimburses 50 per cent of the amounts paid by each province as allowances to disabled persons eighteen years of age and older. The Disabled Persons Act limits the federal contribution towards the allowance of any one recipient to 50 per cent of the first \$75. a month, for a maximum of \$450. per year.

The program is administered by the provinces. However, medical decisions about applicants for disability allowances are made jointly by medical doctors employed by the provinces and by the federal government. Claims are submitted by the province to the federal government monthly. Provincial claim statements include the actual expenditures made by the province during the previous month. Payments are made directly on the basis of these claims.



**Payments:**

## Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Disabled Persons Act

<i>Province</i>	<i>1972-73 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	10	4	4	4
Prince Edward Island	3	2	1.8	2
Nova Scotia	130	52	42	35
New Brunswick	838	869	514	25
Ontario	99	39	24	18
Manitoba	121	76	47	31
Saskatchewan	26	13	10	7
Alberta	580	496	450	393
British Columbia	1,165	(27)	—	—
Northwest Territories and Yukon Terr.	—	7	3.3	1
	17	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>516</b>
Quebec*	—	182	96	65

\* In accordance with an agreement under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act, compensation is made to Quebec through tax abatements and equalization and adjustment payments made by the Department of Finance. (See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance.)

1973-74 is unavailable.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Disabled Persons Allowances  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D.J. Byrne  
Director General  
Canada Assistance Plan  
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5

Tel.: 996-4233

**UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE**

(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

**Administered By:**

Canada Assistance Plan Directorate Social Service Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The Unemployment Assistance Act provides for the federal government to share in the cost of provincial and territorial

assistance programs for unemployed persons in need. The program is now being phased out.

**Authority:**

Unemployment Assistance Act

Unemployment Assistance Act Regulations

Unemployment Assistance Act Agreements with each province

Only the Agreements with Alberta, Quebec and the Northwest Territories are still operating.

**Time Frame:**

This was a continuing program, but it is now being phased out as its function has been superseded by the Canada Assistance Plan. Only negligible residual payments are expected to be made under the Unemployment Assistance Act in the future.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under this Act, the federal government may enter into agreements with the provinces and territories to reimburse them for 50 per cent of payments made to needy unemployed persons under provincial or territorial assistance programs. Unemployment assistance payments to the provinces are not made in respect of expenditures for administration, health or welfare services.

The provinces submit their audited and approved claims monthly to Canada Assistance Plan (C.A.P.) Headquarters in Ottawa via the C.A.P. field representatives in each provincial capital. The Department of National Health and Welfare makes payments monthly, adjusting these payments when actual expenditure data is received.

Costs for 1975-76 are included with those for the Canada Assistance Plan. Payments made in 1974-75 were:

\$ 19,648.00 for Alberta

\$ 70,000. to Quebec

\$ 3,129 to Northwest Territories.

In addition, an amount of \$ 35,132.62 was paid to Saskatchewan as an adjustment on a prior claim for 1965-66

***For Further Information:***

**General:**

Director General  
Canada Assistance Plan  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D.J. Byrne  
Director General  
Canada Assistance Plan  
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5

Tél.: 996-4233

(Field Representatives in each provincial capital)

(See list under Canada Assistance Plan)

**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)**

(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

***Administered By:***

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate. Social Service Programs Branch.

***Purpose:***

The VRDP program provides for the payment, by the federal government to the provinces and territories, of contributions toward costs incurred by each province in undertaking a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons.

***Authority:***

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act.

Agreements with all provinces and territories except Quebec.

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act limits agreements with the provinces and territories to a maximum term of six years. Agreements have been renewed to March 31, 1977, and are in the process of renewal to March 31, 1978.

***Financing and Operation:***

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons is a shared-cost program under which the federal government shares fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program of services. A comprehensive program includes such services as assessment, counselling, training, restoration, and employment placement. Salaries and travelling costs of provincial staff whose duties are directly related to the program are shareable. Capital costs (acquisition of lands and buildings, cost of office equipment, other office accommodation costs, legal costs) are not shareable. Persons who are eligible for Veterans' Rehabilitation or Workmen's Compensation benefits are not covered under this program.

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on approximate known expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. The annual claims are prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures, and certified by the provincial or territorial auditor before submission to National Health and Welfare headquarters. There is also provision for a regular audit by authorized officers of the federal government. These audits are carried out by the Audit Services Bureau.

Under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, the Minister of National Health and Welfare has powers to coordinate and develop programs which further the aims of the Act. The Department of National Health and Welfare may undertake to coordinate federal activities in the field of vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons in cooperation with other federal departments. The Department of Manpower and Immigration, for instance, works closely with the provinces in providing employment placement for eligible persons.

**Payments:**

Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Vocational  
Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	160	199	381
Prince Edward Island	67	105	145
Nova Scotia	494	889	1,404
New Brunswick	397	257	900
Ontario	7,046	11,596	10,500
Manitoba	596	1,750	2,812
Saskatchewan	840	1,812	2,260
Alberta	2,339	2,791	4,342
British Columbia	50	1,022	655
Northwest Territories	11	53	74
Yukon Territory	—	137	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>20,611</b>	<b>23,588</b>

The research budget under the V.R.D.P. Act for 1976-77 is \$ 75,000, part of which was used for some specific projects related to rehabilitation of the deaf.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Rehabilitation and Welfare Services Administration  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

**Officer responsible:**

Mr. D.J. Byrne  
Director General, Canada Assistance Plan  
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5

Tel.: 996-4233

## *Indian and Northern Affairs*

The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs has three main areas of responsibility, in which he is assisted by programs of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. The Northern Affairs Program, which deals with economic, social and cultural development in the Territories, has no programs which directly involve the provinces. Both the Parks Canada and the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Programs do, however, enter into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with provinces and municipalities.

The Parks Canada Program has three major aspects: the development, protection and operation of national parks; the restoration or reconstruction, operation and maintenance of historic sites and parks; and the development of cooperative heritage areas which includes the maintenance and operation of canals of recreational and historic significance. There are therefore five activities where money may be transferred to provinces or municipalities. They are:

1. Agreements with provinces for the Establishment of National Parks.
2. Agreements with provinces and municipalities for the Provision of Forest or Municipal Fire Protection.
3. Agreements with provinces and municipalities for the designation and commemoration of Historic Sites.
4. Agreements with provinces and appropriate federal departments and/or agencies for recreation and conservation in cooperative heritage areas.
5. Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals under Parks Canada jurisdiction.

In the administration of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, the Department enters into numerous and varied co-operative arrangements, with provinces and municipalities.

Much of the intergovernmental co-operation takes place informally and the greatest number of joint arrangements apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts for municipalities to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations. Many of the activities in which the Department is involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewerage and electrification.

Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare, education and economic development; including such activities as Indian business support. There are still other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing regulation and flood protection for Indian communities.

Ten programs operate under formal agreements on other provisions governing provincial participation. They are:

1. Forest Fire Agreements.
2. Indian Economic Development Fund.
3. Natural Resources Development Agreement with Ontario.
4. Newfoundland Agreement.
5. Policing Agreement with Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia
6. Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan.
7. Agrologist Extension Services with Saskatchewan and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.
8. Wild Fur Program Agreement with Manitoba.
9. Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education.
10. Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians.

The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs is also responsible for: The Northern Canada Power Commission; the Council of the Northwest Territories; the Council of the Yukon Territory; the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada; and the National Battlefields Commission. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and as a Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on historical matters. The National Battlefields Commission established by Act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the National Battlefields at Quebec City funded by annual appropriations provided by the Department. Of the nine commissioners, the Act provides for one each appointed by the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario.



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# **AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS**

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

## **Administered By:**

Parks Canada Program

## **Purpose:**

To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the Federal Government for the establishment of new National Parks.

## **Authority:**

National Parks Act

In recent years, Parks Canada has been active in identifying new areas of potential National Parks interest, and working towards preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of National Parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions and 9 marine regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. It is hoped to acquire and set aside as National Parks, areas representative of each of these regions. Twenty of the terrestrial regions are now represented. A study is underway for the first Marine Park proposal.

## **Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

New Parks being established by Federal-Provincial Agreement or Memorandum of Intent include:

Gros Morne	Newfoundland
Kejimikujik	Nova Scotia
Kouchibouguac	New Brunswick
Forillon	Quebec
La Mauricie	Quebec
Pukaskwa	Ontario
Pacific Rim	British Columbia
Grasslands	Saskatchewan

Negotiations are in progress with the Province of Manitoba to create a second National Park in that province and with Quebec to establish a third park. In addition, expansion of Fundy National Park and St. Lawrence Islands National Park, (in New Brunswick and Ontario respectively) are expected to result from Federal-Provincial agreements.

## **Financing and Operation:**

These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to submit claims to the federal government for reimbursement normally on a cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the Federal Government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished.

## **Payments:**

See table below.

## **For Further Information:**

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. I. Nicol  
Director General  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
400 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4  
Tel.: 992-0904

Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for new National Parks.

Project and (Province)	Federal Expenditures					1977-78 Estimated (\$000)
	1972-73 (\$000)	1973-74 (\$000)	1974-75 (\$000)	1975-76 (\$000)	1976-77 (\$000)	
<i>Newfoundland</i>						
Gros Morne	—	—	724	1,113	1,501	800
<i>New Brunswick</i>						
Kouchibouguac	33	912	1,221	837	275	—
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Pacific Rim	1,175	1,012	784	634	685	1,320
Total	1,208	1,924	2,729	2,584	2,511	2,120

# **AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION**

## ***Administered By:***

Parks Canada Program

## ***Purpose:***

To provide forest or municipal fire protection to national parks where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

## ***Authority:***

National Parks Act

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

One agreement is in force, with Radium Junction, for municipal fire protection for Parks Canada buildings in Kootenay National Park.

Forest fire agreements are in effect with British Columbia (Pacific Rim National Park) and Quebec (Forillon and La Mauricie National Parks). One is currently being negotiated with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park when that land is transferred to the Federal Government. These agreements provide for the payment of an annual per acre sum to the Province by Parks Canada for the provision of pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire activities in the Province of Alberta with whom Parks Canada has a reciprocal fire fighting agreement. In this case each party is re-imbursed "out-of-pocket" expenses for supplying assistance to the other.

## ***Financing and Operation:***

In general the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

## ***Payments:***

See table below.

## ***For Further Information:***

### **General:**

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

### **Officer Responsible:**

Mr. J. I. Nicol  
Director General  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
400 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

Tel.: 992-0904

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks

Agency	Federal Expenditures				
	1972-73 (\$000)	1973-74 (\$000)	1974-75 (\$000)	1975-76 (\$000)	1976-77 (\$000)
Radium Junction (Kootenay, B.C.)	—	3	4	4	4
British Columbia (Pacific Rim)	—	8	8	8	8
Alberta (Reciprocal Agreement)	—	6	8	—	—
Quebec (Forillon & La Mauricie)	4	14	14	21	21
Total	4	31	34	33	33

## AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR HISTORIC SITES (Part of the Parks Canada Program)

*Administered By:*  
Parks Canada Program

### *Purpose:*

To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces and municipalities for the acquisition where necessary, restoration, reconstruction and operation for the Public Benefit of Historic Sites declared to be of national, historical and/or architectural significance.

### *Authority:*

Historic Sites and Monuments Act

Treasury Board Minute T.B. 623840 and T.B. 717422 (which establishes guidelines for percentage of contribution payments paid by Her Majesty in right of Canada for cost sharing agreements entered into under Historic Sites and Monuments Act).

National Parks Act.

National Parks Regulations

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time-frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the Federal Government's contribution towards capital costs and the covenants and obligations entered into by both parties. Typical projects take from two to five years to complete.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The Department has an ongoing program to assist municipal and provincial governments as well as private organizations in the acquisition and restoration or reconstruction of nationally important historic structures. An agreement is negotiated with the parties concerned to fit the specific requirements of each project. All such agreements contain similar provisions concerning the acquisition, restoration and reconstruction of each site, although variations do occur to accommodate particular cases.

Six current projects are outlined as follows, the first four of which are the most usual type, with some variations, and the remaining two, while basically similar to the normal type of agreement have special features.

The province or municipality is responsible for work on the project and lets any necessary contracts. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs may supply expertise on restoration engineering and architecture. Payments are made to the province or municipality on the basis of

certified costs submitted to Parks Canada in respect of each project. The site in all these cases is the property of the provincial or municipal government, and once the site is restored that government is required, under the agreement, to operate it for the benefit of the general public. The four projects which are being restored or reconstructed in just this way are listed below, along with the estimated total federal contribution in respect of each. They are:

1. Commissariat Building (St. Thomas Rectory), St. John's, Newfoundland (\$157,500) (Agreement with Government of Newfoundland)
2. Gray Nun's Convent, St. Boniface, Manitoba (\$24,000) (Agreement with City of St. Boniface)
3. Niagara Apothecary, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario (\$19,000) (Agreement with the Ontario Heritage Foundation)
4. Emily Carr House, Victoria, British Columbia (\$10,950) (Original Agreement with Emily Carr Foundation, now with Province of British Columbia)

The current project being carried under a cost sharing agreement with the Province of British Columbia for the restoration of Fort St. James differs from the usual arrangement in that the federal government will carry out the development work and operate and maintain the national historic park when completed. The Federal Government will pay up to 50 per cent of capital costs for acquisition and restoration up to a ceiling of \$750,000. However, a new agreement is being negotiated at this time.

Another of the current projects involves arrangements which differ in one respect from those which pertain to the four mentioned, and that is the project at Ile Perrot in Quebec. The special feature of this project is that it includes a land transfer between the federal and Quebec governments. The federal government had previously owned land at Ile Perrot, the location of the future provincial historic site, and Quebec had title to certain lands, historic structures and artifacts at Les Forges du Saint-Maurice. In order to make the entire operation of the Ile Perrot site a provincial government concern, and to leave Parks Canada free to develop the site at Les Forges du Saint-Maurice, agreements were signed under which the two properties were exchanged effective June 4, 1973. In order to help restore the Ile Perrot site, the Canadian Government will pay the usual 50 per cent of costs up to a ceiling of \$500,000 for work completed by March 31, 1978.



**Payments:**

## Payments made to Provinces and Municipalities under Cost-sharing Agreements

<i>Project and Province</i>	<i>Federal Expenditures</i>					<i>1977-78 Estimated (\$000)</i>
	<i>1972-73 (\$000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$000)</i>	
<i>Newfoundland</i>						
Commissariat Building	20	0	0	248	20	0
<i>Québec</i>						
Ile Perrot	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Manitoba</i>						
Grey Nun's Convent	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Fort St. James	53	48	223	92	584	416.5
Emily Carr House	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ontario</i>						
Niagara Apothecary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	73	48	223	340	604	416.5

**For Further Information:****General:**

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. J. I. Nicol  
Director General  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
400 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4  
Tel.: 992-0904

**Purpose:**

To co-operate with federal and provincial agencies in the identification of heritage areas and recreational corridors and to co-ordinate efforts in the planning and development of the corridors' resources.

**Authority:**

Cabinet Decision.

Agreements with the provinces concerned in respect of each new heritage area created. At present they include one with the Province of Ontario in respect of the Rideau-Trent-Severn Corridor (CORTS Agreement) and another agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan in respect of the Qu'Appelle Valley corridor signed with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Department of the Environment under a Department of Regional Economic Expansion-General Development Agreement.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, which commenced in 1975.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government and the provinces will jointly develop a framework plan and individually fund projects and activities agreed upon.

**AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE  
AREAS**

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

**Administered By:**

Parks Canada Program

**Payments:**

## Expenditures under ARC Agreements

	<i>Expenditures 1975-76</i>	<i>Estimated 1976-77</i>	<i>Estimated 1977-78</i>
<b>Ontario:</b>			
CORTS Agreement	\$ 108,100	\$ 450,000	\$ 1,665,000
<b>Saskatchewan:</b>			
Qu'Appelle Valley Agreement	\$ 21,350	\$ 108,000	\$ 275,000

**For Further Information:**

## General:

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

## Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. I. Nicol  
Director General  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
400 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, K1A 0H4

Tel.: 992-0904

**REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS  
UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION**  
(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

**Administered By:**

Parks Canada Program

**Purpose:**

To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

**Authority:**

The Transport Act

Agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

**Financing and Operation:**

A number of projects are carried out each year in which the Department shares the cost of replacing certain canal bridges with the provinces and municipalities concerned. An example of one of these projects is the replacement of a bridge over the Trent Canal at Frankford, Ontario. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost to this Department of replacing a swing bridge, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial or municipal government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

**Payments:**

Contributions to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to the municipalities in the two provinces for replacement of canal swing bridges with fixed bridges totalled: See table below.

**For Further Information:**

## General:

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

## Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. I. Nicol  
Director General  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
400 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, K1A 0H4

Tel.: 992-0904

*Replacement of Highway Bridges*

	<i>Expenditures</i>				
	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>
Ontario	\$545,000	\$1,186,063	\$265,100	\$480,200	\$510,000
Quebec	—	—	—	\$486,800	\$163,200

**FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS**

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

The Regional Directorates concerned.

**Purpose:**

The agreements are for the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian Reserves in the various provinces.

**Authority:**

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. A new agreement is presently being negotiated with Saskatchewan.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31st of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31st of the year in which notice is given.

**Financing and Operation:**

The provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring on protected Indian Reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the provinces for adjacent public land.

The Federal Government reimburses the provinces on a negotiated cost per acre basis for the total acreage protected. This per acre cost varies from province to province. In British Columbia there is a set annual administrative charge, and in addition, the federal government is required to pay the average cost of fire suppression on Indian Reserves in the Province.

**Payments:**

Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately \$300,000 annually.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Mr. J. W. Evans  
Director  
Economic Program Development  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

Tel.: 996-2196

**INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND**

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

The Loan Fund Administration Division of the Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch.

**Purpose:**

The fund provides a source of capital to Indian people for economic development both on and off reserves; assists Indian people engaged in business to have access to basic managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses; and helps to achieve progressively greater participation by Indian businessmen in relevant sectors of the Canadian business community in general, in order to help optimize Indian peoples' opportunities for economic development.

**Authority:**

Indian Economic Development Regulations, (P.C. 1972-1498)

**Time Frame:**

The Regulations governing this program were passed on July 4, 1972. The program will continue indefinitely.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Fund is administered wholly by the federal government, but provincial government agencies sometimes provide joint financing for projects which are established with assistance through the Fund.

Applications for business financing are made through the Indian Affairs field organization. The share of financing provided by Federal, Provincial or other agencies is negotiated in respect of each project involved. Besides contributions, the federal government provides loan guarantees and loans from the Fund. Such loans usually have a maximum term of fifteen years.

**Payments:**

No payments are made from the Indian Economic Development Fund to the provinces or to municipalities.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Chief  
Loan Fund Administration Division  
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa, Ontario

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. H. Roy, Chief  
Loan Fund Administration Division  
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Centennial Tower  
400 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Tel.: 992-0592

In each region please contact the Assistant Regional Director of Indian and Northern Affairs responsible for Economic Development.

**NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO**

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Directorate, Ontario

**Purpose:**

To assist Indian people in Northern Ontario to plan and develop employment and income opportunities through the more effective utilization of natural resources. The Agreement covers commercial fishing, forestry, wild fur harvesting, tourist outfitting, commercial recreation and related business and employment opportunities.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-73/1592, and P.C. 1974-3/2040.

**Time Frame:**

The Agreement came into force on April 1, 1962 for a period of ten years and was extended for two years to March 31, 1975, at which time it terminated. A new Agreement came into effect on April 1, 1975 and is to extend until March 31, 1980.

**Financing and Operation:**

Total cost \$400,000, 50 per cent from Ontario, 50 per cent from Canada. Advisory Committee is composed of nine members, three representing Ontario, one of whom shall be Chairman, two by Canada, and four persons representing Indian organizations.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Mr. F. Kelly  
Director General  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
55 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 2P8  
Tel.: (416)966-6200

**NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT**

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program

**Purpose:**

The agreement is to provide assistance for the economic, educational, social and cultural development of the Indian and Inuit people at Labrador.

**Authority:**

A federal-provincial agreement between the Province of Newfoundland and the Government of Canada was signed in 1965 for 5 years, renewed for another 5 years in 1970 and an additional 5 years in 1975.

**Time Frame:**

This program began in 1965 and will probably continue. The agreement is renewable every 5 years.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Province of Newfoundland extends services in the fields of economic, educational, social and cultural development to the Indians and Inuit of Newfoundland and Labrador. These services are provided wholly by provincial personnel. The federal government reimburses the Province for 90 per cent of actual expenditures on the basis of audited claims which the Province submits to the Indian and Northern Affairs Department. Annual reviews of operations and expenditures are carried out jointly by the two levels of government through a Federal/Provincial/Indian/Inuit Committee. The three Native associations of Newfoundland and Labrador were extended representation on the Committee in 1974.

**Payments:**

At present the maximum federal contribution is limited under the agreement to 4.5 million dollars during any one year. This level of expenditure was reached in 1974-75 and continues.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Policy, Research and Evaluation



Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. E. Bell  
Policy, Research and Evaluation  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Centennial Tower  
400 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4  
Tel.: 995-8471

## **POLICING AGREEMENTS**

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

### ***Administered By:***

Program Development Directorate, Ottawa

### ***Purpose:***

To provide policing services on Indian reserves which are comparable to those enjoyed by other Canadians.

### ***Authority:***

On June 21, 1973, the Department obtained Cabinet approval and on June 19, 1973 Treasury Board approval to negotiate cost-sharing agreement for policing services with those provinces where the R.C.M.P. act as the provincial police force. More recently, Cabinet and Treasury Board approvals were also received to negotiate policing agreements of a similar nature with Ontario and Quebec, who have their own provincial police forces. Agreements have been signed with Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Agreements are still being negotiated with the other provinces and a submission is being prepared for Treasury Board for authority to negotiate agreements with the two northern Territories.

### ***Time Frame:***

The first agreement was signed with Saskatchewan in the latter part of 1974. Negotiations are underway to transfer financing responsibility for this program to the Solicitor General's Department as of April 1, 1978.

### ***Financing and Operation:***

Cost-sharing agreements were negotiated on a 52 per cent Federal — 48 per cent Provincial basis. Because of the heavy training costs which are involved initially, the Department agreed to pay an extra 8 per cent which meant, in effect, that agreements are being negotiated with the provinces on a 60 per cent Federal — 40 per cent Provincial arrangement, effective until March 31, 1978, at which time they would

fall in line with the master R.C.M.P. provincial contract. The recently negotiated contract between the R.C.M.P. and the provinces shows the formula to be 52 per cent provincial and 48 per cent federal as of April 1, 1977, increasing by one per cent annually in federal favour to 56 per cent provincial and 44 per cent federal in 1981.

### ***Payments:***

Payments to all provinces for policing in 1975-76 were \$1,800,000, and for 1976-77, \$3,012,000.

### ***For Further Information:***

General and Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. M. Connelly  
Director General of Program Development  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
400 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

Tel.: 992-7639

## **ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN**

(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

### ***Administered By:***

Regional Directorate, Saskatchewan

### ***Purpose:***

The agreement consists in cost sharing of road construction and road maintenance on Indian Reserves.

### ***Authority:***

Agreement between Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and Department of Municipal Affairs of the Government of Saskatchewan.

### ***Time Frame:***

This agreement was made June 20, 1974. This is a continuing program but this agreement may be amended by mutual consent and can also be terminated by either party giving to the other not less than six months prior notice in writing.

### ***Financing and Operation:***

New construction, reconstruction or regravelling of roads on Indian Reserves is mutually planned by federal and provincial representatives, and then carried out by the Province. For construction costs incurred in the implementation of approved projects, the Federal Government reimburses the Province for 80 per cent of the costs. In cases of road maintenance on Indian Reserves when carried out to required standards, costs are shared equally between

Canada and Saskatchewan with Saskatchewan's share to be no more than \$85. per mile annually.

**Payments:**

Under the authority of the Regional Director General, Saskatchewan.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Housing and Community Facilities Branch  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa K1A 0H4  
Tel.: 992-1478

**AGROLOGIST EXTENSION SERVICES WITH SASKATCHEWAN AND THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS**  
(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Directorate - Saskatchewan

**Purpose:**

To assist Indian people develop their agricultural resources potential.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council PC/CP 1973-7/2367 dated August 2, 1973

**Time Frame:**

November 16, 1973 to November 16, 1978

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada pays the Province for actual salaries and travel costs for five (5) agrologists not to exceed \$100,000 per year. The Province hires, supervises and maintains five agrologists to work directly with Indians and provides the agrologists with all normal back-up services. The Federation provides and finances up to 10 Indian agricultural extension workers to work under direction of the five Provincial agrologists.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

R. H. Knox

Director

Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
400 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

Tel.: 996-1751

**WILD FUR PROGRAM AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA**  
(Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Directorate — Manitoba

**Purpose:**

To maximize the economic and social benefits to trappers in Manitoba from optimum development of the wild fur industry.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council PC/CP 1975-5/577 dated March 18, 1975

**Time Frame:**

April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980

**Financing and Operation:**

Total cost of program is \$8,323,000 of which amount \$3,400,000 will be provided by the Province in the form of loans and guarantees and the balance of \$4,923,000 will be shared equally (50/50). The estimated federal share of program costs over 5 years is \$2,500,000. Program management and administration will be the responsibility of the Province. A seven (7) member Wild Fur Development Committee is appointed to guide the course of development and to monitor implementation. (Membership — 2 Federal, 2 Provincial, 3 Manitoba Registered Trappers' Association).

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

R. H. Knox  
Director  
Indian-Eskimo Economic Development Branch  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
400 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4  
Tel.: 996-1751

## AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION (Part of the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program)

### *Administered By:*

The Regional Directorates concerned.

### *Purpose:*

The Department (Education Branch) negotiates two types of agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education.

#### 1. *Tuition Agreement:*

- To provide instructional and other services to Indian students who attend provincially administered schools.

#### 2. *Capital Agreement:*

- To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost in respect of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

### *Authority:*

The Indian Act (Section 114)

Treasury Board Authority 601776 — March 9, 1963

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program. Tuition agreements are normally negotiated to reflect the current provincial or school district net operating cost on which is based the per pupil tuition fee.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Joint School agreements, resulting from negotiations between the Indian Bands, the provincial school authorities and the Department, are entered into in response to the Bands' wishes to have their students educated in provincial schools. These requests for joint school participation are usually communicated in the form of band council resolutions.

The Provincial School Boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration, control and operation of every public school in which are enrolled Indian students including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and all matters relating to the curriculum and method of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally-oriented programs designed basically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving Departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The Department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services on the basis of a negotiated per student tuition cost. The Federal Government contributes toward the provision of education facilities in provincial schools on a pro-rata basis.

### *Payments:*

Expenditures by the Federal Government for tuition costs and for joint school construction fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately \$60,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Mr. P. L. McGillibray  
Elementary and Secondary School Specialist  
Education Operations  
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Tel.: 992-0264

## AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS

### *Administered By:*

Regional Director, Ontario.

### *Purpose:*

To make available to persons living on Indian reserves the provincial welfare services and programs available to persons living in other communities.

### *Authority:*

Agreement between Canada and Ontario.

### *Time Frame:*

The agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party has given notice of the desire to terminate to the other party.

### *Financing and Operation:*

With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario some 95 per cent of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by a formula which takes into account the difference between the per capital costs incurred by Ontario in providing assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies and other persons.

With respect to capital costs, Canada pays 90 per cent of costs in respect of capital projects of which Canada has approved prior to their commencement.

Payments are made to Ontario by Health and Welfare Canada, which recovers from the department.

The Agreement requires that Indian bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are so provided.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Director

Program Planning

Department of Indian and Northern Affairs

Ottawa K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

W. H. Rogers

Director

Program Planning

Department of Indian and Northern Affairs

400 Laurier Avenue West

Ottawa K1A 0H4

Tel.: 995-3298



## *Industry, Trade and Commerce*

The major responsibility of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce is to promote the establishment, growth and efficiency of Canadian industry, in general, and of the manufacturing, processing and tourist industries, in particular, and to foster the expansion of Canadian trade. The greatest number of programs directed towards this end is administered by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce itself. These programs operate mainly through assistance to private companies, associations and individuals, but in at least three areas the provincial governments become involved.

In the area of technical and developmental aid the federal government is, in company with the Government of Alberta, an active participant in the Sulphur Development Institute of Canada which is working to find new uses and markets for the excess sulphur currently produced in Alberta. Also the Canadian Food Products Development Centre and the Health Industry Development Centre are jointly financed by the Government of Manitoba and the Department.

Finally, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is engaged in several activities designed to help develop the tourist industry in Canada. In cooperation with the Provinces and municipalities, the Department advertises Canada's attractions for visitors, and sponsors promotional tours and conventions.

### STATISTICS CANADA

Statistics Canada, a large agency in its own right, reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Statistics Canada is responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of the national statistics. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the Provinces for the cooperative collection of data and for information sharing.

### OTHER AGENCIES

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce also reports to Parliament for the Export Development Corporation and Foreign Investment Review Agency. The Minister is also advised by a number of boards, most with representatives of industry on them and a few with provincial government members. These boards report to the Minister: the Enterprise Development Board, Regional Enterprise Development Boards, the Machinery and Equipment Advisory Board, the National Design Council, the Standards Council of Canada, and the Textile and Clothing Board. None of these bodies operate programs involving transfers of federal funds to provincial or municipal governments.

#### Industry, Trade and Commerce

SULPHUR DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF CANADA (SUDIC)	
CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	
HEALTH INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	
COOPERATIVE TRAVEL MARKETING – ATLANTIC CANADA	
TOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	
GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS	
CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM	
VISIT CANADA PROGRAM – NEWS MEDIA	
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#### Statistics Canada

COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING	
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**SULPHUR DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF CANADA  
(SUDIC)**

**Administered By:**  
Chemicals Branch

**Purpose:**  
The Institute was established to develop new, large volume uses for sulphur in order to reduce the problems resulting from long-term oversupply.

**Authority:**  
Letter of December 11, 1972 signed by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce (subject to approval of the Governor-in-Council which was subsequently obtained), by the Alberta Minister of Industry and Commerce, and by 22 participating sulphur producing companies.

**Time Frame:**  
The Sulphur Development Institute of Canada is intended to be a continuing body. Federal participation is initially for a three-year period. SUDIC was incorporated February 13, 1973, and operations commenced July 1, 1973. Continuation or termination of the Institute is to be determined by agreement among the members, who would make a decision on the basis of a review of operations to take place during the third year. As a result of that review most industry members renewed for a further 5 year period and some for 3 years. Alberta renewed participation for 3 years and the Federal Government for a 2 year period.

**Financing and Operation:**  
SUDIC was set up as a separate organization to carry out research and development of new large volume uses of sulphur under the guidance of a board of directors on which both the federal and Alberta governments are represented along with producing companies. The Board member representing the Federal Government is Mr. J. M. Bélanger, General Director, Chemicals Branch, Industry, Trade and Commerce. All costs incurred by SUDIC are shared by members. The federal share amounted to approximately 50 per cent of the total budget for the first 3 years but this will be reduced to about 30% over the next 2 years.

**Payments:**  
Grants are made to SUDIC semi-annually or quarterly by the two governments.

All payments are made directly to SUDIC, the total amounting to \$1.4 million from 1973-74 to 1975-76. For 1976-77 to 1977-78 the federal contribution is to be \$399,000; Alberta's contribution has been at the rate of \$300,000 and that of the sulphur companies about \$200,000 net. Alberta has renewed its commitment for a further 3 year term to 1978/79 at the rate of \$300,000 per year. Most

industry members renewed membership for a further 5 year period, with some for 3 years, and its fees will be increased as necessary to meet budgetary requirements.

**For Further Information:**  
General:

Director, Company Development  
Chemicals Branch  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. E. McCormack  
Director, Company Development  
Chemicals Branch  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
240 Sparks St.  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Tel.: 992-6905

**CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE**

**Administered By:**  
Office of Science and Technology.

**Purpose:**  
The Centre was established to improve the productivity and efficiency of the food industry and to identify new areas of opportunity within the food industry which can be exploited effectively by existing concerns or which can be made the basis for the establishment of new concerns.

**Authority:**  
Treasury Board Minute 725678 dated April 3, 1974.  
Treasury Board Minute CT747482 dated March 24, 1977.

**Time Frame:**  
The Canadian Food Products Development Centre is intended to be a continuing body. Federal funding is being provided over a six year period ending March 31, 1976.

**Financing and Operation:**  
Industry, Trade and Commerce, and the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce each provided funding of \$200,00, covering the three fiscal years ending March 31, 1976, and will each provide up to \$350,000 over the period April 1, 1976 to March 31, 1979. The Centre was established as a division of the Manitoba Research Council, effective April 1, 1974. Activity has developed slowly, due to difficulties in acquiring staff and it became apparent that

the original authorized funding (\$200,000 per year from each of the Federal and Provincial Governments over a five year period) was in excess of actual requirements, and with the agreement of the Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce (Federal) and Industry and Commerce (Manitoba) funding arrangements were revised, as indicated above.

***For Further Information:***

**General:**

Office of Science & Technology  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. E. S. Sanderson  
Director  
Science Advisers  
Office of Science and Technology  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Tel.: 996-2500

**HEALTH INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE**

***Administered By:***

Office of Science and Technology.

***Purpose:***

The Centre was established to encourage and support the development and production of equipment and services by Canadian industry for use in the fields of medicine and health care.

***Authority:***

Treasury Board Minute 708798 dated January 17, 1972.

Treasury Board Minute CT746806 dated March 28, 1972.

***Time Frame:***

The Health Industry Development Centre is intended to be a continuing body. Federal participation initially is for a three year period.

***Financing and Operation:***

Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce will each provide up to \$75,000 per annum for a three year period. The Centre was established as a division of the Manitoba Research Council effective January 1, 1977.

***For Further Information:***

**General:**

Office of Science and Technology  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. E.S. Sanderson  
Director, Science Advisers  
Office of Science and Technology  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Tel.: 996-2500

**COOPERATIVE TRAVEL MARKETING – ATLANTIC CANADA**

***Administered By:***

Canadian Government Office of Tourism.

***Purpose:***

Increase the number of and expenditures by visitors to the Atlantic Provinces, particularly in Spring and Autumn, from the North-Eastern United States and from Ontario and Quebec.

***Authority:***

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act.

***Time Frame:***

A 3-year test program to begin in 1975-1976. Evaluation will take place at the end of each year and the program will be adjusted according to the degree of success achieved.

***Financing and Operation:***

The initial co-operating partners are the CGOT, the four Atlantic Provinces, Air Canada and Eastern Provincial Airways. The partners will jointly undertake research, publicity, advertising and other marketing activities through pooled financial resources or through close linking of effort, with project costs funded separately on bases agreed-upon in advance. The federal part of this program has evolved from a special Atlantic Provinces Campaign which started in 1957 and was directed at the Northeastern United States. It was limited to advertising and brochure production and did not permit participation by the private sector.

***Payments:***

The CGOT share in each fiscal year is \$350,000 for the United States Campaign and approximately \$100,000 for the Canadian Campaign.



**For Further Information:****General:**

General Director  
Marketing Branch  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa, Ontario

**Officer Responsible:**

R. Boire  
General Director  
Marketing Branch  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
240 Sparks St.  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H6  
Tel.: 992-3166

**For Further Information:****General:**

Manager  
Travel Trade Relations  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. Frank LaFleche  
Manager  
Travel Trade Relations  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
240 Sparks St.  
Ottawa K1A 0H6  
Tel.: 995-0011

**TOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism.

**Purpose:**

To encourage the creation of new inclusive tour programs to or within Canada.

**Authority:**

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act.

**Time Frame:**

In effect as a pilot program for 1974-75 through 1976-77, extended for 1977-78.

**Financing and Operation:**

Provinces, Territories and/or Tour Wholesalers, Tour Operators and Carriers are eligible to benefit from this program. The Canadian Government Office of Tourism will pay up to 50% (to a maximum of \$50,000) of the cost of a special range of services involved in the development of inclusive tours. The services cover such items as consultants' fees, brochures, advertising, direct mail, seminars.

Payments are agreed to in advance by means of a letter or memorandum of agreement.

**Payments:**

Payments are made directly to the applicant. The CGOT has budgeted \$250,000 for this program in 1977-78.

**GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS****Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism.

**Purpose:**

To promote the variety (regionally and seasonally) of Canadian vacation destinations.

**Authority:**

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act.

**Time Frame:**

A continuing program.

All tours initiated under it are carried out for a period of one to fourteen days.

**Financing and Operation:**

These tours are geared to the Canadian and foreign travel agents, tour operators and tour wholesalers and are generally conducted for groups but are often organized for individual agents. The tours are produced for each market area to conform with the varying requirements of each area. They are operated with the physical and financial cooperation of the Provinces and the carriers serving those areas.

Formal or informal agreements are reached between the Federal Government and the other parties involved in respect of these activities.

The program is supported by continuing liaison with



Canada's transportation companies, hotels, provinces, and municipalities to ensure optimum results.

**Payments:**

The federal government pays the initial costs of the tours which are subsequently shared by the provinces and, in some cases, the tour wholesalers, pro-rated on the basis of the estimated benefits. The federal share amounts to \$384,500 in 1977-78.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Manager  
Travel Trade Relations  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. F. A. LaFleche  
Manager  
Travel Trade Relations  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
240 Sparks St.  
Ottawa K1A 0H6  
Tel.: 995-0011

## CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM

**Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism.

**Purpose:**

Stimulate and develop the production and distribution of travel films to meet the national, provincial and regional objectives.

**Authority:**

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act.

**Time Frame:**

A continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government, through the Canadian Government Office of Tourism (CGOT), is primarily responsible for the provision of the administrative machinery by which Canadian travel films are widely distributed. The provincial governments and to some extent commercial carriers (e.g.

airlines) produce the films which are distributed through this system.

The CGOT distributes the films through the Canadian Travel Film Library and the network of outlets used by the National Film Board (NFB). The CGOT pays all the costs of administration, distribution and promotion under the program including such of these costs as are incurred by the National Film Board. Travel films submitted by a province are evaluated at the monthly meetings of the Film Evaluation Sub-Committee of the CTFC which is made up entirely of representatives of the CGOT, and NFB with one or two non-government experts as necessary. When a film is approved for distribution the federal agencies decide how many prints of the film are required and request the Province which originally submitted the film to purchase half of that quantity. The other half is purchased by the CGOT.

The program is under the guidance of the Canadian Travel Film Committee (CTFC), a sub-committee of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Tourism. The CTFC meets once or twice annually and federal-provincial consultation is carried on at these meetings, as well as informally during the year.

**Payments:**

No payments are made to Provinces or municipalities. The expenditures of the CGOT for this program were \$542,000 in 1976-77. Of these totals \$170,000 is for the purchase of film prints each year.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Manager  
Publicity/Promotion  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

J. A. Carman  
Manager, Publicity/Promotion  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
240 Sparks St.  
Ottawa K1A 0H6

Tel.: 996-0536

**VISIT CANADA PROGRAM – NEWS MEDIA*****Administered By:***

Canadian Government Office of Tourism.

***Purpose:***

To publicize and promote Canada's travel attractions through mutual achievement of the objectives of the media and of Canada's tourism industry.

***Authority:***

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act.

***Time Frame:***

A continuing program.

***Financing and Operation:***

Under this program influential newspaper or magazine travel editors and writers, radio and television broadcasters and personalities, publishers, photographers, film-makers, lecturers, and others in the communications fields are brought to tour Canada to report on travel attractions.

Costs are shared in a similar manner to that of Group and Individual Familiarization Tours. The Provinces often provide ground transportation, tour guides and cover other expenditures involved while hosting guests; these costs amount to approximately 30 per cent of the total.

***Payments:***

In a few cases, contracts may provide for the federal government to reimburse provinces or municipalities for expenses incurred on a share-cost basis, i.e. a 50% (\$4,789.70) share-cost agreement with Alberta for a tour of the Society of America Travel Writers (Western States Chapter) in June 1974. The CGOT budget is \$150,000 in 1977-78.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Manager

Publicity/Promotion

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

J. A. Carman

Manager, Publicity/Promotion

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Industry, Trade and Commerce

240 Sparks St.

Ottawa K1A 0H6

Tel.: 996-0536

**SPECIAL PROMOTIONS*****Administered By:***

Canadian Government Office of Tourism.

***Purpose:***

To promote Canadian vacation destinations to selected groups with special vacation interests.

***Authority:***

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act.

***Time Frame:***

A continuing program.

***Financing and Operation:***

The activity regularly involves cooperation with provinces, municipalities, carriers and the travel industry. It consists of cost-sharing for such projects as seminars for ski club executives and organizers of group tours for skiers, seminars and/or exhibits designed to favourably influence organizers of meetings and conventions and individuals who are influential in the field of Incentive Travel. The activities sometimes include comprehensive exhibits in high-traffic shopping malls. The chief thrust of the program is toward the United States and domestic markets but from time to time there are activities directed toward off-shore markets.

***Payments:***

The division of costs is determined in advance of each project and is dependent on benefits anticipated by each cooperating partner.

An estimated \$400,000 will be spent by the Federal Government on this activity in 1977-78.

***For Further Information:*****General:**

Manager

Publicity/Promotion

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Industry, Trade and Commerce

Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

J. A. Carman

Manager, Publicity/Promotion

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Industry, Trade and Commerce

240 Sparks St.

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H6

Tel.: 996-0536

**INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE****Statistics Canada****COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND  
INFORMATION SHARING*****Administered By:***

The Agriculture, Business Finance, Census, Education, Science and Culture, External Trade, Public Finance, Health, Judicial, Labour, Merchandising and Services, Prices, and Transportation and Communications Divisions of Statistics Canada.

***Purpose:***

To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through cooperation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; and also to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

***Authority:***

Statistics Act

Several hundred informal work-sharing agreements with the Provinces concerning different areas of activity.

***Time Frame:***

Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

***Financing and Operation:***

The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what

each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work-sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts. It should be noted that a number of other federal agencies have a few cooperative data collecting and information sharing arrangements of their own. The Departments of Agriculture, Manpower and Immigration, and National Health and Welfare all have such arrangements with various Provinces.

***Payments:***

Except in the special case of "Vital Statistics", no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

***For Further Information:*****General:**

Director

User Advisory Services

Statistics Canada

Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. R. Ellis Drover

Director, User Advisory Services

Statistics Canada

Tunney's Pasture

Ottawa K1A 0T6

Tel.: 996-5841

**VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM*****Administered By:***

Health Division

***Purpose:***

To maintain in cooperation with the Provinces a system of vital statistics in Canada.

***Authority:***

Orders-in-Council (PC 693-1919)

(PC 4851-1945)

(PC 625678-1964)

(PC 724130-1974)

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

**Financing and Operation:**

Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in cooperation with provincial authorities. Statistics Canada prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the Provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of these completed forms, transfer the information to computer cards and tapes and then return both cards and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and one-half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a Province. Consultation with the Provinces takes place through the medium of the Vital Statistics Council of Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

**Payments:****For Further Information:****General:**

Chief  
Vital Statistics Section  
Health Division  
Statistics Canada  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. John Silins  
Chief, Vital Statistics Section  
Health Division  
Statistics Canada  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa K1A 0T6

Tel.: 995-0864

**Payments to the Provinces and Territories for Vital Statistics Data Collection**

<i>Province</i>	<i>Expenditure 1972/73 \$</i>	<i>Expenditure 1973/74 \$</i>	<i>Expenditure 1974/75 \$</i>	<i>Expenditure 1975/76 \$</i>
Newfoundland	1,941	1,434	1,013.00	2,766.47
Prince Edward Island	1,170	409	424.10	527.77
Nova Scotia	3,241	2,659	2,462.50	2,913.40
New Brunswick	4,167	3,075	2,841.63	3,536.04
Quebec	28,350	28,362	21,819.54	20,109.30
Ontario	43,859	70,399	66,026.25	67,242.11
Manitoba	5,688	5,098	7,937.40	7,584.18
Saskatchewan	3,733	9,925	8,910.45	8,634.12
Alberta	8,581	15,181	15,378.45	16,221.74
British Columbia	11,734	17,918	17,236.26	19,579.48
Yukon	80	109	109.00	
Northwest Territories	550	262	213.17	101.56
	\$113,094	\$154,831	\$144,371.75	\$149,016.17



## *Justice*

### **Introduction**

The Department of Justice was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the Department and has superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, the Department of Justice interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and implementation of five federal-provincial justice programmes described in the following pages.

### **Department of Justice**

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES	<b>Page</b> 149
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW	149
NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMME	150
PROGRAMME FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF LAW STUDENTS BY POLICE FORCES	151
UNIFIED FAMILY COURT PILOT PROJECTS PROGRAMME	152

## ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

### *Administered By:*

Programmes and Law Information Development Section.

### *Purpose:*

This assistance to the Provinces encourages the development of a basic system of compensation across Canada for innocent victims of crime.

### *Authority:*

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1974, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with the Provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Quebec, Alberta, as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and are to be of indefinite duration. Agreements are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed every three years.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The Provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programmes. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed to assist each Province by providing an annual payment equal to the lesser of:

1. Five cents per head of the Province's population; or
2. Ninety per cent of the actual amount expended by provincial agencies for compensation paid in relation to physical injuries or deaths resulting from the commission of crimes covered by the agreements.

At present, some forty crimes are covered by the agreements, and the schedule of crimes covered may be amended by the mutual agreement of the parties.

In order to receive the federal payment the Provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

### *Payments:*

The funding formula with the Territories requires a federal contribution of 75% of the amount of compensation aid with a set of maximums for individual awards.

In 1976-77 the Department of Justice's expenditure for this programme was approximately \$1,000,000.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Programmes and Law Information  
Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.M. Farrell  
Programmes & Law Information  
Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Tel.: 995-0767

Mr. D. Hublau  
Chief, Programme Administration  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Tel.: 995-0026

## ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

### *Administered By:*

Programmes and Law Information Development Section.

### *Purpose:*

This assistance to the Provinces encourages the development of a minimum standard of legal aid across Canada.

### *Authority:*

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all of the provinces as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing programme. Agreements with all of the above provinces except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan came into effect on January 1, 1973. The Prince Edward Island agreement was effective October 1, 1973. The Saskatchewan agreement was effective April 15, 1974.

Agreements are to be of indefinite duration, and are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed periodically in accordance with the provisions of supplementary agreements entered into from time to time.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Provinces carry out the operation of the legal aid programme. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed during 1976-77 to assist each Province by providing an annual payment equal to the lesser of:

1. Seventy-five cents per head of the Province's population; or;
2. Ninety per cent of the actual amount expended by provincial agencies for fees and disbursements, and administrative expenses related to the provision of criminal legal aid.

The provisions of the federal-provincial agreements on legal aid are under review for 1977-78.

Under the agreements the costs of providing legal aid are eligible in the following types of cases:

1. Offences under any Act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. Offences under any Act of Parliament or regulation made under an Act of Parliament, punishable upon summary conviction; and proceedings under the Juvenile Delinquents Act where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be imposed a sentence of imprisonment or of the loss of the means of earning a livelihood or where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, special circumstances exist which warrant the granting of legal aid;
3. Proceedings under the Extradition Act or the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. Appeals in cases under 1, 2, or 3 above taken by the Crown; and
5. Appeals in cases under 1, 2, or 3 above where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, an appeal has merit.

In order to receive the annual federal payment the Provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The agreements with the two territories provide for cost sharing of civil as well as criminal legal aid, and a different funding formula applies.

***Payments:***

In 1975-76 the Department of Justice's expenditure for this programme was \$11,277,935. Departmental estimates for 1976-77 allocated \$17,034,000.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Programmes and Law Information  
Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Ottawa.

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.S. Fairbairn  
Programmes & Law Information  
Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Tel.: 992-9709

Mr. D. Hublau  
Chief, Programme Administration  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Tel.: 995-0026

**NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAM**

(This is part of a broader programme of legal assistance to people of Native ancestry.)

***Administered By:***

Programmes and Law Information Development Section

***Purpose:***

This programme provides Native defendants in criminal prosecutions with guidance and information concerning their case.

***Authority:***

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Agreements are in effect with the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing programme.

**Financing and Operation:**

This is a programme under which the Department of Justice makes agreements with Provincial and Territorial governments who in turn negotiate with a Native carrier agency to administer a courtworker programme for the benefit of Native people. The amounts and conditions of these contributions are subject to negotiation with the Department of Justice.

**Payments:**

In 1976-77 the Department of Justice's expenditure for this programme was \$1,143,500. For 1977-78 the Departmental estimates for this programme are \$1,420,000.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Programmes and Law Information  
Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Ottawa.

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. G. Williams  
Programmes and Law Information  
Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Tel.: 996-7689

Mr. D. Hublau  
Chief, Programme Administration  
Department of Justice  
Wellington Street  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Tel.: 995-0026

# **PROGRAMME FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF LAW STUDENTS BY POLICE FORCES**

**Administered By:**

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) in conjunction with the Programmes and Law Information Development Section of the Department of Justice.

**Purpose:**

The programme promotes understanding between the legal profession and the police, as well as between young people and the police, by providing assistance for the employment of law students by police forces during the summer months.

**Authority:**

Annual Appropriation Acts.

An agreement has been signed with the CACP under which the Association administers the Department's contribution to the programme.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing programme.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal contribution under this programme covers the salaries of law students hired by individual police forces. The CACP arranges for the hiring of the students.

Individual Municipalities can arrange, through the CACP, to have the salaries paid for a small number of law students. Approximately seventy-five students are involved across Canada. The rate of pay shall be that paid to probationary constables up to a maximum of \$5.50 per hour.

**Payments:**

The federal contribution is paid to the CACP. The CACP makes payments to either the Province or Municipality involved.

Total expenditures at present are approximately \$210,000 annually.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Programmes and Law Information  
Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Ottawa.

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. Bernard E. Poirier  
Executive Director  
Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police  
Suite 304  
116 Albert Street  
Ottawa, K1P 5G3

Tel.: 233-1106



## UNIFIED FAMILY COURT PILOT PROJECTS PROGRAMME

### *Administered By:*

Programmes and Law Information Development Section

### *Purpose:*

To encourage the development of innovative measures that will facilitate the solution of family problems in the court and to test the suitability of new approaches to the provision of counselling services or other family court-related services in the courts.

### *Authority:*

Annual Appropriation Acts.

### *Time Frame:*

This is an experimental social research programme covering a five year period. Each individual project runs for any period up to three years.

### *Financing and Operation:*

For the purposes of this programme, a Family Court pilot project is defined as any project that relates to the development of a unified family court having jurisdiction over a wide range of family matters and including some or all of the following support services: information and intake services, family counselling and conciliation services, legal services, investigative services, diagnostic services and enforcement services.

The federal government will provide funding up to 50% of the total cost for projects that fall within the definition of a unified Family Court Pilot project, as stated above, and meet the criteria for eligibility listed below.

1. The application has come from, through, or with the approval of a provincial government or Minister.
2. The provincial government agrees to bear at least 50% of the cost of the project.
3. The project will run for a fixed term not exceeding three years.
4. The project is for demonstration purposes and is not designed as a supplement to existing on-going services.

5. The project will be instituted according to a well developed and systematic plan that includes its research objectives.

6. The project will be so designed that the court will have broad jurisdiction to adjudicate upon a wide range of legal problems relating to the family.

7. The project will be an innovation in the environment in which it will operate, with a clear potential to contribute to the improvement of family court-related services.

8. The project has local support.

9. The project will be evaluated, according to the nature and scope of the project.

### *Payments:*

In its departmental budget for 1977-78, the Department of Justice has allocated \$400,000 for this programme. Discussion with provincial governments on individual projects is carried out on a continuing basis.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Programmes and Law Information  
Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Ottawa.

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.M. Farrell  
Programmes & Law Information  
Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Tel.: 995-0767

Mr.D.Hublau  
Chief, Programme Administration  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Tel.: 995-0026

## *Labour Canada*

The Minister of Labour is generally responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in all industries that fall under federal jurisdiction. These are restricted to industries of an interprovincial or international character such as transportation, communications and banks, as well as enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. The Department of Labour administers legislation dealing with such matters as: fair employment practices, labour standards, safety in employment and industrial relations and related areas.

The Canada Department of Labour has recently decentralized into five regions:

### *Atlantic Region*

Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland;

### *St. Lawrence Region*

Montreal headquarters, serves all of Québec;

### *Great Lakes Region*

Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

### *Central Region*

Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Northwestern Ontario;

### *Mountain Region*

Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The Department's relations with provincial governments

involve a wide variety of joint committees and conferences which provide forums for discussion of aspects of industrial relations and employment conditions. These groups and meetings include the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL), the Canadian Association of Statutory Human Rights Administrators (CASHRA), the International Labour Organization (ILO), union-management conferences and meetings of federal and provincial Ministers of Labour.

Another series of federal-provincial contacts relates to the collection and exchange of statistical data on various aspects of labour and employment conditions. The agreement with Ontario for the publication of *Collective Bargaining Settlements in Ontario* is of this type. The agreement with Saskatchewan is for a survey of salaries, wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. Other such arrangements operate on an informal basis.

The Department of Labour transfers funds to the Provinces under two programs dealing with accident prevention and compensation. The first is the employment safety program, under which the provinces provide inspections, investigations and related services on behalf of the Department to enterprises under federal jurisdiction and the Public Service of Canada. The second reimburses the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the Public Service of Canada.

Two other bodies, neither of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, and the Canada Labour Relations Board.

### **Labour Canada**

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## COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS IN ONTARIO

### *Administered By:*

Collective Bargaining Division of the Labour Data Branch.

### *Purpose:*

To provide a joint Federal-Ontario monthly publication on collective bargaining negotiations and settlements, including information on wages and other collective agreement changes, for bargaining situations of 200 or more employees in Ontario.

### *Authority:*

The activity falls within the scope of Labour Canada's mandate and operates under an agreement between the department and the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Labour Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Labour cooperate in the publication each month of *Collective Bargaining Settlements and Negotiations in Ontario*. Labour Canada provides the information on negotiations and settlements in non-construction industries for bargaining situations of 500 or more employees. The Ontario Ministry of Labour obtains corresponding information in non-construction industries for bargaining situations of 200 to 499 employees and in construction industries for bargaining situations of 200 or more employees.

The printing costs are paid by the Ontario Ministry of Labour and the mailing costs by Labour Canada. All necessary consultation for this activity takes place at the working level.

### *Payments:*

The mailing costs paid by Labour Canada are approximately \$6,000 per year and are paid out of the department's budget for postage.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Chief  
Collective Bargaining Division  
Labour Data Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0J3

### Officer Responsible:

Mr. D. D. Rosenbloom  
Chief  
Collective Bargaining Division  
Labour Data Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0J3

Tel. 997-3890

## EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

Accident Compensation Division of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch.

### *Purpose:*

The program reimburses the provincial Compensation Boards for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the Public Service of Canada and most Crown agencies. Employees' claims are processed in this way since the Government of Canada does not have the facilities to adjudicate, process and pay such claims.

### *Authority:*

Government Employees Compensation Act

Government Employees Compensation Regulations

The Act sets out how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Claims in respect of injuries on the job are made by Federal Government Employees to the Accident Compensation Division which forwards them to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards which adjudicate, process, and pay these claims as required. The Boards, in turn, submit claims for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit the Department makes payments directly to the Compensation Boards for all expenses incurred in respect of Federal Government employee claims.

**Payments:***Reimbursements to Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for Costs Incurred In Respect of Federal Government Employee Claims  
1974-75 Expenditures*

Province	Compensation Costs (\$ 000)	Administration Costs <sup>(3)</sup> (\$ 000)	Totals (\$ 000)
Newfoundland	104	10	114
Prince Edward Island	43	4	47
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	436	43	479
-CBD <sup>(1)</sup>	2,609	250	2,859
-CBD (os)	317	—	317
New Brunswick	147	30	177
Quebec	2,024	289	2,313
Ontario	2,218	339	2,557
Manitoba	218	52	270
Saskatchewan	516	91	607
Alberta <sup>(2)</sup>	1,009	125	1,134
British Columbia	955	298	1,253
	10,596	1,531	12,127

- Notes: <sup>(1)</sup> Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
<sup>(2)</sup> Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.  
<sup>(3)</sup> Figures include 1974 administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.

**1975-76 Expenditures**

Province	Compensation Costs (\$ 000)	Administration Costs <sup>(3)</sup> (\$ 000)	Total (\$ 000)
Newfoundland	98	10	108
Prince Edward Island	34	4	38
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	471	51	522
-C.B.D. <sup>(1)</sup>	2,878	281	3,159
-C.B.D. (OS)	318	—	318
New Brunswick	151	37	188
Quebec	2,822	343	3,165
Ontario	2,916	508	3,424
Manitoba	221	49	270
Saskatchewan	625	93	718
Alberta <sup>(2)</sup>	980	108	1,088
British Columbia	973	230	1,203
	12,487	1,714	14,201

- Notes: <sup>(1)</sup> Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
<sup>(2)</sup> Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs  
<sup>(3)</sup> Figures include 1975 administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.

**1976-77 Estimates**

Province	Compensation Costs (\$ 000)	Administration Costs <sup>(2)</sup> (\$ 000)	Totals (\$ 000)
Newfoundland	139	13	152
Prince Edward Island	57	5	62
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	606	60	666
-C.B.D. <sup>(1)</sup>	4,024	402	4,426
-C.B.D. (OS)	417	—	417
New Brunswick	207	40	247
Québec	3,225	387	3,612
Ontario	3,414	520	3,934
Manitoba	248	45	293
Saskatchewan	607	109	716
Alberta	1,098	118	1,216
British Columbia	954	328	1,282
	14,996	2,027	17,023

- Notes: <sup>(1)</sup> Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
<sup>(2)</sup> Includes 1976 estimated administrative costs.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Accident Compensation Division  
Occupational Safety and Health Division  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0J3

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. J. F. Ellsworth  
Chief, Accident Compensation Division  
Occupational Safety & Health Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J3

Tel: 997-2281

**OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM**  
(for industries subject to federal labour laws and the Public Service of Canada)

**Administered By:**

Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

**Purpose:**

To achieve a working environment that is conducive to the physical and social well-being of employees of enterprises subject to Part IV of the Canada Labour Code and of the public service of Canada in order to minimize human suffering and to conserve manpower and material resources. The program incorporates signed agreements with provincial government agencies in all provinces to conduct safety inspections on behalf of Labour Canada, where these



will obviate duplication of inspections. Compliance service agreements have also been signed with 4 provinces for checking Motor Vehicle Operators' Hours of Service.

**Authority:**

Canada Labour Code, Part IV. (Safety of Employees), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code, Treasury Board Occupational Safety and Health Policies and Standards.

Agreements with all the Provinces and the Northwest Territories.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. Most of the agreements with the Provinces are for an indefinite period although a few are for fixed terms until services under them are established. Agreements are reviewed annually and may be terminated by either party on six months' notice.

**Financing and Operation:**

Agreements for this program provide for the Provinces to provide inspections, investigations and related services in places of employment on behalf of Labour Canada in connection with any work undertaking or business in Canada that is within federal jurisdiction. (This includes the Public Service of Canada). Provincial inspectors inspect the businesses and other workplaces covered by the law and the agreements according to federal regulations. Subsequently bills are submitted by the various Provinces to Labour Canada which reimburses them in full for the services provided.

**Payments:**

Payments to the Provincial Departments and Agencies for Occupational Safety and Health

<i>Presence</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	27	41	54
Prince Edward Island	11	22	22
Nova Scotia	27	41	53
New Brunswick	70	88	93
Quebec	112	266	228
Ontario	222	279	243
Manitoba	81	84	63
Saskatchewan	29	35	37
Alberta	23	46	53
British Columbia	99	97	172
Northwest Territories	22	31	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,058</b>

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Occupational Safety & Health  
Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J2

**Officer Responsible:**

R.H. Elfstrom  
Senior Advisor  
Occupational Safety & Health Branch  
Labour Canada  
Place du Portage  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 997-2172

Mr. A.R. Gibbons  
Director, Mountain Region  
Labour Canada  
750 Cambie Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2P2

Tel.: (604) 544-1650

Mr. R.E. Matthey  
Director, Central Region  
Labour Canada  
303 Main Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3G7

Tel.: (204) 985-3493

Mr. T.L. Beaton  
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Labour Canada  
Suite 500, Arcade Bldg.  
74 Victoria Street  
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2A5

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Mr. C.E. Poirier  
Director, St. Lawrence Region  
Labour Canada  
National Harbours Board Bldg.  
2nd Floor, 2nd Wing  
Cité du Havre  
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H3C 3R5

Tel.: (514) 283-7382

Mr. B.H. Hardie  
Director, Atlantic Region  
Labour Canada  
100 Arden Street  
Moncton, N.B.  
E1C 4B7

Tel.: (506) 858-2342

Officer Responsible:

R.W. Crowley  
Director-General  
Central Analytical Services  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0J2

Tel.: 997-4197

## COLLECTIVE BARGAINING INFORMATION CENTRE

### *Administered By:*

Central Analytical Services

### *Purpose:*

The centre, when fully operational, will serve labour, management, and governments by increasing their access to data and information pertaining to collective bargaining. The centre will act as a clearing house from which existing information from a variety of sources can be obtained.

### *Authority:*

The centre will be established by federal statute and will be responsible to a Management Board appointed by the Minister of Labour.

### *Time Frame:*

The centre will be operational by Fall, 1977.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The centre will be funded by the federal government. The Management Board will be composed of representatives from federal and provincial governments, management and labour.

It is expected that the centre will service specific collective bargaining situations by determining what information is necessary, preparing reports as required, identifying where further information would be available, and establishing contact between the parties and information producing agencies (federal, provincial, and private).

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Central Analytical Services  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0J2

## SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS – SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan Department of Labour conducts an annual survey, covering all employers with ten or more employees in the province, to obtain information on occupational wage and salary rates and certain conditions of employment.

### *Administered By:*

Surveys Division of Labour Data Branch.

### *Purpose:*

To collect wage and working conditions information in Saskatchewan and avoid duplication of data collection.

### *Authority:*

Agreement with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour.

### *Time Frame:*

The Saskatchewan Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits is conducted annually as of June 1st.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Prior to 1974, Labour Canada conducted its annual Survey of Wages and Working Conditions in all ten provinces. With the advent of the Saskatchewan Survey, arrangements were made whereby Saskatchewan would collect, in addition to its own requirements, the data normally collected in the Federal Survey. Labour Canada ceased its survey operation in Saskatchewan and arranged with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour to obtain photocopies of its completed questionnaires. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

### *Payments:*

Labour Canada pays about \$5,000 per survey to the Province of Saskatchewan to share the costs of the Saskatchewan survey and duplicating the edited questionnaires.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Chief

Surveys Division

Labour Data Branch

Labour Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0J2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Wayne Baxter

Acting Chief

Surveys Division

Labour Data Branch

Labour Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 997-3189

# ***Manpower and Immigration***

## **(Canada Employment and Immigration Commission)**

In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of Manpower and Immigration, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board and the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Only the Department of Manpower and Immigration has programs which involve payments to Provinces or Municipalities, although the activities of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, in particular, do require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

### **DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION**

The Department of Manpower and Immigration was created under the provisions of the Government Organization Act of 1966 and was given responsibility for the development and utilization of manpower resources, for employment services, and for immigration. In general, the programs of the department are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs are also directed to provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs.

#### **Manpower**

Federal-provincial consultations on manpower policies and programs are primarily conducted through the Manpower

Needs Committees which have been established in each of the Provinces under the authority of section 13 of the Adult Occupational Training Act. These Committees are composed of senior officials of the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the provincial departments concerned.

Financial assistance is provided to the provincial governments under the federal-provincial agricultural manpower agreements and under the Manpower Training Research Program. The Provinces are also reimbursed for expenses they incur in providing administrative services and other facilities for the Canada Manpower Training Program and the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program. In addition, the Department of Manpower and Immigration operates a number of programs aimed at relieving particular facets of the unemployment problem under which assistance is provided to the Provinces and Municipalities. These include the Local Employment Assistance Program, the Local Initiatives Program, and the Outreach Program.

#### **Immigration**

The federal government provides payments to the Provinces under both the Handicapped Refugee Scheme and under the hospital agreements for indigent immigrants. On the other hand, the Province of Quebec reimburses the federal government for the additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in federal immigration offices abroad.

**NOTE:** The name of the department was officially changed on August 15, 1977 to **Canada Employment and Immigration Commission**.

#### **Department of Manpower and Immigration**

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## CANADA MANPOWER INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM

(A component of the Canada Manpower Training Program)

### *Administered By:*

Industrial Training Division, Manpower Training Branch.

### *Purpose:*

The basic objective of the program is to meet the labor market needs by providing skill training which will meet the employer's requirements and will increase the adult's capacity or opportunity for employment, and by assisting employers to develop their own training capacities.

### *Authority:*

Adult Occupational Training Act, Sections 6 and 9

Adult Occupational Training Regulations

Training Agreements signed with each Province & Territory.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 52 weeks.

### *Financing and Operation:*

With the exception of Alberta where financial and administrative responsibilities are shared equally by Canada and the Province, this program is funded and administered by the federal government. There is no municipal involvement; the provinces, however, are responsible for the provision of expertise in the field of industry-based occupational training. Provinces are reimbursed for their services on a fee for service basis.

Direct training costs may be reimbursed to the employer for the off-the-job elements of training. These may include part of:

1. instructor's wages;
2. instructor's travelling and living expenses;
3. training aids such as textbooks and expendable tools;
4. rental of premises and training equipment from third parties;
5. course fees where part of the training takes place in an institution.

For each approved training program, the Department may also reimburse up to 40% of the earnings of an employed trainee; up to 60% of the earnings of a trainee recruited from among the unemployed or about to be laid off; and up to 85% of the earnings of a trainee with special needs. The maximum reimbursable for weekly wages under this program is stipulated in the Adult Occupational Training Act.

Because the provinces are responsible for the pedagogical side of all training plans submitted by the employers, their approval of the training plan is a requisite to M&I authorization of the training contract.

### *Payments:*

Payments to the Provinces are included with those made under the rest of the Canada Manpower Training Program. (See under Canada Manpower Training Program)

### *For Further Information:*

#### *General:*

Director  
Industrial Training Division  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa

#### *Responsible Officer:*

Mr. Roger Charron  
Director  
Industrial Training Division  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Room 1032, 222 Nepean Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J5

#### *In each region:*

Chief, Industrial Training  
Department of Manpower and Immigration at:

#### *Atlantic:*

Bank of Montreal Tower  
5151 George Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3E4

Tel.: (902) 426-2985

#### *Quebec:*

550 Sherbrooke Street West  
Room 524  
Montréal, Québec  
H3A 1B9

Tel.: (514) 283-3369

#### *Ontario:*

Canada Square  
P.O. Box 25  
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Toronto, Ontario  
M4S 2E7

Tel.: (416) 484-5453

*Prairie: Manitoba*

Manpower Training Consultant  
Grain Exchange Building  
Room 190-167 Lombard Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3B 0T6

Tel.: (204) 985-6381

*Prairie: Saskatchewan*

Manpower Training Consultant  
Room 800, Financial Building  
2101 Scarth Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 2H9

Tel: (306) 569-6252

*Prairie — Alberta:*

Manpower Training Consultant  
Directorate of Manpower — Alberta  
Department of Manpower & Immigration  
Room 610, ManuLife House  
10055 — 106 Street  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5J 2Y2

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*Prairie — N.W.T.:*

Industrial Training Consultant  
Directorate of Manpower — N.W.T.  
Department of Manpower & Immigration  
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X0E 1H0

Tel.: (403) 873-3473

*Pacific:*

Royal Centre  
P.O. Box 11145  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
V6E 2P8

Tel.: (604) 666-6101

**CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM**

(Institutional Training)

*Administered By:*

Institutional Training Division, Manpower Training Branch.

*Purpose:*

This program is designed to provide occupational training that will increase an adult's capacity or opportunity for employment. The institutional training portion of the program is composed of the following elements:

- Occupational Skill Training
- Apprentice Training
- Language Training
- Basic Training for Skill Development
- Work Adjustment Training
- Basic Job Readiness Training

In addition, allowances are paid to individuals enrolled in full-time training courses.

*Authority:*

Adult Occupational Training Act, Section 5 and Section 7

Adult Occupational Training Regulations

Canada-Provincial Training Agreements, signed with each Province and Territory.

*Time Frame:*

This program is continuing indefinitely.

*Financing and Operation:*

Canada pays for the provincial facilities and staff used in order to provide job-related in-school training for persons referred for such training by Canada Manpower Centres. The federal payments also cover administrative overhead costs incurred by the Province in providing this training.

General policy for the program is set by Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committees. The Provinces provide Canada with curriculum outlines, courses of study, training schedules, information on proposed changes and other materials relevant to evaluating training courses. Trainees are selected by local Canada Manpower Centres and attend courses given by Provincial and Municipal training institutions.

Each month, installment payments are made by the Federal Government on the basis of the volume of training planned for that month. The Agreements provide for regular consultation and revision of the program to suit it to current conditions.

**Payments:**

## Payments to Provinces Under the Adult Occupational Training Act

Province	1973-74 Estimates ( \$ millions)	1974-75 Expenditures ( \$ millions)	1975-76 Expenditures ( \$ millions)	1976-77 Estimates ( \$ millions)	1977-78 Estimates ( \$ millions)
Newfoundland	6.3	9.1	11.9	13.2	13.1
Prince Edward Island	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.1
Nova Scotia	7.1	10.1	11.1	12.3	12.2
New Brunswick	7.5	7.5	10.0	11.0	11.0
Quebec	63.9	73.5	87.4	92.2	99.0
Ontario	54.7	56.7	70.2	78.8	84.6
Manitoba	5.8	9.0	9.6	10.6	11.2
Saskatchewan	4.9	6.7	7.6	8.5	9.2
Alberta	12.6	18.5	19.8	21.9	23.4
British Columbia	12.0	18.6	24.1	27.7	29.9
Northwest Territories	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.5
Yukon Territory	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1
Total	\$176.9	\$213.3	\$255.9	\$281.7	\$299.3

Payments of Training Allowances to individuals are of course additional to the above figures. They amounted to \$186.2 million for 1975-76 and are estimated at \$195.0 million for 1976-77 and \$204.0 million for 1977-78.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Institutional Training Division  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. Grant C. Botham  
Director  
Institutional Training Division  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
222 Nepean Street  
Ottawa K1A 0J5

Tel.: 992-7476

### CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM (Training Improvement)

**Administered By:**

Programs Development Division, Manpower Training Branch.

**Purpose:**

Training improvement is designed to provide funds to the provinces for the purpose of undertaking activities to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of industrial and institutional training. Training improvement projects permit experimentation and innovation in such training related areas as training methodologies and course content,

trainee selection criteria and procedures, occupational analysis, professional improvement of instructors, and assessment of training programs.

**Authority:**

Canada-Provincial Training Agreements, signed with each Province and Territory.

**Time Frame:**

This program is continuing negotiation as part of the Canada-Provincial Occupational Training Agreements.

**Financing and Operation:**

Training improvement proposals are submitted (with recommendations for approval) through the Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committee to the Project Review Committee (PRC) chaired by the Programs Development Division. The PRC will be aware of the status of the training improvement projects of all jurisdictions and will reduce duplication of resource utilization by disseminating project information and materials across Canada. Provinces may join together to undertake co-operative projects.

Projects submitted may be distinct from the regular program and include budget and cost details. Canada pays the entire cost of the approved projects as a disbursement to the Province and at intervals during the completion of the project.



**Payments:**

## Payments and Allocations to Provinces Under Training Improvement

<i>Province</i>	<i>1976-77 Estimates (\$ thousands)</i>	<i>Yearly Allocations (\$ thousands)</i>
Newfoundland	160	201
Prince Edward Island	50	55
Nova Scotia	217	272
New Brunswick	190	210
Quebec	442	1,492
Ontario	1,314	1,314
Manitoba	97	156
Saskatchewan	32	131
Alberta	199	305
British Columbia	156	356
Northwest Territories	22	23
Yukon Territory	11	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,890</b>	<b>\$4,526</b>

**For Further Information:**

## General:

Director  
Programs Analysis & Development Group  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa

## Officer Responsible:

Mr. H. Irwin Stutt  
Chief  
Programs Development Division  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
222 Nepean Street  
Ottawa K1A 0J5

Tel: 996-3601

**MANPOWER TRAINING RESEARCH PROGRAM****Administered By:**

The Research Projects Group of the Strategic Planning and  
Research Division.

**Purpose:**

To assist financially provincial government research into  
occupational training needs and effective occupational  
training methods.

**Authority:**

Adult Occupational Training Act (Section 10)

Agreements under the Adult Occupational Training Act  
with each Province.

**Time Frame:**

This has been a continuing program. The budget for this  
program will amount to \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1977-  
78.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Adult Occupational Training Act provides that the  
Minister may enter into an agreement with a Province,  
under which the federal government will pay up to  
50 per cent of the costs incurred by the province for:

1. research in respect of occupational training, including  
research into the changing needs of the economy for trained  
workers and the relationship between occupational training  
and the needs of the economy; and
2. projects for the development of occupational training  
courses and course materials, including projects for the  
development of occupational training aids, examinations  
and standards.

Research proposals are submitted to the Department of  
Manpower and Immigration by researchers or research  
institutions, through the appropriate provincial Depart-  
ment of Education or Labour, for approval of federal  
participation in the proposed project. The progress of  
projects is monitored by a representative of the Department  
of Manpower and Immigration. The federal government's  
funding commitments are met on the basis of initial,  
interim and final claims made by the province. There is a  
holdback of ten per cent of the total federal commitment  
until the final report is received and the financial records for  
the project have been audited by the Audit Services Bureau.

**Payments:**

Payments for Manpower Training Research are made on  
the basis of eligible research projects approved or in  
existence during any one year. There is, therefore, no  
advance allocation of the funds among the various Prov-  
inces. The total of payments made to all Provinces during  
1976-77 was \$30,783.

Payments by Province under the Manpower Training Research Program

Province	Payments	Funds	Payments	Funds	Payments	Funds
	1972-73	Committed	1974-75	Committed	1976-77	Committed
	\$	1973-74*	\$	1975-76*	\$	1977-78
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	40,600	25,000	51,387	2,827	51,203
Nova Scotia	—	5,900	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	2,600	10,615	1,324	—
Quebec	—	64,200	6,700	—	—	57,662
Ontario	(4,400)	11,700	9,975	133,396	26,632	1,365
Manitoba	10,700	19,500	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	79,400	24,934	13,249	—	1,493
Alberta	15,700	37,200	—	3,826	—	1,000
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$22,000	\$258,500	\$69,209	\$212,473	\$30,783	\$112,723

\* These amounts may include a carry-over from previous fiscal years.

#### **For Further Information:**

##### **General:**

Secretary  
Manpower Training Research Program  
Research Projects Group  
Strategic Planning and Research Division  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa

##### **Officer Responsible:**

Mr. T. J. Samuel  
Secretary, Manpower Training Research Program  
Research Projects Group  
Strategic Planning and Research Division  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
325 Dalhousie Street  
Ottawa K1A 0J9

Tel.: 992-0444

#### **FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER AGREEMENTS**

(Part of the Canada Agricultural Manpower Program)

##### **Administered By:**

Manpower Employer Services Branch

##### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this program is to enable Canada and the Provinces to carry out a joint agricultural manpower program in respect of the recruitment and movement of agricultural manpower, research and promotion of improvements in working and living conditions and other

measures related to the development and utilization of agricultural manpower.

##### **Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Agricultural Manpower Agreements with individual Provinces. Orders-in-Council for each Agreement which individually extend one to three years.

##### **Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, negotiated between the Minister of Manpower and Immigration for the Government of Canada, and the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and/or Intergovernmental Affairs. Terms and conditions are discussed at the Annual Meeting of the Canada Agricultural Manpower Committee.

##### **Financing and Operation:**

Costs under the Agricultural Manpower Agreements are shared equally between the Governments of Canada and the respective provinces. Activities are carried out in cooperation between the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Regional Offices and Canada Manpower Centres of the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

The Provinces submit statements of claim to the Regional Directors General upon completion of program activities, usually on a quarterly basis. Upon receipt and verification of expenditure claims from the provinces, a cheque payable to the Province is issued by the Department, to cover the fifty per cent federal share of costs incurred by the Province under the terms of the Agreements.

There are nine categories of expenditures which the Provinces may make under the terms of the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Manpower Agreements and which

the Department will share. A detailed listing of the eligible costs follows:

1. The salary and travelling expenses of Provincial staff assigned by the Province to Agreement programs and activities proportional to their time engaged in Agreement matters.
2. Expenditures for construction of new housing and renovation of existing buildings built to house seasonal workers. Canada and the Province together will share up to a maximum of fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of such housing or a lesser amount as may be determined by the eligibility criteria established in each province. All other remaining costs are the responsibility of the employer.
3. Advertising, publicity and related promotional expenditures undertaken by the Province for the recruitment of agricultural manpower.
4. Expenditures for research and development involved in surveys of recruitment, training needs, and promotion of improvement in working and living conditions and other matters relating to agricultural manpower.
5. Expenses incidental to the operation of the Provincial Agricultural Manpower Committee and of Local Committees established under the program.
6. Rentals for office and other space accommodation where space is not available from the Province or Canada.

7. Purchase and rental of office equipment and maintenance of this equipment; necessary telephone, telegraph and postage charges.

8. Expenditures in connection with the operation of camps providing temporary accommodation for workers.

9. Subject to annual authorization by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, 50% to a maximum cost of \$50,000 for expenditures identified in any one fiscal year for development, administration and operation of provincial programs to attract and encourage students and youth to employment in agricultural occupations. The Federal contributions for these programs known as Agriculture for Young Canadians (AYC) do not provide for direct or indirect wage subsidies or any other allowance payments to the participants.

Canada and the Province do not share in the costs of wages paid any worker in the farming industry, nor do they accept any legal liability for accidents or illness suffered by any worker. Further details of eligible costs may be obtained from the Manpower Employer Services Branch.

Consultation and revision necessary for the program is carried on throughout the year by correspondence, and recommendations are discussed by participants at the annual meeting of the Canada Agricultural Manpower Committee.

#### *Payments:*

Federal Payments to Provinces under Agricultural Manpower Agreements

<i>Participating Provinces</i>	<i>1972-73 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1976-77* (\$ 000)</i>
Prince Edward Island	4.3	4.4	9.2	2.5	2.0
Nova Scotia	10.2	3.5	10.4	15.0	17.0
New Brunswick	3.9	3.9	4.0	—	8.0
Quebec	11.4	56.7	50.2	79.5	—
Ontario	80.0	138.9	245.8	675.0	335.0
Manitoba	37.0	2.8	97.4	29.5	33.0
Saskatchewan	15.9	—	59.5	68.5	34.0
Alberta	51.2	66.8	16.6	82.0	89.0
British Columbia	3.4	—	2.5	2.0	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$217.3</b>	<b>\$277.0</b>	<b>\$495.6</b>	<b>\$954.0</b>	<b>\$521.0</b>

## Federal Payments to Provinces for Agriculture for Young Canadians Programme

<i>Participating Provinces</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1976-77* (\$ 000)</i>
Prince Edward Island	—	—	8.0
Ontario	—	17.0	25.0
Manitoba	50.0	36.5	—
Alberta	—	1.5	32.0
British Columbia	—	50.0	93.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$50.0</b>	<b>\$105.0</b>	<b>\$158.0</b>

\* (These figures are based on estimates received from the Provinces)

In this statement, Federal payments in any one fiscal year may also cover commitments carried over from previous fiscal years.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Senior Director  
Manpower Employer Services Branch  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. A.L. Cobb  
Senior Director  
Manpower Employer Services Branch  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
222 Nepean Street  
Ottawa

Tel.: 996-5523

**LOCAL INITIATIVES PROGRAM (LIP) 1976-77****Administered By:**

Job Creation Branch, Manpower Division

**Purpose:**

The Local Initiatives Program has been set up to provide worthwhile employment and community betterment during the winter months and has for primary objectives the reduction of high seasonal unemployment and high regional or area specific unemployment with minimal impact on labour force participation rates.

**Authority:**

Authority for LIP 1976-77 expenditure has been provided through the Budget of June 23, 1975 and partly through a cabinet decision in November 1976.

**Time Frame:**

The Local Initiatives Program is now entering its sixth year. It is not a continuing program, and is authorized only when a special need for it exists. Projects may operate for a maximum of 30 weeks normally between November 1976 and June 1977.

**Financing and Operation:**

LIP supplies Federal contributions by contract to finance labour-intensive community betterment projects of a non-profit nature.

Any individual, municipality, organization, partnership or group may submit an application. Projects are approved by the Minister after consideration by LIP staff, the Member of Parliament and a constituency advisory group. In selecting projects for approval emphasis is placed on what effect they are likely to have on local employment; a large portion of the funds paid out is for salaries. In the 1975-76 program several changes were made. Any project may be funded to a maximum of \$100,000. The average contribution to wages of employees is \$140.00 per man-week, and the maximum contribution to other costs is \$30.00 per man-week. Payments for approved projects are made directly to project sponsors; these sponsors are, in many cases, municipal governments. Conditions to be met, payment schedules, and provisions for consultation are all the subject of the individual LIP contracts.

Projects which have been approved under LIP include, among others, the following types: municipal road and sewer construction; public transportation for special groups; and various social services such as crisis centres and visiting shut-ins. Since 1971, when the Local Initiatives Program was first begun, a total of \$771 million has been made available by the federal government for these and other community improvement projects.

The 1976-1977 program marks the final year for the Local Initiatives Program. This seasonal type of program is being replaced by a broader program operating on a fifty-two weeks basis called Canada Works.



**Payments:**

Distribution of funds under the 1976-77 Local Initiatives Program

<i>Province</i>	<i>Program Expenditure as of April 15, 1977 (exclusive of Operating costs) (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	14.1
Prince Edward Island	2.4
Nova Scotia	6.9
New Brunswick	11.1
Quebec	55.8
Ontario	23.3
Manitoba	3.8
Saskatchewan	1.9
Alberta	2.2
British Columbia	21.0
Northwest Territories	0.7
Yukon Territory	0.4
	\$143.6

For LIP 1976-77 the Department was authorized to spend \$200 million.

**For Further Information:**

Mr. Gerald Poulin  
Acting Director  
Local Initiatives Program  
Job Creation Branch  
Manpower and Immigration  
5th Floor  
222 Nepean Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J5

**LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LEAP)****Administered By:**

Job Creation Branch, Manpower Division

**Purpose:**

LEAP is a program designed to provide funds for projects that promise to create worthwhile employment opportunities for those people who would probably remain unemployed despite normal labour market activity.

**Authority:**

Authorized by Order in Council in June 1971

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 42 months including 6 months for development. In certain instances, projects which are on the verge of achieving self-sufficiency or which fill a demonstrated need successfully may, after review by an interdepartmental National Assessment Board, receive funds for up to one additional year. A maximum of 15% of the total annual Program budget is reserved for these extra-year projects. The effective date of the program — January 1, 1973.

**Financing and Operation:**

The LEAP program is financed entirely by the federal government although provincial and municipal governments may assist a project through capital contributions, cost-sharing or the provision of support services. Federal funds are used primarily for wages and employee benefits. Overhead or administrative costs may not exceed twenty-five per cent of the amount expended on gross wages, and an additional twenty per cent of gross wages and overhead may be provided for special costs such as expert supervision, training or counselling. A contribution of \$2,500 per job created can be provided in respect of capital costs. Funding will not cover any costs which the Federal Government now shares. Projects may not receive a federal government contribution of more than \$200,000 annually.

Proposals for projects may originate from non-profit organizations, community or citizen groups, voluntary agencies or individuals. A formal contract is entered into by the Department and the project sponsor which calls for periodic and scheduled payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the contract. Contracts are of a maximum duration of one year subject to renewal on an annual basis and may be renegotiated at any time.

**Payments:**

Payments are issued in the name of the project sponsor(s) in trust to the LEAP project. The first payments were made in 1973-74 and totaled approximately \$10 million. Payments are not made to the provinces or municipalities. The following table shows the expected allocation of funds to projects by province for the 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 Fiscal Years.

Estimated LEAP Payments by Province 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$ 000)</i>	<i>1977-78 (\$ 000)</i>
Newfoundland	723.0	922.0	1,580.0
Prince Edward Island	113.2	425.0	800.0
Nova Scotia	1,120.6	990.0	1,189.0
New Brunswick	1,011.0	1,257.0	1,222.0
Quebec	3,714.8	3,526.0	4,782.0
Ontario	2,761.2	3,687.0	4,161.0
Manitoba	852.8	1,009.0	1,701.0
Saskatchewan	979.2	861.0	1,076.0
Alberta	452.0	838.0	1,466.0
British Columbia	1,902.5	<sup>(1)</sup> 1,260.0	<sup>(1)</sup> 2,102.0
Yukon Territory	237.2		
Northwest Territories	51.9	325.0	512.0
Total	10,000.0	15,100.0	20,591.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Yukon.

#### **For Further Information:**

##### **General:**

Director  
Local Employment Assistance Program  
Job Creation Branch  
Manpower Division  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa K1A 0J9

##### **Officer Responsible**

Mr. T. Dent, Director  
Local Employment Assistance Program  
Job Creation Branch  
4th Floor  
222 Nepean Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J5

##### **In each Province:**

Manager,  
Job Creation Branch  
Department of Manpower and  
Immigration

#### **NEWFOUNDLAND**

Job Creation Provincial Manager  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
47 O'Leary Avenue  
Postal Station "A", P.O. Box 8970  
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A1B 3R9

#### **NOVA SCOTIA**

Job Creation Provincial Manager  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
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Halifax Main Post Office  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 2M4

#### **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

Job Creation Provincial Manager  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
51 University Avenue  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
C1A 4K7

#### **NEW BRUNSWICK**

Job Creation Provincial Manager  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
108 Prospect Street,  
Fredericton, N.B.  
E3B 2T9

#### **QUEBEC**

Directeur provincial – DCE  
Main-d'oeuvre et l'Immigration  
1453 est, rue Beaubien  
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H2G 3C6

#### **ONTARIO**

Job Creation Provincial Director  
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Canada Square, Box 48  
2180 Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4S 2Y4

#### **MANITOBA**

Job Creation Provincial Manager  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
777 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3G 0N3

#### **SASKATCHEWAN**

Job Creation Provincial Manager  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
1955 Smith Street, 4th Floor  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 2N9

**ALBERTA**

Job Creation Provincial Manager  
 Department of Manpower and Immigration  
 4th Floor, Canada Trust Building  
 10150 — 100 Street  
 Edmonton, Alberta  
 T4J 0P0

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Job Creation Provincial Manager  
 Department of Manpower and Immigration  
 Box 9300  
 Vancouver, B.C.  
 V6B 1Y8

**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

Department of Manpower and Immigration  
 260 Old Bromley Building  
 50th Avenue and 51st Street  
 Box 1300  
 Yellowknife, N.W.T.  
 X0E 1H0

**COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY (C.E.S.)****Administered By:**

Community Employment Strategy Office of the Manpower Division.

**Purpose:**

The Community Employment Strategy in its developmental phase is intended to explore and develop means of opening job opportunities to those who experience particular or continuing difficulty finding or keeping employment by involving communities in defining needs and solutions using the existing range of federal and provincial programs.

**Authority:**

Authority for C.E.S. expenditure has been provided through the Main Estimates.

**Time Frame:**

The developmental phase of the Community Employment Strategy, which became operational during 1975, is intended to last approximately three years at which time the experience and its implications for any broader activity will be considered.

**Financing and Operation:**

C.E.S. is operated jointly with the provinces. An average of two communities have been selected in each province and territory as sites for community employment, and overall

responsibility in each province rests with a body of senior federal and provincial officials. When communities have identified needs and existing federal and/or provincial programs to respond to those needs, each government will endeavour to apply programs in those communities. On the federal side, where lack of existing program funds would prevent the application of a program so identified, C.E.S. funds could be made available for this purpose. Responsibility for management of such programs in C.E.S. communities would continue to rest with the program in question. It is envisaged that both Manpower programs and the programs of other federal departments would be involved in this way.

In addition to transfers to existing federal programs identified by communities, C.E.S. funds will be used to support the operation of the C.E.S. community organizations and to conduct research and evaluation activities.

**Payments:**

A total of \$25 million has been allocated for the 3-year developmental phase of C.E.S. Transfers of funds to other programs and payments to support the operation of local C.E.S. organizations will be made as these funding needs are identified.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
 Community Employment Strategy Office  
 Manpower Division  
 Department of Manpower and Immigration  
 Ottawa

Responsible Officer

Mr. A.E. Kyffin  
 Director  
 Community Employment Strategy Office  
 4th Floor  
 222 Nepean Street  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1A 0J5

Tel: 995-9503

In each province:

Community Employment Strategy Co-ordinator  
 Department of Manpower and Immigration

*NEWFOUNDLAND*

Ms. Joanne Disano  
CES Coordinator  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
P.O. Box 1448, McMurdo Building  
210 Water Street  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1C 5N8

*MANITOBA*

Mr. C. Heinrichs  
Acting CES Coordinator  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Room 190  
167 Lombard Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

*NOVA SCOTIA*

Mr. M. Keyes  
CES Coordinator  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
P.O. Box 2463  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

*SASKATCHEWAN*

Mr. R. Torkelson  
Acting CES Coordinator  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
1867 Hamilton Street  
Room 530  
Regina, Saskatchewan

*P.E.I.*

Mr. E.C. LeClair  
Acting CES Coordinator  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
411 University Avenue  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

*ALBERTA*

Mr. D. Flexhaug  
Acting CES Coordinator  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Manulife House, Room 610  
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*NEW BRUNSWICK*

Dennis MacDonald  
CES Coordinator  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
470 York Street  
Fredericton, N.B.

*BRITISH COLUMBIA*

K.M. Ouellette  
CES Coordinator  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Royal Centre, 9th Floor  
P.O. Box 11145  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6E 2P8

*QUEBEC*

R. Tardif  
CES Coordinator  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
550 Sherbrooke Street West  
Room 740  
Montreal, Quebec

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES*

Mr. W. Gardner  
Director of Manpower  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
5013 — 51 Street  
P.O. Box 1950  
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

*ONTARIO*

Mr. Ernie Hobbs  
Acting CES Coordinator  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Canada Square  
2180 Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ontario

*YUKON*

Interim Contact:  
K. M. Ouellette  
Same Address as N.W.T.

**OUTREACH PROGRAM***Administered By:*

Manpower Client Services Branch.

*Purpose:*

The Outreach Program is designed to develop and provide, through community based projects, employment related services, often in an innovative, demonstrative and flexible way, to those areas or groups that do not, for any number of reasons, utilize Manpower services.



**Authority:**

The program operates on the basis of an Order-in-Council passed in June 1971 and receives funding approval through the Appropriation Acts. It falls within the scope of the Department of Manpower and Immigration Act.

**Time Frame:**

Contracts between the Department and various community organizations may be signed for any period up to twelve months. Subsequent contracts for further twelve month periods may also be signed.

**Financing and Operation:**

Outreach is a program funded wholly by the Federal Government: community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. The Federal contribution to any one project is limited to \$250,000 annually, unless further approval is sought from Treasury Board on an individual project basis. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular group within the population are not being met, the Department may initiate the development of a contract with community organizations, groups, agencies, or individuals. A formal agreement is entered into between the Department and the project sponsor and calls for periodic payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement. Agreements may be renegotiated at any time and are generally of one year's duration. Project activity is managed by the sponsoring group, with the Department monitoring the operational and financial activities.

**Payments:**

Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future expenditures necessary to successful project operation. For the fiscal year 1974-75, total payments to all projects were \$4.9 million, in 1975-76 this figure increased to \$6.6 million. For the fiscal year 1976-77 total program funds were \$7.45 million. The Program budget for the 1977-78 fiscal year is \$8.57 million which is administered through the regional offices of the Department.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Chief  
Outreach Division  
Manpower Client Services Branch  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J9

Tel.: 992-8618

**Officer Responsible**

Mrs. Diana C. Louis

In each region;

**Newfoundland**

Director of Manpower — Nfld.  
Headquarters  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
McMurde Building  
Box 1448, Water Street  
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A1C 5N8

Tel.: (709) 737-5339

**Nova Scotia**

Director of Manpower — N.S.  
Headquarters  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
P.O. Box 160, 5th Floor  
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Halifax, Nova Scotia  
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Tel.: (902) 426-2988

**Prince Edward Island**

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headquarters  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
411 University Ave.  
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island  
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Tel.: (902) 892-9104

**New Brunswick**

Director of Manpower — N.B.  
Headquarters  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
King's Place  
440 King Street — 5th Floor  
Fredericton, New Brunswick  
E3B 5V6

Tel.: (506) 455-5561

*Quebec*

Director of Manpower — Que.  
Headquarters  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
550 Sherbrooke, St. W.  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3A 1B9  
Tel.: (514) 283-4604

*Ontario*

Director of Manpower — Ont.  
Headquarters  
Manpower and Immigration  
Canada Square — Box 25  
2180 Yonge Street,  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4S 2E7  
Tel.: (416) 484-5391

*Manitoba*

Director of Manpower Manitoba  
Headquarters  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Grain Exchange Building,  
167 Lombard Ave. Room 30A  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3B 0T6  
Tel.: (204) 985-2261

*Saskatchewan*

Director of Manpower — Saskatchewan  
Headquarters  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Financial Building  
2101 Scarth Street,  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 2H9  
Tel.: (306) 569-6255

*Alberta*

Director of Manpower — Alberta  
Headquarters  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
610 ManuLife House  
10055-106th Street,  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5J 2Y2  
Tel.: (403) 425-4582

*Northwest Territories*

Director of Manpower — N.W.T.  
Headquarters  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Northway Building  
4916-49th Street, 2nd Floor,  
P.O. Box 1950,  
Yellowknife, N.W.T.  
X0E JH0  
Tel.: (403) 873-3473

*British Columbia*

Director of Manpower — B.C.  
Royal Centre  
P.O. Box 11145,  
1055 West Georgia Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6E 2P3  
Tel.: (604) 666-6621

*Yukon*

Director of Manpower — Yukon  
Federal Building  
Rm 101,  
Whitehorse, Yukon  
Y1A 2B5  
Tel.: (404) 667-5050

**HANDICAPPED REFUGEE SCHEME**

(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

*Administered By:*

Settlement Branch, Canada Immigration Division.

*Purpose:*

This scheme was established to admit and establish in Canada each year up to 50 physically handicapped adult individuals, or family units having one or more handicapped members, who can eventually become self-sustaining following a period of any necessary treatment. These persons would, for the most part, have been bypassed in the ordinary immigration selection process, and they warrant special consideration.

*Authority:*

Agreements with the Provinces at Ministerial level. All Provinces except Prince Edward Island participate.

**Time Frame:**

This continuing program was begun in June of 1967. The program is renewed through negotiation annually with the governments of the participating provinces.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Federal Government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for the handicapped immigrant, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self-sustaining. The participating Provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the scheme. The agreement with New Brunswick provides for the Province and Canada to share treatment costs equally.

Negotiations for renewal of provincial participation are conducted by Departmental officials at the Regional level with the governments of the participating provinces.

**Payments:**

No Provinces have submitted claims under this program during 1976-77.

**For Further Information:**

See list under "Hospital Agreements for Indigent Immigrants"

## **HOSPITAL AGREEMENTS FOR INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS**

(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

**Administered By:**

Immigration Division

**Purpose:**

To provide for the federal government to share with the Provinces in the costs of hospitalization for immigrants who:

1. have resided in Canada for less than one year;
2. are indigent because of accident or illness; and
3. are not covered under provincial health insurance and medical care programs.

**Authority:**

Agreements between the federal and provincial Ministers concerned in all Provinces.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program begun in 1948.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government reimburses the Province involved for 50 per cent of the costs of hospitalizing persons eligible under this program. Hospitals within each province submit claims to the provincial government for services provided to indigent landed immigrants. The Province submits an annual claim for the federal share of all the individual claims. These Agreements have tended to fall into disuse, since in most provinces and the territories immigrants are eligible for medical and hospitalization coverage immediately upon taking up residence in the province.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General  
Settlement Branch  
Canada Immigration Division  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

F.P.Pronovost  
Director General  
Settlement Branch  
Canada Immigration Division  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa

Tel.: 996-9192

*In each region:*

*Department of Manpower and Immigration*

Title for correspondence is: *Regional Director, Immigration*

*Atlantic Region*

Bank of Montreal Tower  
5151 George Street  
P.O. Box 2463  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Tel.: (902) 426-2901

*Quebec*

550 Sherbrooke Street West  
Room 524  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3A 1B6

Tel.: (514) 283-4901

*Ontario*

Canada Square  
Box 25  
2180 Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4S 2E7

Tel.: (416) 484-5309

*Prairie Region*

1200 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3G 0T5

Tel.: (204) 985-3754

*British Columbia*

Royal Centre  
P.O. Box 11145  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6E 2P8

Tel.: (506) 666-6046

(Operator)

In the near future there will be ten Provincial Regions.

# **QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (ANDRAS-BIENVENUE AGREEMENT)**

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

*Administered By:*

Foreign Service Region and Department of External Affairs.

*Purpose:*

The arrangement with Quebec concerns information, recruitment and selection of foreign nationals residing outside Canada for permanent residence or temporary employment in the Province of Quebec.

*Authority:*

General agreement signed by Federal and Quebec Ministers, October 17, 1975 referred as the Andras-Bienvenue Agreement.

*Time Frame:*

This is a continuing arrangement for a period of three years. The administrative aspects may be reviewed annually at request of either party. Each party remains free to end Agreement by so advising in writing at least three months before the end of the three year period. The arrangement is renewable by tacit agreement.

*Financing and Operation:*

The Agreement provides for the presence of Quebec Immigration officers in Canadian diplomatic missions when accommodation within a mission is possible or in a "Maison du Québec" or elsewhere in cities where a Canadian Immigration capacity exists.

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is recovered on a pro-rated basis by the Federal Government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec Government is also responsible for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

*Payments:*

The Federal Government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual "leases of tenancy" and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

*For Further Information:*

General:

Director General  
Foreign Service Region  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible

Mr. P. Giguère  
Director  
Federal-Provincial Coordination  
Foreign Service Region  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
Bourque Building  
305 Rideau Street  
Ottawa K1A 0J9

Tel.: 996-4892

Director  
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Mr. R. H. Mitchell  
Director  
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division  
Department of External Affairs  
404 Daly Building  
555 MacKenzie Avenue  
Ottawa K1A 0G2

Tel.: 992-7917



## CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

Youth Employment Division, Manpower Client Services Branch.

### *Purpose:*

The objective of the Co-operative Education Program is to encourage and assist the development and expansion of co-operative education and work experience programs in order to more effectively facilitate the transition of young people from school and their integration into the labour force.

### *Authority:*

The program operates on the basis of Cabinet decisions taken in May and August, 1976. Authority for expenditures is provided through the Main and Supplementary Estimates.

### *Time Frame:*

This program is a component of the five-year Employment Strategy of the Department. Under it the Federal Government will contribute toward the approved costs of individual projects during their first year of operation.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Under this program, the Federal Government provides, through the provinces, half the start-up costs of approved projects. The Federal contribution to any one project is limited to \$100,000 maximum and is not to be used to subsidize wages. An agreement is entered into between the Department and the Province for carrying out the terms of individual proposals. Project activity is conducted by the sponsoring educational organization and monitored by the Department.

### *Payments:*

Payments will be made based on an approved financial plan and will be adjusted in accordance with actual expenditures.

### *For Further Information:*

#### *General:*

Director,  
Youth Employment Division,  
Manpower Client Services Branch,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
Ottawa.

### *Officer Responsible:*

Mr. R.S. Long,  
Director,  
Youth Employment Division,  
Manpower Client Services Branch,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
222 Nepean Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0J5

Tel: (613) 995-7016

### *In each province:*

#### *Newfoundland*

Mr. Don Sellers,  
SSEAP Co-ordinator,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
210 Water Street,  
P.O. Box 1448,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.  
A1C 5N8

#### *Nova Scotia*

Ms. Lillian Risley,  
Acting Youth Consultant,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
Royal Bank of Canada,  
5161 George Street,  
Halifax, N.S.

#### *Quebec*

Mrs. Mance Peschlow,  
Youth Consultant,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration  
550 Sherbrooke Street West,  
Montreal, Quebec.  
H3A 1B9

#### *Manitoba*

Mrs. Elizabeth Speers,  
Youth Consultant,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
Grain Exchange Building,  
167 Lombard Avenue,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
R3B 0T6

#### *Alberta*

Miss Emily Gilmour,  
Counselling Specialist,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
510-12th Avenue South West,  
Calgary, Alberta.

*Prince Edward Island*

Mr. Ed Hutchinson,  
Director of Manpower,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
411 University Avenue,  
P.O. Box 1118,  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

*New Brunswick*

Mr. Lyon Kaufman,  
Director of Manpower,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
440 King Street,  
Fredericton, N.B.

*Ontario*

Miss Gwen Bedville,  
Youth Consultant,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
Canada Square, Box 25,  
2180 Yonge Street,  
Toronto, Ontario.  
M4S 2E7

*Saskatchewan*

Mr. Ray Hebb,  
Special Programs Consultant,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
101-22nd Street East,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.  
S7K 1K4

*British Columbia*

Mr. Ed Rumohr,  
Youth Consultant,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
Royal Centre, P.O. Box 11145,  
1055 West Georgia Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6E 2P8

## *National Defence*

The Department of National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor-General is the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces, with the Cabinet, the executive body of the Government, responsible for matters of defense policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The Deputy Minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the senior military adviser to the Minister.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). This program now includes the Defence Research Program, the Emergency Planning Program and the Defence Construction (1951) Limited Program which were formerly maintained as separate programs.

Under the Defence Services Program, the department has

activities which involve timely assistance to civil authorities from the Canadian Forces for internal security and others in which the Canadian Forces and/or personnel assigned provide the basic essential staff for an emergency and disaster capability; for coordinating search and rescue operations; and for assisting in many aspects of national development including youth programs, development in the North and support of community activities.

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) while administered by the Department of National Defence, is tasked by the Privy Council Office (Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet for Security, Intelligence, and Emergency Planning). It provides guidance and continuity to civil planning at all levels of Government for the development and coordination of plans for civil response to emergencies. Under the Defence Services Program, Emergency Planning Canada administers the Financial Assistance Program to provide financial support to provinces and municipalities to enable them to develop emergency plans and disaster response capabilities and emergency preparations for peace and war to meet federal-provincial/municipal requirements.

### **Department of National Defence**

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## INTERNAL SECURITY OPERATIONS

### *Administered By:*

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

### *Purpose:*

The program provides for service to civil authorities in aid of the civil power, armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order and assistance to federal penitentiaries.

### *Authority:*

National Defence Act Part XI

National Defence Act Section 33(1)

Privy Council Order PC 1975-131 23 Jan 75

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity of the Department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in aid of the civil power commences on receipt of a requisition from a Provincial Attorney General and continues until the Attorney General officially terminates the requisition. Similarly, Canadian Forces activity in armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order commences with the concurrence of the Minister of National Defence with a request from the Solicitor General of Canada. In addition, at the request of the Solicitor General of Canada or the Commissioner of the Canadian Penitentiary Service, the Canadian Forces will provide armed assistance at federal penitentiaries.

### *Financing and Operation:*

In any case where a riot or disturbance occurs, or is considered as likely to occur, the Attorney General of the Province on his own, or having received notification from a judge of a superior, country or district court having jurisdiction, that the services of the Canadian Forces are required in aid of the civil power, may requisition in writing, Canadian Forces to be called out in aid of the civil power. When any part of the Canadian Forces is on service in aid of the civil power, they do not replace the civil power but are assisting in the maintenance of law and order.

Armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order may be requested because of the scarcity of other police resources in the immediate area of an incident or because the Canadian Forces have resources not available within existing police resources.

The Solicitor General or the Commissioner may request the Chief of the Defence Staff to despatch to a federal penitentiary a military force for the purpose of aiding in suppressing, preventing or otherwise dealing with a disturbance which occurs, or is likely to occur, and which is beyond the powers of the penitentiary staff to suppress or prevent.

The scope of this activity includes the Canadian Forces undertaking the following possible tasks: confrontation/dispersal action, protection of personnel, security of vital points, control of movement, cordons and searches, bomb searches, anti-terrorist tasks, and protection of defence establishments.

The activity is financed through shared-cost arrangements. The Department's share includes Regular Force pay and allowances. The province or federal government department usually pays the remainder; however, the federal government may make additional contributions. The federal government bills the province or federal department which requests the aid.

### *Payments:*

Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requisitions or requests for armed assistance received by the Department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Director, General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
Ottawa

or

The Regional Office of Information (see below)

Officer Responsible:

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director, General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel.: 996-2464

### **Regional Department of National Defence Offices of Information**

DND Office of Information  
Maritime Region  
FMO Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3K ZXO

DND Office of Information  
Quebec Region  
St. Hubert, Quebec  
J3Y 5T5

DND Office of Information  
Ontario Region  
1107 Avenue Road  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5N 2E4



DND Office of Information  
Canadian Forces Base North Bay  
Hornell Heights, Ontario  
P0H 1P0

DND Office of Information  
Manitoba/Saskatchewan Region  
Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg  
Westwin, Manitoba  
R2R 0T0

DND Office of Information  
Alberta Region  
Canadian Forces Base Edmonton  
Lancaster Park, Alberta  
T0A 2H0

DND Office of Information  
British Columbia Region  
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt  
FMO Victoria, British Columbia  
V05 1B0

#### CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

##### *Administered By:*

Chief of Construction and Properties

##### *Purpose:*

The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial and municipal construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

##### *Authority:*

Formal agreement between the department and province or municipality is signed for each project.

##### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity relating to a number of isolated projects.

##### *Financing and Operation:*

Included in this activity are school construction projects involving new schools, additions to schools and upgrading of school facilities, and such other projects as the improvement or establishment of municipal facilities which will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The Department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis by the Treasury Board.

##### *Payments:*

Payments are made directly to the province or municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement.

#### FY 76/77 Capital Assistance Projects

<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>DND Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Maximum DND Contribution (\$)</i>
Construct interceptor sewer at CFB Ottawa (S)	Ottawa, Ont.	50	155,000
Flood control at Bushy Head Lake	Wainwright, Alta.	50	150,000
Land fill at Alice and Fraser Dump	Petawawa, Ont.	23	40,000
Construct firehall at CFB St. Jean	St Jean, PQ	—	75,000
Sewage outfall connection at HMCS Quadra	Comox, BC	—	25,000
Construct additional well	Masset, BC	50	25,000

##### *For Further Information:*

General:

Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information  
(see list under "Internal Security Operations")

Officer Responsible:

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel.: 996-2464

#### EMERGENCY PLANNING

##### *Administered By:*

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC)

- Plans and Analysis Branch
- Federal/Provincial Arrangements Branch
- Information/Education Branch

- Regional Offices in each provincial capital

**Purpose:**

EPC's primary role is to coordinate and facilitate, under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet for Security, Intelligence and Emergency Planning, federal government planning and preparations aimed at preempting and mitigating the adverse effects of emergencies. The program provides for the study and analysis of the causes and effects of peacetime emergencies, and of the effects and implications of war, on the social, political and economic structures of Canada. EPC encourages federal departments, agencies and crown corporations to consider regional implications in developing national emergency contingency plans; provides direct liaison between the federal and provincial governments and private organizations within each region on civil emergency planning matters; develops and conducts leadership training and education courses for federal, provincial, municipal and industry officials at the Federal Study Centre, Arnprior, Ontario; provides to provinces and municipalities educational and information material for the public and administers financial assistance to provinces and municipalities within established financial assistance guidelines.

**Authority:**

National Defence Act, 1950, Section Four  
Financial Administration Act  
Civil Emergency Measures Planning Order  
Treasury Board Minutes  
Federal/Provincial Agreements

There are federal-provincial agreements which cover the general area of civil emergency planning; these agreements in many cases were concluded at Ministerial Federal/Provincial Conferences and in other cases were concluded through an exchange of letters or written agreements between appropriate Ministers.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Emergency Planning:**

1. Financial and Operations

- (a) ZEGHQ (Zone Emergency Government Headquarters) Construction Program — serves to provide Emergency Headquarters at the zone level for which emergency activities can be coordinated in a war emergency. The program continues and to date fifteen (15) of the twenty-eight (28) ZEGHQs estimates to be required have been completed. A cost-shared agreement covering construction and equipment is signed by the Federal and Provincial Ministers responsible, in each case, before a ZEGHQ is developed.
- (b) Workmen Compensation Agreements — make provision by which the federal government assumes

75% of the costs involving payments, to Civil Defence workers involved in emergency planning projects, as determined by the Compensation Board of the Province.

- (c) National Shelter Program — an integral part of Canada's preparedness program is currently administered by the Department of Public Works, Director Emergency Preparedness.

- (d) RADEF (Radiological Defence) Program — also an integral part of Canada's preparedness program is currently administered by the Department of National Defence by the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff.

- (e) Information and Education Program — provides coordinated public information, and training at the Federal Study Centre, EPC Faculty at Arnprior, Ontario, where conferences, exercises and courses relative to emergency preparedness are conducted.

- (f) EPC Research Program — sponsors three (3) Ohio State Research Fellowships annually, selected by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada from applications received from throughout Canada. It encourages and coordinates scientific research studies on emergency preparedness and disseminates specialized information to all emergency planning agencies.

2. Payments

- (a) ZEGHQ Program — no direct payments are made to a province except where a ZEGHQ is developed in a provincial building. In this case, 75% of the cost of the alterations is borne by the federal government. The Department of Public Works is responsible for providing necessary funds for the federal share of the construction costs.

- (b) Workmen Compensation Agreements — Canada assumes 75% of costs involving payments to Civil Defence workers.

- (c) National Shelter Program — cost sharing arrangements are administered by DPW, Director Emergency Preparedness.

- (d) RADEF Program — cost sharing arrangements are administered by DND, Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff.

- (e) Information and Education Program — EPC assumes on behalf of Canada the total cost of this program.

- (f) EPC Research Program — EPC assumes on behalf of Canada the total cost of this program.

*Financial Assistance Program (FAP)*

**Financing and Operation:**

This is a shared-cost program related to emergency planning activities carried out by the provinces and municipalities in keeping with federal objectives and

guidelines. The program provides assistance to the provinces in meeting the cost of organizing civil emergency programs to meet conditions arising out of emergencies. In addition, the program provides assistance in the pre-emergency planning, organization, administration and training.

The federal share of the cost is not to exceed 75% of the total to be spent on federally approved projects. The total amount contributed by the federal government as its share, up to and including 1977, has been \$63,104,000.

#### **Payments:**

Claims are submitted by the provinces to the federal government through EPC, Regional Directors, in respective provinces.

Payments are made directly to the Provincial Treasurer of the province concerned. Municipal claims are consolidated and presented by the provinces with their own statement of expenditures, and provinces reimburse the municipalities on a cost-shared basis; usually 90% by the province and 10% by the municipality.

Payments to Provinces under FAP

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>1977-78 Payments (\$)</i>	<i>1978-79 Program Forecast (\$)</i>
Newfoundland	50,740	54,292
Prince Edward Island	24,280	25,980
Nova Scotia	67,400	72,118
New Brunswick	58,720	62,830
Quebec	395,140	422,800
Ontario	521,700	558,218
Manitoba	79,300	84,851
Saskatchewan	73,700	78,859
Alberta	127,600	136,532
British Columbia	167,920	179,675
Northwest Territories	19,240	20,587
Yukon Territory	18,260	19,538
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,604,000</b>	<b>\$1,716,280</b>

#### **Disaster Assistance Program:**

The Disaster Assistance Program is administered by the Department of Finance and exists to assist provinces financially where the cost dealing with a disaster would place an undue burden on the provincial economy. The Minister of Finance has overall responsibility for disaster assistance. Emergency Planning Canada (EPC), based on recommendations received from EPC Regional Directors assumes responsibility for preparing submissions to the Department of Finance with respect to eligible expenses for cost sharing.

#### **For Further Information:**

General:

Mr. L.D. Richards  
Director Support Services  
Tel.: 992-5362

Mr. A.F.B. Stannard  
Scientific Assistant  
Tel.: 992-3501

or

The Regional Information Office  
(see list under "Internal Security Operations")

Officers Responsible:

Mr. V.J. Walton  
Director General, EPC  
Tel.: 992-2727

Mr. D.W. Hall  
Director  
Plans and Analysis Branch  
Tel.: 992-3320

Mr. A.F. Wigglesworth  
Director  
Federal/Provincial Arrangements Branch  
Tel.: 992-4324

Director  
Information and Education Branch  
Tel.: 992-7380  
Note:

Postal Address For All Responsible Officers:

Emergency Planning Canada  
3rd Floor, Tower "B"  
Lester B. Pearson Building  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0W6

#### **PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES**

#### **Administered By:**

Director General Properties and Utilities

#### **Purpose:**

To pay municipal or other authorities for the utilities and services required for the operation of departmental facilities, and in other cases to recover from these authorities the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.



**Authority:**

Government Contract Regulations

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing activity.

**Financing and Operation:**

Utilities are purchased from municipal or other authorities in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates, etc. Included are water and sewage service, electricity, gas, garbage removal and miscellaneous similar services for departmental facilities. In areas where no other source of supply for utilities is available, the department supplies certain utilities on a cost-recoverable basis to villages and other users. Examples of this are in the Village of Petawawa where water and sewage service is provided; and the Village of Grand Centre which receives water from Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake.

Claims are submitted by the department directly to the municipality or public utility commission concerned for utilities supplied, and payments are made for utilities purchased directly by the Canadian Forces Base or Station concerned.

**Payments:**

The total annual expenditure for utilities and municipal services by the department is in excess of \$33.0 million and this is spent in all provinces. The estimated order of magnitude of expenditure in each province on a year to year basis is as follows:

Newfoundland	\$ 900,000
Prince Edward Island	405,000
Nova Scotia	4,395,000
New Brunswick	1,890,000
Quebec	3,100,000
Ontario	10,555,000
Manitoba	3,380,000
Saskatchewan	500,000
Alberta	5,375,000
British Columbia	2,100,000
Northwest Territories	400,000
Total	\$33,000,000

The total amount recovered by the department from the sale of utilities to municipalities, is in the vicinity of \$1,500,000.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information  
(see list under "Internal Security Operations")

**Officer Responsible:**

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel.: 996-2464

## STUDENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITY PROGRAM (SSEAP)

(Part of Defence Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

**Purpose:**

To facilitate and create temporary student employment and activities during the summer which will be socially useful and personally satisfying.

**Authority:**

Program approved by Cabinet, December 1976.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing (seasonal) activity for the department. The termination date each summer is September 15. The renegotiation dates and procedures are discussed by the Interdepartmental Committee on Student Summer Employment.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Department's share of the overall Federal Government SSEAP for 1977 is about \$11.0 million. The DND Student Summer Employment and Activity Program is divided into three component programs:

Cadets  
Reserve Force Training; and  
Community Assistance

This activity is federally-financed, except for the Community Assistance Program where the costs are shared. The DND quota for SSEAP employment in 1977 is 12,935 students.

**Payments:**

There is no transfer of funds between governments resulting from this activity.



**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information  
(see list under "Internal Security Operations")

Officer Responsible:

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel.: 996-2464

**PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES****Administered By:**

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

**Purpose:**

This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals, municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and not compete with existing commercial resources.

**Authority:**

National Defence Act Part XI

Department of National Defence Publication 55

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing activity of the Department. Requests for services can be made at any time but the degree of which they are met is dependant upon the availability of departmental resources.

**Financing and Operation:**

The scope of activities in this area include assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, land slides, hurricanes, snow storms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured individuals, searches for missing persons, transportation of vital medical resources and provision of decompression facilities.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal of abandoned commercial explosive military ordnance and improvised explosive devices. The Canadian Forces can assist in disposing of radiation hazards arising from damage to, destruction of, or loss of radioactive materials, or from accidents or incidents at nuclear reactor stations.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The Department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of material, the provision of services or the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable with the party requesting the use of the services or facility being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate in each case. Recovery action may be effected at the base or station level or at National Defence Headquarters.

**Payments:**

Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requests for assistance to civil authorities received by the Department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
Ottawa, K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information  
(see list under "Internal Security Operations")

Officer Responsible:

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa, K1A 0K2

Tel.: 996-2464

# Public Works

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867, and operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The Department is responsible for the management and direction of the public works of Canada and, except as specifically provided in other Acts, attends to the construction and maintenance of public buildings, wharves, piers, roads and bridges and the undertaking of dredging and other protection work. The federal government's interest in the Trans-Canada Highway and the Northwest Highway System is also handled by the Department. The Department of Public Works also has the responsibility for the management and development of federal lands.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under six broad programs: the Administration Program, the Professional and Technical Services Program, the Accommodation Program, the Marine Program, the Transportation and Other Engineering Program and the Land Management and Development Program. The Marine Program and the

Transportation and Other Engineering Program have activities that are of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

Under the Marine Program the Department pays a share of the operating costs of the Okanagan Flood Control Project, and a loan to the Sydney Steel Corporation for the construction of a wharf at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Commencing in 1976/77 this contribution will be paid by the Department of Fisheries and the Environment.

Under the Transportation and Other Engineering Program, the Department administers the federal portion of various shared-cost transportation projects and facilities. The Department's activities of this nature will be described in this inventory under "Transportation Facilities". All of the activities mentioned under these two programs are administered by the Department's Design and Construction Branch.

The Minister of Public Works also reports to Parliament for the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

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## LOANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES (Part of the Marine Program)

### *Administered By:*

Design and Construction Branch

### *Purpose:*

The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to provide loans for the construction of wharf facilities at Come-By-Chance, Newfoundland and Sydney, Nova Scotia.

### *Authority:*

Public Works Act

The terms and conditions of the loans have been approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Agreements are signed covering each loan (see details below).

### *Time Frame:*

Ad hoc

### *Financing and Operation:*

Two loans have been made and these illustrate the kind of assistance that is given in appropriate circumstances for the construction of wharves.

The first loan is for the construction of an oil refinery terminal wharf at Come-By-Chance, Newfoundland. A loan agreement was signed on June 30, 1971 between the Department of Public Works on behalf of Canada, the Province of Newfoundland, Provincial Building and Provincial Refining (Provincial Crown Corporations), and Newfoundland Refining Company Ltd. (a subsidiary of Shaheen Natural Resources). The agreement has subsequently been amended. The loan was for a maximum of \$20 million with repayment to be made over a period of 15 years. Interest was charged at the long-term Government of Canada rate to Crown Corporations plus one-eighth of one per cent.

The refinery was completed and started up in late 1973 and was operated until final shut-down in April 1976, shortly after going into receivership. Because of this, it is unlikely that DPW will receive any repayment of principal and interest unless the refinery is revitalized.

The second loan is to assist the construction of a wharf for the shipment of steel products at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Agreement on the terms and conditions of the loan has been reached by the Sydney Steel Corporation (the borrower), the Province of Nova Scotia (guarantor), and the Department of Public Works on behalf of Canada, and will be signed soon. The loan will be for a maximum of \$6 million and repayment will be made over a period of twenty years. Interest is to be charged at the long-term Government of

Canada rate to Crown Corporations plus one-eighth of one per cent.

In the case of both loans the wharves are to be constructed by the Department of Public Works, and Canada retains title until principal and interest have been paid.

### *Payments:*

The full \$20 million has been expended in connection with the wharf at Come-By-Chance, while \$4,634,168 has been spent on the wharf at Sydney as at the end of 1975/76. The forecast expenditures for 1976/77 for Sydney are \$1,365,832.

### *For Further Information:*

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Desbarats

Assistant Deputy Minister

Design and Construction

Department of Public Works

Sir Charles Tupper Building

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0M2

Tel.: 998-8727

## OKANAGAN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

### *Administered By:*

Design and Construction Branch

### *Purpose:*

The purpose of these annual payments is to share with the Province of British Columbia the cost of maintaining the Okanagan Flood Control Project. The initial agreement dates from 1950, and since that date the Department has not entered into any comparable flood control agreements.

### *Authority:*

Public Works Act

The original agreement was entered into in 1950. There have been several subsequent amendments to this agreement.

### *Time Frame:*

The annual federal payments to British Columbia for the maintenance and operation costs of the Okanagan Flood Control Project began in 1959-60 and are to continue indefinitely.

### *Financing and Operation:*

In August 1950, an agreement was entered into between Canada and British Columbia for the construction of the



Okanagan Flood Control Project. The federal capital contributions to British Columbia for this project amounted to \$2,465,052 with the last capital payment being made in 1959-60. The project was completed in 1959, but an annual federal contribution to British Columbia will continue as the federal government has agreed to reimburse British Columbia annually one-half of the maintenance and operation costs of the project.

The Province of British Columbia submits a claim for the annual federal payment. In 1975-76 the total amount paid to the Province of British Columbia was \$50,000. Commencing in 1976/77 this contribution will be paid by the Department of Fisheries and the Environment.

***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Desbarats  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Department of Public Works  
Sir Charles Tupper Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M2

Tel.: 998-8727

**TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES**

(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

***Administered By:***

Design and Construction Branch.

***Purpose:***

The purpose of this program is to provide and maintain at the most economical cost, roads, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility the Department of Public Works has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of road projects, and the construction and maintenance costs of international and interprovincial bridges.

***Authority:***

Public Works Act.

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of the following interprovincial bridges:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge: Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge: Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

The Matapedia Bridge (old) was demolished in 1974.

Federal payments have ended in relation to this bridge because the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick share the operating costs of the new bridge.

***Time Frame:***

The agreements in relation to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue in effect until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

***Financing and Operation:***

In the two agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges the federal government has agreed to do the maintenance and then bill the relevant Province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: 1/3 by Canada, 1/3 by Ontario, and 1/3 by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75 per cent of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25 per cent.

In the future, however, the Department of Public Works will try to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the Provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed. Recent policy decisions by the Department of Public Works have also favoured transferring any previous intergovernmental responsibilities of this nature to the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration of the Ministry of Transport.

***Payments:***

The following table shows the total maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges from 1969-70 to 1975-76. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two-thirds of these costs in the case of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25 per cent in the case of the Perley Bridge would be reimbursed to the federal government by the Provinces.

See table on following page.



## Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	<i>Macdonald-Cartier</i> ( <i>\$</i> )	<i>Perley</i> ( <i>\$</i> )
1969-70	788	11,134
1970-71	688	16,556
1971-72	874	16,238
1972-73	21,119	13,730
1973-74	7,223	23,428
1974-75	767	72,129
1975-76	988	408,611

*(The increase in 1972-73 for the MacDonald-Cartier Bridge results from a contract for the cleaning and painting of the bridge whereas the sharp rise in the maintenance cost of the Perley Bridge is the result of major emergency repairs to the structure.)*

***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Guy Desbarats  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Design and Construction  
Department of Public Works  
Sir Charles Tupper Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M2

Tel.: 998-8727

## *Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise*

The objectives of the Department are to assess, collect and control duties and taxes on imported and domestically-produced goods, and to exercise control over the international movements of persons, goods and vehicles. These objectives are carried out by the Deputy Minister, Customs and Excise, through three major branches: Customs Field Operations, Customs Programs, and Excise. The Department was established by the Department of National Revenue Act, and administers the following legislation:

### *Customs Field Operations:*

- 1) The Customs Act, which provides statutory authority for regulating the manner, times and places where goods may be imported into, warehoused in, and exported from Canada. It prescribes the manner in which value for duty shall be determined, and it provides for the refund of duties and taxes.
- 2) The Customs Tariff Act, which contains the authority for levying and collecting duty at specified rates, refunding duty by way of drawback, marking requirements on importations, and prohibiting specified commodities.
- 3) The Excise Tax Act, which requires the Customs Operations activity to collect sales tax (consumption) and the excise taxes on imported goods. It also provides for an exemption from the above taxes on specified commodities when imported for a use legislated as tax exempt.
- 4) Over seventy other laws and regulations for other Departments and Agencies.

### *Excise Branch:*

- 1) The Excise Tax Act, which provides for the imposition of sales and excise taxes on domestically-produced and imported products and indicates certain goods which are specifically exempt from the taxes and the conditions under which such exemptions are granted.
- 2) The Excise Act: Taxes are levied on spirits, beer and tobacco products through the internal revenue system of Canada. The Excise Tax Act and related schedule of duties provides for the imposition and collection of duties, which are protected by the Act and Regulations through supervision over the production, storage, packaging and distribution of all goods subject to excise duty.
- 3) The Food and Drug Act, which relates to the labelling, blending and certification of age of spirits.
- 4) The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act.

### *Customs Programs:*

- 1) The Customs Act and Customs Tariff Act: Customs Programs acts as an advisory body for the Field Operations subactivity in providing policy guidelines and interpretations of the legislation.
- 2) The Anti-dumping Act, which provides for the assessment of complaints of injurious dumping of foreign goods in the Canadian market. Complaints are investigated and anti-dumping duties imposed if applicable.

### **National Revenue, Customs and Excise**

EXPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS

COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON EXCESS IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR

TEMPORARY ENTRY OF AUTOMOBILES, NON-RESIDENTS

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**EXPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS****Administered By:**

Customs and Excise

**Purpose:**

To conserve forest resources and to ensure that all fees are paid for cutting timber on Crown and Indian Lands.

**Authority:**

D Memoranda # 54-1 (Instruction to Port Officers).

**Time Frame:**

Indefinite.

**Financing and Operation:***British Columbia*

The B.C. Forest Service issues a permit required for exportation of unmanufactured forest products and pulpwood and for all shipments originating in the Nelson, Kamloops and Prince George Forest Districts and for the Prince Rupert Forest District east of the Cascade Mountains.

*Manitoba*

A certificate of export from the Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management is required to export all unmanufactured timber and Christmas trees.

*New Brunswick*

All manufactured lumber and all unmanufactured timber and Christmas trees are to be held when requested by the Minister or Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, for the production of a clearance certificate from the Minister showing that such lumber or timber has not been cut on Crown lands, or, if cut on Crown Lands, that all dues have been paid.

*Ontario*

A clearance certificate from the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests is required for the export of unmanufactured timber. If timber is cut on Indian Lands, a certificate from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs in Ottawa is required, stating that all dues and charges have been paid.

*Quebec*

All manufactured lumber and all unmanufactured timber and Christmas trees originating on either Crown lands or private property, which are to be exported, are to be held for the production of a certificate from the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, showing that the lumber or timber has not been cut on Crown Lands, or, if cut on Crown lands, all dues have been paid.

**Payments:**

None.

**For Further Information:****Officer Responsible:**

Ms. Carol Richardson  
Customs and Excise  
Operational Policy Division  
External Programs  
5th Floor, Connaught Bldg.  
Mackenzie Ave.,  
Ottawa, Ontario

**COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON EXCESS IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR****Administered By:**

Customs and Excise

**Purpose:**

To facilitate the collection of duties and taxes on importations of liquor. Previously, the duty and taxes on excess importations of liquor could not be paid until the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial liquor boards.

**Authority:**

Informal agreements through correspondence.

**Time Frame:**

Indefinite.

**Financing and Operation:**

This agreement includes all provinces except Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. All liquor importations in excess of two (2) imperial gallons per traveller are subject to the following provincial fees:

Spirits	— 15¢ per ounce
Sparkling Wines	
and	
Champagne	— 15¢ per ounce
Other Wines	— 10¢ per ounce
Beer	— 1¢ per ounce

All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial liquor commissions.

**Payments:**

None.

**For Further Information:****Officer Responsible:**

Ms. Carol Richardson, Customs and Excise  
Operational Policy Division  
External Programs  
5th Floor, Connaught Bldg.  
Mackenzie Ave.,  
Ottawa.

**TEMPORARY ENTRY OF AUTOMOBILES, NON-RESIDENTS****Administered By:**

Customs and Excise in conjunction with all Provincial  
Registrars of Motor Vehicles

**Purpose:**

To ensure that all duties and taxes applicable to the  
importation of motor vehicles into Canada are paid; non-  
residents are exempt.

**Authority:**

D Memoranda # 1-1/1-1 (Instruction to Port Officers)

**Time Frame:**

Indefinite

**Financing and Operation:****Alberta**

If the application form for registration of a motor vehicle

indicates foreign registration, the license will be issued, but  
the Regional Collector will investigate the status of formal  
entry or exportation of the vehicle to determine if duties  
and taxes are applicable.

**Saskatchewan**

Same as Alberta.

**Quebec**

Vehicles are entered under Form "K22", designed jointly  
by Customs and Excise and the Québec Department of  
Transport.

Automobiles brought in by non-resident students, NATO  
personnel, etc., are documented for a renewable six-month  
period, with regular tracing action. If registration of a non-  
duty paid vehicle is required, Regional Collectors advise the  
licensing bureau, indicating a temporary entry permit  
number.

**Payments:**

None.

**For Further Information:****Officer Responsible:**

Ms. Carol Richardson,  
Customs and Excise  
Operational Policy Division  
External Programs  
5th Floor, Connaught Bldg.  
Mackenzie Ave.,  
Ottawa.



## *Secretary of State*

The Secretary of State is responsible for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to: citizenship, elections, state ceremony and correspondence, and a wide variety of literary, historical and cultural activities. This has meant that, in addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State reports to Parliament for the Canada Council, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Film Development Corporation, the National Arts Centre Corporation, the National Film Board, the National Library, the National Museums of Canada, the Public Archives, the Public Service Commission, and the Representation Commissioner. None of these other bodies have programs under which funds are made available to provincial or municipal governments.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The responsibilities of the Department of the Secretary of State are as follows:

- 1) to encourage the acquisition and use of the two official languages in Canadian society thereby reinforcing the equality of status of the two official languages;
- 2) to formulate and develop policies and programs for the achievement of national arts and cultural objectives and to promote effective inter-agency cooperation in the achievement of these objectives;
- 3) to ensure the coordinated development, formulation,

implementation and review of federal education policies and programs in support of national objectives;

- 4) to provide translation and interpretation services in all languages in accordance with the needs of Parliament, the government and its agencies and, more especially, to contribute to the implementation of the official languages policy by making available the translation and interpretation services guaranteed by this policy;

- 5) to promote and assist the development of effective Canadian Citizenship, and to co-ordinate the formulation and development of national strategies and policies affecting citizenship

These responsibilities are carried out under seven programs: the Arts and Culture Program, the Bilingualism Development Program, the Citizenship Program, the Education Support Program, the Administration Program, the Citizenship Registration Program, and the Translation Program. Under the first four of these programs the Department provides financial assistance directly to the Provinces, as noted below.

Under the Arts and Culture Program the Department provides assistance to the Provinces for special celebrations. Under the Bilingualism Development Program financial and technical assistance is provided to the Provinces in areas other than education, and financial assistance is provided for bilingualism in education at pre-university and university levels and for special "catch-up" projects. Under the Citizenship Program financial assistance is provided to the Provinces under the citizenship and language instruction agreements and under the language textbook agreements. Under the Education Support Program the Department administers the post-secondary education adjustment payments.

**Department of the Secretary of State**

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## BILINGUALISM DEVELOPMENT – FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN AREAS OTHER THAN EDUCATION

(Part of Bilingualism Development Programme)

### *Administered By:*

Language Programmes Branch

### *Purpose:*

To provide financial and technical assistance to provincial governments which wish to provide services to the public in both of the two official languages of Canada. The governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories are also eligible for financial support under this programme.

### *Authority:*

Arrangements regarding financial and technical support for bilingual development in areas other than education have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council.

### *Time Frame:*

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the Federal Government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education).

### *Financing and Operation:*

The federal government's programme of assistance for bilingualism development in areas other than education provides assistance to the Provinces in four ways:

1. The provision of second language training at federal language schools for provincial public servants, municipal employees and school board administrators;
2. Financial assistance for second language training programmes operated by provincial governments for their own employees;
3. Financial assistance for translation of provincial statutes, regulations and municipal by-laws, as well as special projects in translation;
4. The provision of courses designed to improve the services of translators employed by provincial governments.

#### *1. Second-language training for provincial and municipal public servants.*

Approximately 250 provincial or territorial civil servants, municipal employees and school board administrators per year may, within the limits of available resources, attend second-language courses offered by the Federal Language Bureau. The federal government will assume the cost of tuition. The trainees and/or the sponsoring governments will be responsible for all other costs.

#### *2. Provincial Second-Language Training Programmes.*

The federal government is prepared to share the operating costs of second-language training programmes established by a provincial or territorial government for its public servants, municipal employees or school board administrators, up to a maximum of \$500 per trainee and \$100,000 per province, per year.

#### *3. Translation of Provincial and Municipal Legislation and Special Projects.*

The federal government is prepared to make a financial contribution toward the cost of translating and printing provincial statutes, regulations, municipal by-laws and other publications which explain and/or publicize provincial legislation; and toward special projects for the development or improvement of provincial translation services under the following conditions:

- (a) The federal share of the costs of translating and printing the aforementioned documents will not exceed 50% up to a maximum of \$100,000 per province, per year;
- (b) within the \$100,000 ceiling prescribed in (a) the federal share of approved special projects for translation services shall not exceed 50% of the total extra costs nor \$30,000 per year, per province.

#### *4. Upgrading Courses for Provincial Translators.*

The Federal translation Bureau is prepared to accept without charge up to 15 provincial translators in its training and development courses.

### *Payments:*

A total of \$716,093 was paid to the Provinces for bilingualism development in these areas in 1974-75 and \$543,981 in 1975-76.

### *General:*

Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

### *Officer Responsible:*

Mr. André Fauvel  
Programme Officer  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
66 Slater Street  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel.: 992-7479

## BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS

(Part of the Bilingualism Development Programme)

### **Administered By:**

Bilingualism in Education Directorate, Language Programmes Branch

### **Purpose:**

To assist the Provinces with the supplementary costs involved in ensuring that adequate educational facilities are available in the "official minority language" (ie. English in Quebec and French in the other nine provinces) and in the teaching of the second official language.

### **Authority:**

While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the Provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the Provinces to help them with the costs of bilingualism in education. This programme is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding bilingualism in education at the elementary and secondary levels have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the Provinces.

### **Time Frame:**

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the Federal Government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education). The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they have been renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974.

### **Financing and Operation:**

The programme provides assistance in three ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" education (ie. education in the English language in Quebec and in the French language in the other provinces);
2. Assistance for "second language" instruction (ie. teaching of the other official language); and

3. Assistance for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language education

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each Province for *minority language education* is equivalent to 9 per cent of the average annual teaching cost of each student studying full-time in the minority language in the province. In recognition of the need for minority language students to study the majority language, the federal-provincial arrangements define "full-time" minority language students as students who receive at least 75 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the primary level and at least 60 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the secondary level. If students receive less than these percentages of minority language instruction a proportionate reduction is made in the amount of assistance made available by the federal government to the Province.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each Province for *second language instruction* is equivalent to 5 per cent of the average annual teaching costs for second language students in the province. The formula takes into account the amount of time involved.

The federal government also makes available to each of the Provinces an amount equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the average instruction costs for the province's minority language students. This is for *administrative costs* relating to the provision of minority language instruction.

The Provinces submit audited claims to Statistics Canada, who in liaison with the provinces prepare the amounts to be paid under this programme to the provinces. Federal payments are made quarterly to each of the provincial governments after the Language Programmes Branch has reviewed and accepted these claims.

### **Payments:**

See table on following page (196).



## Payments to the Provinces for Bilingualism in Education at Elementary and Secondary Levels:

Province	1975-76 Expenditures			Total
	9%	5%	1.5%	
Newfoundland	11,847	189,797	9,457	211,101
Prince Edward Island	91,925	101,995	46,666	240,586
Nova Scotia	471,962	557,930	161,636	1,191,548
New Brunswick	3,516,344	284,951	845,651	4,646,946
Quebec	27,831,084	9,351,686	4,872,944	42,055,714
Ontario	15,376,659	5,821,482	3,736,289	24,984,430
Manitoba	710,465	543,379	371,969	1,625,830
Saskatchewan	93,677	461,043	145,756	700,476
Alberta	316,347	756,655	273,429	1,346,431
British Columbia	59,307	1,376,833	156,748	1,592,888
Total	\$ 48,479,617	\$ 19,495,788	\$ 10,620,545	\$ 78,595,950

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Bilingualism in Education Directorate  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. Don Hamilton  
Director  
Bilingualism in Education Directorate  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
66 Slater Street  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel.: 995-6209

**BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL**

(Part of the Bilingualism Development Programme)

**Administered By:**

Bilingualism in Education Directorate, Language Programmes Branch

**Purpose:**

To assist the Provinces with the supplementary costs involved in ensuring that adequate educational facilities are available in the "official minority language" (ie. English in Quebec and French in the other nine provinces) and in the teaching of the second official language.

**Authority:**

While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the Provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the Provinces to help them with the cost of bilingualism in education. This programme is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding bilingualism in education at the post-secondary level have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the Provinces.

**Time Frame:**

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the Federal Government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education). The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they have been renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government's programme of assistance for bilingualism in education at the post-secondary level applies to educational institutions at the post-secondary and teacher training levels. The programme provides assistance in the following ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" (English in Quebec and French in the other provinces) education at the post-secondary level;
2. Bursaries to enable second language and minority language teachers to upgrade their qualifications;

3. Fellowships to enable full-time post-secondary students to spend a year studying in the other official languages for students of the minority official language population in a province to study in their own official language.
4. Travel grants for minority-language students;
5. Language training centres
6. French language teacher-training institutions in Canada
7. Summer Language bursaries for immersion courses in the second official language.
8. Second language monitors who work part-time assisting teachers of English or French as a second language and study full-time in the milieu of their second language.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes each year to a Province for minority language education is made in one payment of 10.85% of operating grants made that year to "eligible" minority language educational institutions in the province. Educational institutions are eligible if:

1. At least 50 per cent of the courses taken by regular students at the institution are in the official minority language; or
2. The institution's charter declares it to be bilingual; or
3. The institution has been designated as eligible by mutual agreement between federal and provincial authorities concerned.

The following list shows the "eligible" minority language institutions in the various provinces as of March 31, 1975.

Nova Scotia:	Sainte-Anne
Ontario:	Laurentian Sudbury Hearst Ottawa Glendon
New Brunswick:	Moncton Saint-Joseph Saint-Louis Maillet Bathurst Jésus-Marie
Manitoba:	Saint-Boniface

Quebec: Concordia  
Bishop's  
McGill

Saskatchewan: Bilingual Studies Center of the  
University of Saskatchewan (Regina)

Alberta: Saint-Jean

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism recommended federal assistance for *French language teacher training facilities* in the West and in the East. A Committee chaired by Dr. Raynauld was established to advise the governments involved in this matter; it recommended, in the case of the West, that the federal government assist with the costs of establishing or improving French language teacher training facilities at both Collège St-Jean in Edmonton and Collège St-Boniface.

The federal government concluded an agreement with the government of Manitoba under which the federal government will contribute up to \$1,000,000 for capital costs and some \$300,000 for operating expenses over a four year period ending March 31st, 1976, for an "Institut Pédagogique" to be located at Collège Saint-Boniface. These amounts represent approximately 75 per cent of the capital costs involved and 25 per cent of the operating costs. Collège Saint-Boniface also benefits from the assistance provided for minority language institutions (see above). This arrangement also applies to Collège St. Jean commencing in 1976-77 only.

Payments have been made to date to Alberta for Collège Saint-Jean in Edmonton only as an eligible minority language institution. In this case the Raynauld Committee did not recommend extensive capital expenditures. Similar facilities for the East are presently under study.

Financial assistance from the federal government is also available to provincial governments for the costs incurred in the construction or improvement of *language training centres*. These centres are intended to provide multi-purpose language training facilities, and although they may be located in Universities their use is not to be limited to university students. A maximum annual payment of \$100,000 per province was set for this aspect of the programme to the end of the current agreement.

The federal government provides *fellowships for official language study* (1,672 in 1975-76) of up to \$2,000.00 each, for students specializing or wishing to study in their second official language or for students of the minority official language population of a province to study in their own official language. The fellowships enable students to study for one year in the milieu of the second or minority language. The fellowships are allocated to the Provinces on a basis which reflects their population. The fellowships are distributed by the provincial governments.

*Bursaries for second language and minority language teachers* are provided by the federal government with a value of up to \$600 each. These bursaries are available for short-term training sessions for second language or minority language teachers. The bursaries are allocated to each Province on a basis which reflects their population. The bursaries are distributed by the Provinces.

*Travel bursaries* are available to university students who cannot pursue their studies in their own official language within commuting distance of their residence. The bursaries are equivalent to the cost of two round-trips annually from the student's place of residence to the university of his choice. Payments to Provinces are made on the basis of need. The travel bursaries are distributed by the Provinces.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Bilingualism Education Directorate  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Hamilton,  
Director, Bilingualism in Education Directorate  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
66 Slater Street  
Ottawa K1A 0M5  
Tel.: 995-6209

**BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION – SPECIAL PROJECTS**  
(Part of the Bilingualism Development Programme)

**Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Language Programmes Branch

**Purpose:**

When the arrangements concerning federal assistance for bilingualism in education were established, the various provinces had different pre-existing levels of bilingualism in education. As a result, it was agreed at that time that a programme of federal assistance for special projects would be established. This programme enables each provincial government to identify areas of bilingualism in education in the province that are in need of special assistance and to propose projects to the federal government aimed at meeting these needs. The Yukon and Northwest Territories and associations of independent schools in Manitoba and British Columbia are also eligible for assistance under this programme.

**Authority:**

Arrangements regarding federal support for bilingualism in education have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the Provinces and are subject to criteria approved by Treasury Board.

**Time Frame:**

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the Federal Government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education). The first arrangements were for a four-year period commencing April 1, 1971 and were renewed for an additional five years from April 1, 1974.

Payments to Provinces for Bilingualism in Education at the Post-secondary Level

Province	Minority Language Institutions	Travel Bursaries	1975-76 Expenditures			Total
			Teacher Bursaries	Fellowships	Language Centres	
Newfoundland	—	2,980	35,934	46,000	123,335	208,249
Prince Edward Island	—	2,375	9,920	40,000	96,609	148,904
Nova Scotia	83,003	12,780	52,155	64,000	100,000	311,938
New Brunswick	1,349,063	14,353	57,370	168,150	—	1,588,936
Quebec	15,698,782	—	406,902	454,000	108,764	16,668,448
Ontario	2,191,671	13,803	510,929	859,410	91,017	3,666,830
Manitoba	235,823	3,492	24,780	5,940	—	270,035
Saskatchewan	—	5,854	35,850	107,950	40,000	189,654
Alberta	—	8,008	72,041	91,984	200,000	372,033
British Columbia	—	—	126,755	100,000	91,950	318,705
Total	\$ 19,558,342	\$ 63,645	\$ 1,332,636	\$ 1,937,434	\$ 851,675	\$ 23,743,732



**Financing and Operation:**

Proposals for projects are submitted by the provincial governments. Projects may apply to any level of the educational system; they must be innovative in nature or built upon existing programmes; but capital expenditures are not normally admissible for funding. The amount of the federal contribution for each project is determined in consultation with the Province concerned and will take account of funds available under other programmes from which the project could benefit. The federal contribution will be made for a limited time only and will normally be equal to that of the provincial government concerned.

Federal contributions may be made, to the extent that funds are available, within the total amount budgeted each year for the federal programme of assistance for bilingualism in education generally. Fiscal year 1972-73 was the first year in which such funds were available.

**Payments:**

A total of \$5,772,530 was paid to the Provinces for special projects in 1974-75, and \$5,480,188 in 1975-76.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Bilingualism Education Directorate  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D. J. Hamilton  
Director  
Bilingualism in Education Directorate  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
66 Slater Street  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel.: 995-6209

**ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS**

(Part of the Arts and Culture Program)

**Administered By:**

Special Events Section, Operations Branch

**Purpose:**

Assistance is provided to support provincial centennial celebrations and other special celebrations.

**Authority:**

Part of the general departmental mandate. All contributions to other governments are approved by the Governor-in-Council.

**Time Frame:**

The federal government assisted Manitoba's 1970 Centennial celebrations, British Columbia's 1971 Centennial celebrations, Prince Edward Island's 1973 Centennial celebrations, Newfoundland's 25th anniversary celebrations and the City of Kingston for its ter-centennial celebrations in 1973.

**Financing and Operation:**

In order to receive assistance the Provinces submit proposals for capital expenditures and special projects. These proposals are then considered by the federal government. In the case of the three centennial celebrations each Province received a grant of \$1 million and an additional payment of approximately \$2.00 per head of the provincial population. This amounted to \$5 million for Manitoba, \$10 million for British Columbia, \$1.5 million for Prince Edward Island, \$70,000 for Kingston and \$600,000 for Newfoundland.



**Payments:**

## Payments to Provinces and Municipalities for Special Celebrations

<i>Province or Municipality</i>	<i>Year Assistance Provided</i>	<i>Amount of Assistance (\$000)</i>
Manitoba	1969-70	5,000
British Columbia	1970-71	10,000
Prince Edward Island	1972-73	1,500
Newfoundland	1976-77	600
The City of Kingston	1973-74	50
	1974-75	20
Total		\$17,170

The next Centennials will be those of Saskatchewan and Alberta in the Year 2005.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Graham Glockling  
Chief

Special Events and Festival Canada Bureau  
Secretary of State Department

66 Slater Street  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel.: 995-9938

## POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION ADJUSTMENT PAYMENTS

See also "Federal Revenue Reduction for Post-Secondary Education" under the Department of Finance

**Administered By:**

Education Support Branch

**Purpose:**

The payments, together with the federal revenue reduction for post-secondary education and associated equalization and revenue guarantee payments, assist provincial governments in meeting the costs of post-secondary education. These payments replaced an earlier program through which grants per capita of provincial population were made available to universities in the respective provinces.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, Part VI  
Post-Secondary Education Adjustment Payments Regulations, 1972

**Time Frame:**

Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1967, provided for payments to provinces for post-secondary education during the five-year period from April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1972. These payments were extended for a two-year period, until March 31, 1974, by Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972. In 1973 the provisions of Part VI of the Act were extended for a further three-year period, i.e. until March 31, 1977.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act of 1967 made provision for a province to receive for 1967-68 a federal contribution equal to the greater of \$15 per capita of provincial population, or an amount equal to 50 per cent of the eligible operating expenditures for post-secondary education in the province. For subsequent years, the provinces to which the 50 per cent formula applied remained entitled to transfers on that basis, while the provinces initially on per capita basis (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick) were to receive a yearly increase in the transfer in line with the increase in eligible post-secondary education operating expenditures in all provinces combined until such year as the other formula would produce a higher entitlement.

Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, retained the two basic formulae for calculating these payments, but set a yearly maximum of 15 per cent on the rate of increase in the total federal contribution.

The federal contribution to provinces for post-secondary education has two components: a federal revenue reduction relating to post-secondary education, with associated equalization and revenue guarantee payments; and post-secondary education adjustment payments designed to bring the total transfer to each province to the level of its entitlement under Part VI of the Act. While the post-secondary education adjustment payments are calculated and remitted to the provinces by the Secretary of State, provisions concerning the federal revenue reduction and associated equalization and revenue guarantee payments are administered by the Department of Finance.

The post-secondary education adjustment payments depend on the operating expenditures incurred for post-secondary education by or in respect of each of the educational institutions in the province. Schedule A of the Regulations specifies and defines the classes of operating expenditures eligible for federal contribution under the program. These include academic expenditures, library expenditures, administrative expenditures, plant expenditures, and miscellaneous expenditures.

As provided in section 25 of the Act, the following expenditures are not eligible for federal contribution:

- 1) any amount expended in respect of student financial aid;
- 2) any amount expended as or on account of the capital cost of land, buildings, physical plant, facilities or equipment, except as otherwise provided by the regulations;
- 3) any amount expended as or on account of interest;
- 4) any amount expended in payment of a capital debt;
- 5) any provision for depreciation on buildings, physical plant, facilities or equipment;
- 6) any amount expended in respect of a prescribed ancillary enterprise undertaken or operated by an educational institution; or
- 7) such portion of any account expended as or on account of rent on land, buildings, physical plant, facilities or equipment as may be prescribed.

Furthermore, the following revenues must be deducted from the gross expenditures before determination of the federal contribution:

- (a) Total of amounts received from any source by educational institutions for assisted, sponsored or contract research.
- (b) Total of other amounts received by educational institutions in respect of post-secondary education operating expenditures from Her Majesty in right of Canada or any agent thereof or from the Canada Council.
- (c) Total of amounts paid to the province in respect of post-secondary education operating expenditures by Her

Majesty in right of Canada or any agent thereof that do not appear in institutional accounts as received from federal sources.

In determining the amounts of the post-secondary education adjustment payments, the Secretary of State has recourse to final provincial returns of operating expenditures. Submitted on a fiscal year basis, these returns are signed by the Deputy Minister of Education of the province or other designated provincial officer, and certified by the provincial auditor. All returns are examined by federal auditors, who make reports to the Secretary of State. When the Secretary of State has determined the amount payable to a province under the Act for a fiscal year, he furnishes to the province a statement. Should a question arise that cannot be resolved by discussion with the province, the Governor in Council is the ultimate authority.

Apart from final returns, the provinces submit to the Secretary of State interim returns containing estimates of operating expenditures for the next fiscal year. Based on these returns, the Secretary of State authorizes payment of monthly advances throughout the fiscal year covered by the interim return.

There are no formal provisions for federal-provincial consultation and review of this program, but occasional meetings at the ministerial or official level provide an opportunity for consultation. Formal authority to make substantive changes rests with the Parliament of Canada.

#### *Payments:*

See table below:

Post-Secondary Education Adjustment Payments

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Estimates</i>		<i>1975-76 Estimates</i>		<i>1976-77 Estimates</i>	
	<i>Total federal contribution*</i>	<i>Adjustment payments</i>	<i>Total federal contribution*</i>	<i>Adjustment payments</i>	<i>Total federal contribution*</i>	<i>Adjustment payments</i>
	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	21,165	5,012	25,339	5,520	30,988	6,732
Prince Edward Island	4,612	1,135	5,521	1,155	6,786	1,492
Nova Scotia	43,500	19,421	50,000	20,479	57,502	21,256
New Brunswick	26,246	6,610	31,424	6,695	38,469	8,738
Quebec	397,500	216,609	441,275	219,228	602,023	335,642
Ontario	438,924	142,685	530,486	170,045	611,890	189,859
Manitoba	45,768	15,925	55,842	19,375	64,218	19,477
Saskatchewan	40,029	13,231	46,057	10,681	57,035	14,966
Alberta	103,323	52,515	118,828	39,464	136,930	39,003
British Columbia	96,000	16,023	105,842	1,332	131,297	11,536
Total	\$ 1,217,067	\$ 489,166	\$ 1,410,614	\$ 493,974	\$ 1,737,137	\$ 648,700

\* As estimated on the basis of interim returns submitted by the provinces before the commencement of the fiscal year in question. Total federal contribution includes the federal revenue reduction for post-secondary education and associated revenue equalization and guarantee payments administered by the Department of Finance; and the post-secondary education adjustment payments administered by the Secretary of State. Both series of data are subject to revision on receipt of final provincial returns and final determination of the value of the federal revenue reduction for post-secondary education and associated payments.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director General  
Education Support Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. R. J. Lachapelle  
Director General  
Education Support Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel.: 992-8034

## **CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS**

**Administered By:**

Development and Legislation Directorate, Citizenship  
Registration Branch.

**Purpose:**

To assist the Provinces in the provision of citizenship and official language instruction to adult immigrants.

**Authority:**

Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements have been signed with each of the provinces.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing program since 1953. The agreements may be terminated with the closing of any fiscal year, by either party giving prior notice of not less than three months.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements were originally conceived in the early fifties in response to the many thousands of post-war immigrants who were becoming eligible for citizenship. The Canadian Citizenship Act, passed in 1947, required the knowledge of an official language and an understanding of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. In order to assist the newcomer in citizenship preparation in particular and integration into Canadian life in general, agreements were signed to assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship instruction. "Citizenship instruction", in this context, means "the teaching of the English or French language and of the elementary facts about Canadian institutions and ways of life, to newcomers, for the purpose of facilitating

their adjustment and integration into the Canadian community and of qualifying them for Canadian citizenship".

Financial support for the classes usually takes the form of grants from the provincial departments of education to the local school boards. Under the federal-provincial agreements, the federal government reimburses participating provinces for one-half of whatever amount they have spent or contributed toward the teaching costs of citizenship and language instruction during the previous fiscal year.

All provinces have signed these agreements. The agreements are currently under review.

**Payments:**

Payments to Provinces for Citizenship and Language Instruction

Province	1974-75 (\$)	1975-76 (\$)	1976-77 (\$)
Newfoundland	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	6,110.86	24,304.54
New Brunswick	—	798.31	221.34
Quebec	181,913.25	156,107.25	544,231.75
Ontario	507,451.96	711,608.03	2,177,397.26
Manitoba	—	7,556.92	140,998.49
Saskatchewan	9,924.43	—	3,795.28
Alberta	9,916.24	247,818.63	441,402.48
British Columbia	387,630.73	—	597,648.86
Total	\$1,096,836.61	\$1,130,000.00	\$3,930,000.00

**For Further Information:****General:**

The Registrar of Canadian Citizenship,  
Department of the Secretary of State,  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. Jean James,  
Director,  
Development and Legislation Directorate,  
Citizenship Registration Branch,  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel.: 992-6358  
992-6472



## LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS

### *Administered By:*

Development and Legislation Directorate, Citizenship Registration Branch.

### *Purpose:*

To assist the Provinces in the provision of language textbooks in citizenship and official language programmes for adult immigrants.

### *Authority:*

Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements were signed with each of the Provinces in 1963, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. Quebec entered into a similar agreement in 1969.

### *Time Frame:*

Continuing program since 1963. An agreement may be terminated on the 31st day of March of any year by either party giving written notice to the other not later than the 30th day of September of the preceding year.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Prior to the signing of the agreements in 1963, the Citizenship Branch had undertaken to provide provincial education authorities with textbooks for use in Citizenship and Language Instruction courses for adult immigrants. In addition, the Branch initiated the "Citizenship Series" including booklets such as "Our Land", "Our History" and "Our System of Government" and distributed them to students in these classes. By the early sixties, new interest and increased demand had brought expansion in the field of second language learning. Publishers responded with an impressive array of new textbooks and teachers were anxious to try new methods and programmes. It became evident that the Citizenship Branch was no longer in a position to evaluate the merits of textbooks and stock only a select few, and the Provincial agencies were far better equipped to assess such learning materials.

In 1962 the Branch approached the Provinces with a proposal that the provincial education departments take responsibility for the selection, purchasing and distribution of language textbooks for adult citizenship instruction. Furthermore, it was proposed that the Provinces be reimbursed by the federal government for the cost of providing the textbooks to students and teachers free of charge. Under the terms of the agreements, each participating province annually claims an amount equal to the average of textbook expenditures for the five preceding years. British Columbia is the only province to date which has not signed an agreement.

The agreements are presently under review.

### *Payments:*

#### Payments to Provinces under the Language Textbook Agreements

Province	1974-75 (\$)	1975-76 (\$)	1976-77 (\$)
Newfoundland	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	146.84	888.23
New Brunswick	—	—	—
Quebec	58,269.02	42,931.33	68,159.57
Ontario	77,276.59	83,541.48	74,944.22
Manitoba	—	5,962.34	2,797.66
Saskatchewan	1,910.73	—	1,639.48
Alberta	—	25,533.13	44,570.84
British Columbia	—	—	—
Total	\$137,456.34	\$158,115.12	\$193,000.00

### *For Further Information:*

#### General:

The Registrar of Canadian Citizenship  
Department of the Secretary of State,  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

#### Officer Responsible:

Dr. Jean James,  
Director,  
Development and Legislation Directorate,  
Citizenship Registration Branch,  
Department of the Secretary of State,  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel.: 992-6358

## FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

### *Administered By:*

Human rights Division, Citizens participation Directorate,  
Citizenship Sector, Secretary of State Department.

### *Purpose:*

To provide liaison between the provincial and federal departments and agencies concerned with human rights issues both at the Canadian and international levels.

### *Authority:*

Committee created by the ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights, held at Ottawa in December 1975.



**Time Frame:**

Indefinite.

**Financing and Operation:**

Each province pays its own participation expenses. At the provinces' request, the federal government has, to date, defrayed the costs incurred in preparing meetings. In theory, the Committee does not have any secretariat and the chairmanship must alternate at each meeting. In practice, however, the provinces have always entrusted the chairmanship to the Secretary of State Department, which represents the federal government on this Committee.

**Payments:**

Nil.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Citizens Participation Directorate  
Citizenship Sector  
Secretary of State Department  
66 Slater  
23rd floor  
Lord Elgin Plaza  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5  
Tel: (613) 996-6744

**Officer Responsible:**

Guy Voisin, Assistant Director  
Human Rights Division  
Citizens Participation Directorate  
Citizenship Sector  
Secretary of State Department  
66 Slater  
Lord Elgin Plaza  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5  
Tel: (613) 992-4228

## *Solicitor General*

The Ministry of the Solicitor General was established by the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General is the federal Minister primarily responsible for the fields of correction and law enforcement. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Ministry, he is responsible for the Ministry Secretariat, the Canadian Penitentiary Service, the National Parole Board and Service, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Ministry Secretariat assists with the administrative responsibilities of the Ministry. The responsibilities of the Secretariat are to develop general plans and policies in co-operation with the operating arms of the Ministry, and to explore more effective and efficient means of administering the operational responsibilities of the Ministry. This includes consultation with the provinces and other levels of government to assure the broadest possible range of exploration and development. The Secretariat sees its role as providing leadership not only in the law enforcement and correction fields, but also within the total system of criminal justice. Many of the necessary consultative processes, demonstration projects, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs initiated by the Secretariat.

In terms of manpower and expenditure, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.) is the largest of the three agencies under the Solicitor General. The R.C.M.P. enforce laws made by or under the authority of the Parliament of

Canada in all provinces and territories. In addition, eight Provinces (all but Ontario and Quebec) have contract agreements with the R.C.M.P. for law enforcement under the direction of the respective provincial Attorneys-General. The R.C.M.P. also make national police services available to all police forces in Canada.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General has been actively engaged in developing an integrated federal corrections agency. To this end, the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service (now separated from the National Parole Board) are working toward integrating resources and services. Thus, the Penitentiary Service and Parole Service will strive to be more effective in their traditional role of administration of sentences and of returning offenders to the community better equipped to cope with the realities and stresses of normal living. Areas of federal-provincial co-operation include the sharing of facilities and services, the maintenance of certain Federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in Federal institutions, and the provision of certain parole services by provincial authorities as well as joint investigation of issues of mutual concern.

The National Parole Board will remain the legally responsible body for determining which federal inmates are sufficiently prepared for release to the community. The National Parole Board provides this service for eight provinces, excluding Ontario and British Columbia, where provincial parole boards maintain this responsibility.

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## CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES

(Part of the Secretariat)

### *Administered By:*

A.D.M., Communications and Consultation

### *Purpose:*

Traditionally, the purpose has been to facilitate a multi-disciplinary approach to the development of systems and programs in the field of crime prevention, law enforcement, corrections and after-care. As the result of evolving expectations and developments, the Consultation Centre has placed increasing emphasis on facilitating federal-provincial and inter-departmental consultation on key issues and problem areas of wide-spread concern.

### *Authority:*

Department of the Solicitor General Act.

Specific projects are agreed upon by an exchange of letters between the Deputy Solicitor General and the provincial Deputy Minister concerned.

### *Time Frame:*

Continuing.

The duration of individual projects is agreed upon in the exchange of letters. The Centre's participation in the consultative process is provided wherever, and for the length of time, it is required to marshal the resources to deal with major issues.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The activities of the Consultation Centre are carried out with the knowledge of and, whenever possible, in conjunction with Ministry agencies and other levels of government. These activities are, in the main, generated by requests from Ministry agencies, provincial and municipal governments, universities and private agencies. They include: holding conferences and work-shops and supporting "consultative studies" and "demonstrative projects". The last two of these activities are of particular importance in a federal-provincial context.

In recent years, the Consultation Centre has been requested to co-ordinate consultation on a variety of issues, involving federal-provincial, inter-departmental and often private sector dialogue. These issues have included the intended follow-up to the proposed legislation to replace the Juvenile Delinquents Act; the role and relationships between government and the private sector in developing and providing correctional and criminal justice services; diversion from the criminal justice system; the ex-offender as a correctional manpower resource; and native peoples and the criminal justice system, among many others. The various formats for such consultations include workshops, conferences, task-forces and inter-governmental-private

sector study groups. The Consultation Centre also provides transcripts of discussions and the follow-up policy papers. The Consultation Centre provides professional services to ensure optimum outcome from these efforts and shares with the provinces the cost inherent in such endeavours. These services are also utilized by the annual conferences of Ministers of Corrections, quarterly meetings of the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers of Corrections, and the five joint federal-provincial regional committees of senior correctional planners.

The Consultation Centre has also continued to play its more traditional role in assisting to assess and fund innovative demonstration projects during the project's clearly defined "start-up" phase. These projects, which are usually sponsored by provincial, municipal or private sources, are of varying scale, duration and area of interest. Where projects infringe upon federal and provincial jurisdiction, the respective funding authorities insist that approved projects demonstrate innovativeness, potential for impact on the criminal justice system, practicability and rigid evaluative measures, and cost-shared funding.

Some of the projects currently being funded include a province-wide information/communication project in Nova Scotia (with potential for wide-ranging effects throughout the province's criminal justice system); diversion projects in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia; a Native community-corrections worker project in Saskatchewan; and team policing projects in British Columbia and Ontario. In all cases, it is assumed that if a project proves to be successful it will be maintained, after the demonstration period, by continued provincial, municipal or private resource funding.

In order to cope with this traditional and new role that the Consultation Centre has assumed in the federal-provincial relations field, the Centre has placed a regional consultant in each of the five regions of Canada, assisted by associates in the British Columbia, Prairie, Ontario and Atlantic Regions.

### *For Further Information:*

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jean-Luc Côté  
Director  
Consultation Centre  
Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P8

Tel.: 996-4601



**General Information:**

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Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P8

Tel.: 995-2507

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Tel.: 544-6070

Mr. Dan Stote  
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Moncton, New Brunswick

Tel.: 858-2971

Mr. Michel Vallée  
Regional Consultant, Ontario  
Sir William Mulock Building  
241 Jarvis Street  
Toronto, Ontario M5B 2C3

Tel.: 369-2381

**RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES**

(Part of the Secretariat)

**Administered By:**

Research Division, Research and Systems Development  
Branch of the Ministry Secretariat.

**Purpose:**

To promote, support, coordinate and execute research related to crime and the criminal justice system in Canada and to communicate research findings to all interested

parties, particularly to those who are responsible for legislation, policy development and operations.

**Authority:**

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated for terms to meet the circumstances of each case.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Ministry's Research Division, which is now in its third year of expanded operation, provides a service function to Ministry agencies, and also works in liaison with other federal, provincial and municipal departments, as well as with the private sector. While the Research Division conducts some in-house research, most of its resources are directed to funding research outside the Ministry. For the fiscal year 1977/78 about \$2,000,000 have been allocated for this purpose. This budget is exclusively for research contract programs; that is, contracts are awarded for projects which meet specified objectives and the funds may only be used for this purpose. For the most part, contracts are negotiated with universities and other research bodies and negotiations determine the stages and directions of the project; payments are made according to the agreed contract.

Each year the Research Division publishes a *Research Guide*, which sets forth the current priorities and plans of the Ministry in the area of human science research related to crime and the criminal justice system. While the Research Guide in the past has primarily reflected the research priorities identified by the Ministry, it expects that increasing attention will be given to concerns identified by other elements of the Canadian criminal justice system, particularly provincial government departments.

In 1976 and 1977 the high priority research areas include the development of victimization studies to assess the actual nature and level of crime and the factors related to selected crimes; the development of a number of police 'prescriptive packages' for crime prevention to improve the planning and delivery of police services; the design and conduct of a national survey of attitudes of Canadians to criminal justice policies; research on a number of correctional issues such as the identification and treatment of the dangerous offender, the impact of long term incarceration, and remission and release procedures; and research on diversion of adult and juvenile offenders.

One of the Ministry's principal goals will be to ensure that research findings and their implications are, as a rule, widely available, especially to those responsible for policy development and operations. Thus, findings will be disseminated, in a form that can be readily understood by laymen



and specialists alike, to those responsible for managing the appropriate components of the justice system. Among others collaborating with the Research Division, the Consultation Centre of this Ministry has special funds and expertise available to facilitate improvements through federal-provincial consultation, experimental projects or task forces.

Decisions with respect to individual projects are made by a committee composed of representatives from each of the three Ministry agencies and representatives of the Ministry Secretariat Branches including Policy Planning and Consultation Centre. The primary role of this committee is to evaluate all research proposals against established criteria, particularly that of relevancy, as outlined in the annual Guide.

Where the Ministry priorities overlap with those of other funding agencies, the Ministry encourages cooperative funding of projects. A number of research projects have recently been initiated involving cooperation with other federal and provincial government departments.

As of December 1976 the following projects were being funded on a cooperative federal-provincial basis. These are:

1. *Evaluation of Boscoville* (an institution for youthful offenders) This is a six year project (1973-1979) which is being undertaken by the School of Criminology of the University of Montreal. The project is being co-funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Province of Quebec, the federal Ministry of Health and Welfare and the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General.

2. *Evaluation of the Boys' Farm* (an institution for youthful offenders) This is a four year project (1974-1978) which is being undertaken by the School of Criminology of the University of Montreal. The project is being co-funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Province of Quebec, the Boys' Farm Foundation, the federal Ministry of Social Affairs and the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General.

### 3. *Studies in the Contract Security Industry*

Studies in this area were begun in 1973 when the Research Division contracted with the Centre of Criminology at the University of Toronto for a number of summer student projects. These studies were followed up by a workshop on private policing and security funded by the Ontario Solicitor General and the National Law Reform Commission. This prompted the Ontario Solicitor General to fund further studies in the amount of \$30,000 to be undertaken by the Centre of Criminology of the University of Toronto. Complementing these studies is a project on one contract security industry which is being funded by the federal Solicitor General's Department. This study is being undertaken by the Centre of Criminology of the University of Toronto and is divided into four pilot projects.

### 4. *Evaluation of the Youth Action Project, Downsview, Ontario*

This study is being undertaken by an independent researcher in Toronto. The project began in the summer of 1976 and is being co-funded by the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services and the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General.

### 5. *Evaluation of the Indian Community Corrections Workers Project*

This project is being undertaken by an independent researcher in Regina, Saskatchewan.

The project is being co-funded by the Department of Social Services of the province of Saskatchewan and the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General.

### 6. *Manitoba Justice Information Project*

The Ministry of the Solicitor General through the Information Systems and Statistics Development Division is funding the salary costs of a project director for a two year period to develop the Manitoba Justice Information System.

### 7. *Ottawa Volunteer Program*

This study was initiated in 1975 and was previously funded by the Law Reform Commission. The Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services is administering the project jointly with the federal Department of the Solicitor General.

The project is being carried out by two researchers from Carleton University.

### *Conferences — Workshops — Seminars*

A series of workshops were funded by the Department of the Solicitor General in conjunction with other federal and provincial departments during the first months of 1977, notably:

Symposium on Family Violence in Vancouver - under the auspices of the United Way of Greater Vancouver (With Government of British Columbia, National Health & Welfare and Secretary of State)

Violence in the Family, McGill University - (With Government of Quebec, Secretary of State, National Health and Welfare, and Department of Justice)

### *Payments:*

Payments made on these ongoing projects:

Quebec	1974/75	\$ 6,042
	1975/76	27,072
	1976/77	37,650
Ontario	1975/76	\$37,000
	1976/77	54,000
Manitoba	1975/76	\$20,000
	1976/77	10,500
Saskatchewan	1975/76	\$ 1,700
	1976/77	1,700

**For Further Information:**

General:

Research Division  
Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
Ottawa K1A 0P8

Officer Responsible:

Dr. I. Waller  
Director General  
Research Division  
Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0P8

Tel.: 995-9638

or

Mr. S. A. Shuster  
Director, Planning & Liaison  
Research Division  
(same address as above)

Tel.: 992-5383

**SOLICITOR GENERAL**  
**(Canadian Penitentiary Services)**

**EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES****Administered By:**

Canadian Penitentiary Service

**Purpose:**

Agreement with Ministry of Social Affairs, Province of Quebec to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in that Province.

**Authority:**

Penitentiary Act

The Federal-Provincial Agreement was signed and became effective on 4 April 1977.

**Time Frame:**

This is intended to be a continuing activity. Ambulatory services will continue to be provided by penitentiary psychiatrists until 1 April 1978.

**Financing and Operation:**

For the fiscal year 1977-78, the Federal Government agrees to make 12 equal payments totaling \$3,579,320.00 to Québec, based on the global estimates of costs for the year,

as calculated by the Province. The Province agrees to submit the reasons and all calculation of proposed increase in costs for the next year. No capital costs will be included in the costs. Automatic adjustment will be made for under or over usage of the forecasted patient days.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D. Craigen  
Director General  
Medical & Health Care Services  
Canadian Penitentiary Service  
Sir Wilfred Laurier Bldg.  
Room 524  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

Tel.: 992-5713

**EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN  
FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS**  
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Canadian Penitentiary Service

**Purpose:**

To provide for the placement of offenders sentenced to incarceration in institutions which best meet their program needs.

**Authority:**

Penitentiaries Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Appropriations Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

The Federal-Provincial agreements were signed and become effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:	August 14, 1974
New Brunswick:	March 15, 1975
Manitoba:	December 31, 1973
Saskatchewan:	November 21, 1973
Alberta:	December 31, 1973
British Columbia:	February 28, 1974
Yukon Territory:	December 31, 1973
Quebec:	February 15, 1974
Northwest Territory:	The agreement was signed on July 10, 1973; but was made effective from August 29, 1972.

Newfoundland: April 1, 1975; but there is also another agreement which was signed on September 14, 1949 and is for the maintenance of federal inmates sentenced by the courts to imprisonment in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Nfld.

Agreements have not been signed between the Federal Government and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Ontario.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing activity of the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Contracts for exchange of services provide that the federal and provincial governments agree to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person transferred under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation.

**Payments:**

*Payments to Provinces for the Maintenance of Inmates*

<i>(available figures)</i> Province	1975-76 Expenditures
Newfoundland	\$ 291,475.65
Nova Scotia	81,423.00
New Brunswick	-
Quebec	1,109,479.48
Alberta	-
Yukon Territory	16,534.00
Northwest Territories	165,603.40
British Columbia	108,287.91

**For Further Information:**

General:

Chief, Case Management  
Canadian Penitentiary Service  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

Officer Responsible:

Mr. M.E. Beane  
Chief, Case Management  
Canadian Penitentiary Service  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

Tel.: 996-4095

**SOLICITOR GENERAL  
(Parole Board Canada)**

**AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND  
PAROLE SUPERVISION SERVICES**  
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Director of Community Resources, National Parole Service

**Purpose:**

To compensate provincial agencies for certain services provided to the Parole Board Canada

**Authority:**

Parole Act

National Parole Board Rules

Parole Regulations

The Parole Board Canada has agreements with the Yukon and Northwest Territories and with the Provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

**Time Frame:**

The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31st. expiry date.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the Parole Act the Parole Board Canada has, with two exceptions, exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, refuse to grant, or revoke parole in the case of any person who is under a sentence of imprisonment imposed pursuant to an act of the Parliament of Canada. The exceptions are in the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario where the courts may impose, in addition to a fixed term of imprisonment, an indefinite term. The provincial parole board in those provinces may parole an inmate during the period he is serving his indefinite sentence. The Parole Board Canada has jurisdiction over the definite part of such sentences. The Parole Board Canada is also responsible for the supervision of persons that it has released on parole.

In carrying out these responsibilities the Parole Board Canada cooperates with provincial after-care agencies in two ways:

1. The agencies may be asked to carry out certain "community assessments" for the Board; and
2. The agencies may be asked to provide "parole supervision services" for persons released on parole by the Board.



"Community assessments" are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with his plans for rehabilitation. The Parole Board Canada usually carries out these assessments but it will sometimes ask appropriate provincial after-care agencies to carry them out. In such cases compensation of \$80 (revised rate as of October 1, 1976) is provided by the Parole Board Canada for each community assessment carried out by a provincial agency.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, "parole supervision services" must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision but also provide guidance and counsel to the parolee and his family. The Parole Board Canada usually provides these services but will sometimes ask provincial agencies to provide them. In such cases the Board provides compensation to the provincial agencies of \$66 (revised rate as of October 1, 1976) for each person for whom parole supervision services are provided and for each month of supervision.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the Provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L. Zeitoun  
Community Resources  
National Parole Service  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

Tel.: 996-2417

**CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES**

This Police Service is comprised of the Crime Detection Laboratories, Identification Services, Canadian Police Information Centre and Canadian Police College, which provide scientific and technical assistance, criminal information, identification data and advanced training facilities to all Canadian police departments, authorized law enforcement and penal agencies, and to the criminal courts of Canada.

**Crime Detection Laboratories**

The Crime Detection Laboratories provide technical and scientific assistance to all law enforcement and Government agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from strategically located regional laboratories at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Ottawa, Ont.; and Sackville, N.B. A new laboratory is proposed for Halifax, N.S. and is in the final planning stages. The staff of the laboratories conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence to the Canadian criminal courts in the fields of Alcohol, Chemistry, Document Examination, Firearms and Tool Mark examination, Hair and Fibre identification, Serology, Counterfeiting, and Toxicology and Drug Analysis.

Payments To The Provinces For Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

Province	Expenditures			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Newfoundland	18,970	21,587	32,627	31,223
New Brunswick	4,624	33,956	20,423	12,898
Manitoba	42,303	38,744	50,099	33,405
Saskatchewan	10,373	12,343	16,884	16,904
Alberta	57,569	62,213	101,060	68,650
British Columbia	24,704	42,835	150,680	56,940
Total	\$158,543	\$211,678	\$371,773	\$240,020



A Science and Technology Advisory Group (S.T.A.G.) consisting of senior personnel from the various scientific and technical disciplines within our laboratory and identification services is responsible for the training, establishing methods of analysis and standards of performance for laboratory personnel, and some identification services through research and development. A liaison is maintained with national and international "forensic institutions" in the conduct of research and development projects. There is also a certain involvement in the evaluation of police equipment for general usage in the law enforcement field; i.e., breath testing (for alcohol) instrumentation, body armor, firearms and ammunition. In addition, co-ordinating all research and development activities within the R.C.M.P. is an ongoing responsibility.

### **Identification Services**

Identification Services is a central repository for a broad range of identification data submitted by police departments and penal institutions throughout Canada. These records and data provide vital support in criminal investigations and assist in the administration of law as well as the prevention and detection of crime. The facilities are available to all police departments and penal institutions throughout Canada on a 24-hour, seven days a week basis.

### **Canadian Police College**

Operates a police training program, providing the opportunity for advanced training in organization and administration, personnel management and specialized investigational techniques to personnel of all Canadian police forces. Some foreign police agencies are also accommodated.

An Advisory Committee made up of representatives of the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Provinces and the police profession provide guidance for the program.

Funds for the Canadian Police College are obtained through the Main Estimates of the R.C.M.P. Canadian Police College courses are offered as a free service.

## **ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

### ***Purpose:***

To prevent and detect offences committed against Federal Statutes, to provide investigative and protective services to other Federal departments and agencies in accordance with existing agreements, and provide such other investigative and specialized Federal policing services as required.

The Federal Enforcement Program is carried out in all Provinces, the Yukon and the N.W.T., and includes such services as Customs and Excise, Immigration and Passport, Security Service and Interpol. Other major investigative areas such as Drug Enforcement, Counterfeiting, Commercial Crime and Organized Crime have a Federal/Provincial interface.

### ***Name of Agreement:***

The Protective Policing Program manages the Force's commitment to the Federal Government's Protective Security Program. It includes protection and inspection of facilities, protection of dignitaries, security of information, and electronic data processing equipment.

### ***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:

B.J. Adam, Insp.  
Officer in Charge  
Planning Branch (AOL)  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
Ottawa, K1A 0R2

Tel.: 993-1327

## **SOLICITOR GENERAL**

### **(Police Services)**

### **CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (C.P.I.C.)**

### ***Purpose:***

Provides a computer based central repository for information on stolen/abandoned vehicles, parts, license plates, vehicles operated by wanted persons, wanted and missing persons, parolees and charged persons (indictable offences) and stolen articles, securities and firearms that are identifiable by serial number. The information is stored and retrieved by police agencies using typewriter terminals connected via telecommunications lines from coast to coast.

### ***Finance and Operation***

The costs of the C.P.I.C. system are borne almost entirely by the federal government. The shared costs between the provinces, municipalities and the federal government include the rental of the communication lines from the

provincial data switcher to the police agency offices and the rental of their terminals.

In those cases where an agreement for policing exists between the federal government and a province or municipality, the percentage paid for C.P.I.C. services is the same rate that is paid for policing services. Where a policing contract does not exist between a province and the federal government, the costs are shared in the same proportion as if a policing contract did exist. Ontario is the only Province in this latter category that has entered into such an agreement.

The following provinces as well as municipalities within their borders which have contracted for R.C.M.P. services, paid, as shown hereunder, through the medium of cost sharing arrangements in the Provincial and Municipal Policing Agreements.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT**

(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

**Administered By:**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

**Purpose:**

To provide provincial and municipal law enforcement services to Provinces and Municipalities that have entered into policing agreements with the Solicitor General for the provision of police services by the R.C.M.P. The Force also supplies a service known as an "Extended Policing Service" to communities having a population less than 1,500 people which is a facet of the Provincial Police Services. Financial arrangements for Extended Policing are made between the Province and the community requesting the service. Included in the Provincial Police Services is an Indian Special Constable Program designed to provide for the

employment of Native Special Constables in the Force. This has proved to be an effective method of improving the relationships between the Force and Native communities.

**Authority:**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

The approval of the Governor-in-Council and the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council are required before policing agreements can be entered into with Provinces or Municipalities.

The Solicitor General has entered into policing agreements for the provision of law enforcement services by the R.C.M.P. with eight provinces (all but Ontario and Quebec) and 177 municipalities.

**Time Frame:**

The first provincial agreement for the provision of police forces was entered into with Saskatchewan in 1928. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta entered into contracts in 1932, and Newfoundland and British Columbia entered into agreements in 1950. The present provincial agreements are for a five-year term from April 1, 1976.

The first municipal agreement was entered into with the Municipality of Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1935. The municipal agreements have generally been for a one to five year term. New five year agreements from April 1, 1976 have been signed by most municipalities and the balance are expected to sign in the near future.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the present agreements the Federal government has agreed to share, with the provinces and municipalities that have contract agreements, the costs of providing law enforcement services. The agreements include the following basic provisions relating to cost sharing:

1. The determination of the total costs to be shared; and
2. The determination of the percentage of these costs that is to be borne by the province or municipality concerned.

Payments by Provinces and Municipalities For C.P.I.C. Services  
(\$)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
British Columbia	—	—	183,019.43	214,046.37
Alberta	—	—	148,286.26	205,935.92
Saskatchewan	—	—	232,032.49	220,698.99
Manitoba	—	—	128,764.02	144,150.80
Ontario	170,762.00	285,783.00	469,494.59	576,133.30
Newfoundland	—	—	85,283.56	128,105.14
New Brunswick	210,630.00	421,220.00	68,033.22	101,743.63
Prince Edward Island	—	—	10,563.43	14,161.47
Nova Scotia	—	—	94,041.51	116,150.56

In the present agreements the calculation of the total costs to be shared between the federal government and each province or municipality is determined on a direct costing method.

### Provincial

Provincial costs are based on the actual Provincial Policing expenditures incurred in the province during the previous fiscal year.

### Municipalities Over 25,000 Population

Costs to municipalities over 25,000 population are based on the actual Municipal Policing expenditures incurred in the municipality during the previous fiscal year. The total is then divided by the number of contract policemen in the municipality during the previous fiscal year to arrive at a per capita cost for a contract policeman in the municipality. This per capita cost is then multiplied by the number of contract policemen assigned to the municipality during the current fiscal year.

### Municipalities Under 25,000 Population

Costs to municipalities under 25,000 population are based on the actual Municipal Policing expenditures incurred in all contract municipalities under 25,000 population within the province during the previous fiscal year. The total is then divided by the number of contract policemen in these municipalities during the previous fiscal year. This per capita cost is then multiplied by the number of contract policemen assigned to each municipality during the current fiscal year.

Under the present *provincial agreements* it was agreed that the percentage of the costs to be borne by the provinces would increase by one per cent each year from the 1976-77 level of 52 per cent by the Province and 48 per cent by the federal government. Thus, the provincial share of costs was 52 per cent in fiscal 1976-77 and will rise to 56 per cent in fiscal year 1980-81.

Under the present *municipal agreements* it was agreed that the percentage of the costs to be borne by the municipalities would increase by one per cent each year from the 1976/77 level of 52 per cent for the first five policemen assigned to the municipality and 77 per cent for each additional policeman. Thus, the municipal share of costs was 52 and 77 per cent in fiscal year 1976/77 and will rise to 56 and 81 per cent in the fiscal year 1980/81.

The Provinces and Municipalities are billed semi-annually, in April and October of each year, by the federal government for the law enforcement services provided during the previous six month period. The municipalities are billed directly by the federal government.

### Payments:

See table below.

### For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Chief Superintendent  
Mr. E. T. Zwicker  
Assistant Director  
Supply and Services  
RCMP Headquarters  
Room 612  
Pickering Building  
250 Tremblay Road  
Ottawa K1A 0R2

Tel.: 993-1533

Payments by Province and Municipalities For Policing Contracts

Province	Provincial Contracts (\$000's)			Municipal Contracts (\$000's)		
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Newfoundland	4,030	4,752	5,818	704	790	935
Nova Scotia	4,433	5,346	6,312	280	394	619
Prince Edward Island	945	1,182	1,412	83	92	112
New Brunswick	3,699	4,319	5,301	452	700	844
Manitoba	5,868	6,999	8,424	1,755	2,008	2,342
Saskatchewan	8,102	9,461	11,549	1,943	2,203	2,450
Alberta	10,212	12,060	14,025	3,137	3,925	4,568
British Columbia	13,860	16,961	19,982	15,746	18,899	22,912
	51,149	61,080	72,823	24,100	29,011	34,782



## *Supply and Services*

The Department of Supply and Services was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c. S-18). The present department was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production; the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer); the Shipbuilding Branch of the Department of Transport; the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board; and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission.

The Department of Supply and Services is the purchasing and accounting arm of the government. It provides major common services in the areas of procurement, warehousing, distribution, printing, accounting, payment and audit, and management advisory services.

The department is divided into two administrations: Supply, Services. As the two federal, provincial programs relate to the Supply Administration only that administration will be described.

### **SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION**

The major services of Supply Administration are purchasing, warehousing and distribution, maintenance and repair, printing, assets management and traffic management. The organizational responsibility is divided into three services: Science and Engineering Procurement, Commercial Supply, and Corporate Management.

### **SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PROCUREMENT SERVICE**

This service is engaged primarily in the procurement of items of a complex and often unique nature such as aircraft, ships, and electronic equipment (including electronic data processing). It is this service that has been made responsible for implementing the government policy of contracting

research and development requirements to the private sector. Also included in this service is the secretariat for the Canadian Commercial Corporation which is responsible for assisting Canadian industry in selling to foreign governments.

### **COMMERCIAL SUPPLY SERVICE**

This service is involved mainly in commercial type commodities: vehicles, pharmaceuticals, furniture, typewriters, etc. In addition to the central purchasing operation, under the Regional Operations Sector there are eight regional supply centres and five district offices.

Printing and Publishing Services (i.e., in-house print production as well as that contracted out to the private sector) also is included in this service. Printing for both Houses of Parliament is one of the important functions of the Printing Service.

Warehousing, distribution, maintenance and repair are also responsibilities of the Commercial Supply Service. Also included is traffic management which arranges travel, accommodation and removal for public servants as well as auditing those aspects of contracts where freight costs are involved. The Security Services Branch also falls under the direction of the Commercial Supply Service.

### **CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SERVICE**

This service exerts its main influence in the fields of central planning, policy formulation, supply systems development, research, and supply audit for the Supply Administration as a whole. It also contributes indirectly to the other services through the development of specifications and standards, quality determination, cataloguing, and data processing services. In addition, it is responsible for certain contractual advisory services, and management of production assets. Customer and supplier relations also come under this service and much importance is placed on maintaining good relations with industry with respect to purchasing policies.

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**REGIONAL SUPPLY CENTRES***Nova Scotia*

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Director of Supply-  
Atlantic Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
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Tel.: 426-2651

*Quebec*

Mr. G. Tessier,  
Director of Supply-  
Quebec Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
800 Golf Rd., Nun's Island,  
Montreal, Quebec H3E 1G9  
Tel.: 283-5721

*Ontario*

Mr. R.D. Peyton,  
Director of Supply-  
Ontario Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
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Mississauga, Ontario L5G 4K8  
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*Manitoba*

Mr. T.A. Simper,  
Director of Supply-  
Manitoba Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
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Westrow Mall,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 3J2  
Tel.: 985-3789

*Alberta*

Mr. L. Matthewson,  
Director of Supply-  
Western Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
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*British Columbia*

Mr. D.G. Stewart,  
Director of Supply-  
Pacific Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
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Richmond, British Columbia V6V 1W6  
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*England*

Mr. A.H. Tinker,  
Supply Manager,  
Canadian Dept. of Supply & Services,  
MacDonald House,  
No. 1 Grosvenor Square,  
London, W1X, 0AB, England  
Tel.: 01-629-9492 — Ext. 612

**BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES***Administered By:*

Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of provincial health Departments, and the federal departments of National Health & Welfare, Supply and Services, Consumer and Corporate Affairs and Industry, Trade and Commerce.

*Purpose:*

To purchase drugs and vaccines cooperatively on behalf of the provinces.

*Authority:*

Federal Government: Supply and Services Act- Section 8, Order-in-Council P.C. No. 1969-661. Provincial: Ministers of Health.

*Time Frame:*

On going.

*Financing and Operation:*

Supply and Services purchases drugs on behalf of the provinces. These purchases are financed by the provinces and a service fee is paid to Supply and Services. In 1977/78 the total purchase is estimated at \$3,200,000.

*For Further Information:*

General:

Bruce W. Lawson,  
Health Programs Branch,  
Department of National Health and Welfare,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

**Officer Responsible:**

Pierre Comeau,  
Director,  
Food, Drug and Textile Products Centre,  
Department of Supply & Services,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5

Tel.: 992-4775

**Authority:**

Government of Canada — Section 8, DSS Act and Order-  
In-Council P.C. No. 1969-661

Provincial Authorities — Varies by province.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Department of Supply and Services provides the supply service on request from the provincial government and charges for this service in accordance with the established rate structure.

**For Further Information:**

General:

J.J. Tevlin  
Secretary Supply Administration  
Department of Supply and Services  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5

Officer Responsible:

See appropriate Regional Supply Director.

**PUBLIC SECTOR COOPERATIVE SUPPLY****Administered By:**

Regional supply Centres in cooperation with Head Office  
Product Centres

**Purpose:**

To provide for the more efficient and economical operation of the provincial governments and the Government of Canada in supply and services.

## *Transport Canada*

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for Transport Canada, the Canadian Transport Commission, and a number of Crown Corporations which have various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, which consists of facilitating the growth and development of the kind of transportation system appropriate to the time. The other, that of the Canadian Transport Commission, is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services.

While both these roles lead to involvement with provincial and municipal governments, it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities that result in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by the air, surface and marine components of Transport Canada and by the Canadian Transport Commission. The Marine component within Transport Canada includes the Canadian Coast Guard, the National Harbours Board, the federal-municipal Harbour Commissions and public harbours and the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. Other transport related agencies or crown corporations are not directly involved with the administration of federal-provincial programs or activities.

### **TRANSPORT CANADA**

Transport Canada is composed of a central headquarters and planning staff along with three administrative divisions which carry out the departmental responsibilities as well as coordinating the activities of the many important agencies. The three administrative divisions are: The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, the Canadian Air Transportation Administration, and the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration. Transport Canada also includes the Transportation Development Centre and the Arctic Transportation Agency.

The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration is responsible for all marine components of Transport Canada (except ferries), including the National Harbours Board, St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, Canadian Coast Guard and the Pilotage Authority.

It also provides administration for public harbours and

wharves (including funding for minor repairs) and financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal Harbour Commissions.

The Canadian Air Transportation Administration, which is responsible for Canada's airways and federal airports, provides capital and operating assistance to municipally owned airports receiving scheduled air carrier service. In addition, assistance is provided for the development or improvement of local community airports.

The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration is responsible for the federal share of the development and operation of railway systems, subsidized ferry and coastal shipping services, international bridges, and highway systems. It is also responsible for federal activities in urban transportation research, capital assistance for urban commuter services, and the evaluation of road and motor vehicle safety measures adopted by provinces or municipalities.

The Transportation Development Agency was set up in 1970 to serve as the primary research and development centre for federal transportation activities. Transportation research is fundamental to the development of the services and facilities needed to meet both the near and long term transportation requirements of Canada. As a result of a major restructuring in July 1976, the Transportation Development Agency's name was changed to the Transport Canada Research and Development Centre (TDC). Although still associated with the Centre, the Urban Transportation Systems Branch became the Urban Transportation Research Branch of the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration. The Branch continues in its program of carrying out urban transportation research and demonstration projects of an innovative nature on a co-operative and shared cost basis with provincial and municipal authorities.

The Arctic Transportation Agency is not involved in any programs with provinces or municipalities.

## **CANADIAN COAST GUARD**

The Canadian Coast Guard of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration is responsible for aids to navigation, ice breaker services, as well as ship safety, pilotage, and other marine services. It is also responsible for the major legislation governing all aspects of shipping in Canada.

## **NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD**

The National Harbours Board, which is a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, was established in 1936 as a Crown Corporation, and is responsible for the administration of port facilities in Canada's "national harbours". As part of this responsibility the National Harbours Board provides financial assistance for the improvement of harbours.

## **HARBOURS COMMISSIONS, PUBLIC HARBOURS AND WHARVES**

The Federal-Municipal Harbour Commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. Public Harbours are proclaimed under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act and administered directly by Transport Canada. Government wharves as well as privately-owned wharf facilities are located in most Public Harbours.

## **PROPOSED CANADIAN PORTS COMMISSION**

Legislation is currently being drafted by the Department of Justice, assisted by a Transport Canada Ports Policy Implementation Team, under which all federal ports, public harbours and wharves used primarily for transportation purposes will, when the legislation is approved by Parliament, be administered through a Canadian Ports Commission which will be a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration.

## **ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY**

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority which is also a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration was incorporated as a Crown Corporation for the purposes of Canada's participation in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway, between Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction on the Seaway has led to several circumstances by which municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were disturbed, and for which joint remedial arrangements have been entered into.

## **CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION**

The Canadian Transport Commission has judicial and regulatory functions with respect to

- all aspects of railway operations in Canada undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
- the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada (not currently performed because no pipelines of this nature are operating in Canada at this time);
- the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the Commission under the terms of enabling legislation enacted in 1954)

These regulatory activities of the Commission include consideration of applications for grants under the Railway



Relocation and Crossing Act and administration of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund (see below).

The Commission as well has the responsibility of determining and authorizing subsidies payable in connection with the operation by the railways of uneconomic rail passenger services and branch lines and with the movements of commodities by rail and truck within and out of the Maritime Provinces (more specifically defined in the legislation as "the select territory").

## OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are Air Canada, the Canadian National Railways, the Northern Transportation Company Limited and the Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes, and Pacific Pilotage Authorities, which are all autonomous Crown Corporations, operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. However, none of these bodies is directly involved in programs or activities which provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

### Transport Canada

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## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS

(Part of the Air Transportation Program)

### *Administered By:*

The Airport Planning Branch of Airports and Construction Services.

### *Purpose:*

To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

### *Authority:*

This program falls within the scope of the Department of Transport Act.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program. The current policy came into effect January 1, 1972.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The financial assistance is restricted to public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies. The airports are segregated into two groups — National and Community — based upon their Air Traffic Demand Index which is a measurement, by Transport Canada, of the demand for air transportation at the airport.

In general, the National Group consists of those airports serving large population centres and handling a high volume of passengers and freight, e.g. Hamilton, Ontario; Sudbury, Ontario; Campbell River, B.C. Specifically, it is comprised of airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index of 400 or more. It also includes airports with an Air Traffic Demand Index below 400 in those cases where:

1) the airport was eligible for an operating subsidy as of December 31, 1971, under the policy in effect at that time so long as the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service.

2) the airport is designated as eligible for the assistance available to this group on the basis of factors related to aviation, sociological and/or economic benefits provided the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service.

In general, the Community Group consists of airports which are of predominately local interest. Specifically, it is

comprised of airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index that is below 400 and is subdivided into five categories:

- 1) Feeder-Airports which serve the broad local interests of a principal industrial or market area and are served by a commercial air service.
- 2) Local Industrial-Airports which serve primarily the business interests of a principal industrial or market area and have definite potential as a feeder airport.
- 3) Local Intermediate-Airports which serve local interests by providing facilities for private owners and light commercial services.
- 4) Small Local-Airports which serve local interests by providing facilities largely for local light aircraft flying.
- 5) Remote-Airports required to relieve isolation in non-arctic communities.

### Assistance to the National Group:

- 1) Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs including depreciation, interest, and a reasonable amount for administrative expenses; and,
- 2) Capital — The facilities required for the operation of the airport may either be provided by Transport Canada or the public body may be authorized to provide the facilities and recover the cost through the depreciation and interest aspect of the operating subsidy.

### Assistance Available to the Community Group:

Capital — A percentage of the cost of constructing facilities such as runways, taxiways, and non-revenue producing space in buildings. The amount of assistance depends upon the category of the airport and the results of a study by the Department of the benefits to be derived from the facility.

Category	Runways Taxiways etc.	Non-revenue Space in Building	Maximum Contribution
Feeder	up to 100%	up to 100%	
Local Industrial	up to 80%	up to 50%	\$250,000
Intermediate Local	up to 90%	up to 50%	\$175,000
Small Local	up to 100%	up to 50%	\$100,000
Remote	up to 100%	up to 50%	\$100,000

**Payments:**

Capital and Operating Assistance Payments to Municipalities or Other Public Bodies (By Province)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditure (\$000)</i>	<i>1975/76 Expenditure (\$000)</i>	<i>1976/77 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	490	363	372
Nova Scotia	62	176	182
New Brunswick	57	40	183
Quebec	475	781	1,319
Ontario	642	1,391	1,512
Manitoba	327	924	1,047
Saskatchewan	92	334	155
Alberta	821	754	486
British Columbia	358	684	967
Total	3,324	5,447	6,223

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Airport Planning  
Canadian Air Transportation  
Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N8

Officer Responsible:

Mr. H. Young  
Director  
Airport Planning  
Canadian Air Transportation  
Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N8

Tel.: 992-1167

**RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS****Administered By:**

Transport Canada Research and Development Centre in conjunction with the Urban Transportation Research Branch of the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration.

**Purpose:**

Financial assistance is provided to projects which serve to identify, interpret, design, support, guide and develop technological and operational changes in transportation systems and their components, these changes being of a

kind that will make a significant contribution to the effective utilization of the national transportation resource.

**Authority:**

This program falls within the scope of the Department of Transport Act. Agreements are signed with the Province or Municipality concerned for each project in which Transport Canada participates.

**Time Frame:**

The program of support to transportation research projects is a continuing one. Agreements for specific projects are negotiated for time frames to meet the circumstances of each case; usually less than two years.

**Financing and Operation:**

While research and demonstration projects supported by the Centre and involving Provinces and/or Municipalities are primarily in the area of urban transportation, the Centre entered into a cost-sharing agreement on August 1, 1976 with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications — Ontario to study the relative merits of various types of jackknife control devices for articulated highway vehicles, and to simulate these devices by digital computer methods as an alternative to empirical testing.

The Centre may itself propose or initiate projects or it may receive proposals from Provinces or Municipalities. Once a suitable project has been identified and approved, a formal agreement is negotiated. Besides providing financial support, the Centre participates in the project as a member of a Steering Committee formed to monitor progress, and provide advice and policy direction on the conduct of the project.

A demonstration project recently completed on behalf of the Urban Transportation Research Branch, the Disabled Adult Transportation Service (DATS), was a project to enhance the mobility of the disadvantaged by developing and implementing a special purpose small bus service in Edmonton as an alternative to the existing transit system. The experience gained on the vehicles and dispatch system and operating costs and the data acquired on the mobility needs of the disadvantaged will be directly applicable to other Canadian cities. The Federal Government contributed \$300,000; the Province of Alberta share was also \$300,000; and the City of Edmonton is contributing all additional costs (exceeding \$1 million to date).

The Urban Transportation Research Branch is currently involved in several projects of the above type, such as the following:

**Toronto Improvement of Urban Transportation Systems**

A project to analyse the interaction of vehicular traffic flows and traffic signal control and to develop control concept strategies and computer programs for optimal control.



Federal Funding Provision, \$220,500 (35%); Province of Ontario share, \$252,000 (40%); Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto share, \$157,500 (25%).

#### *Automated Dial-a-Bus Reservation System*

About 80% of Calgary's Dial-a-Bus trips are pre-booked. Thus, the use of a computerized reservation system is expected to result in major operational cost savings. This project is intended to develop, implement and evaluate such a system in Calgary which, if successful, will benefit Dial-a-Bus operations in other Canadian cities.

Federal Funding Provision, \$75,000; Province of Alberta share, \$75,000; City of Calgary share \$500,000.

#### *Level of Service Standards*

A project to develop service standards which would represent an adequate transit system for a medium-sized Canadian city. The financial implications of meeting these standards will be investigated.

Federal Funding Provision, \$43,600; also funded by the Province of Quebec, \$54,500; CTCUQ \$10,900.

#### *Winnipeg Railway Right-of-Way Study*

A study in two phases to determine the potential of an existing CNR right-of-way in Winnipeg for conversion to the exclusive use of transit. Phase 1 examined the relative merits of using conventional bus or various forms of light rail transit on the right-of-way, and Phase 2 is now considering various alternative alignments and operating modes for the chosen form (bus transit) and devising an implementation plan.

Federal Funding Provision, \$212,500; (50%); Province of Manitoba share, \$106,250 (25%); City of Winnipeg share, \$106,250 (25%).

#### *Urban Transit Deficit Sharing*

A study to consider the merits of alternative formulae designed to achieve an equitable allocation of operating deficits in cases where a single transit commission serves several neighbouring municipalities. Although the results are to be generally applicable, site-specific data from the Montreal South Shore will be used in the study.

Federal Funding Provision, \$48,000 (60%); Ministère des Transports du Québec \$24,000 (30%); Montreal South Shore Transit Commission \$8,000 (10%).

#### *Transportation Policy and Transit Improvement Study, Regina, Saskatchewan*

A study to formulate and evaluate alternative transportation policies and implementation plans in relation to the City's overall development plans for the short and long terms.

Federal Funding Provision, \$56,500 (32.3%); Government

of Alberta, \$89,000 (50.9%); City of Regina, \$29,500 (16.8%).

#### *Payments:*

The total anticipated cost to the Federal Government for the jackknife control device project is \$106,490. Payments to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications – Ontario were approximately \$39,000 in 1976-77 and the balance is anticipated to be paid by December, 1977.

Payments to the Province of Alberta for the disabled adult transportation service project were \$300,000 in 1976/77.

Payments to the Province of Ontario and Metropolitan Toronto for the Toronto improvement of urban transportation systems project were \$205,220 in 1975/76; the balance of \$15,280 is expected to be paid in 1977/78.

Payments to the Province of Alberta and the City of Calgary for the automated Dial-a-Bus reservation system project were \$50,000 in 1976/77 and \$25,000 is anticipated to be paid in 1977/78.

Payments to the Province of Quebec and the Commission de Transport de la Communauté Urbaine du Québec (CTCUQ) level of service standards project were \$22,800 in 1976/77. Payments in the amount of \$20,800 are expected in 1977/78.

Payments to the Province of Manitoba and the City of Winnipeg for the railway right-of-way study were \$64,000 in 1975/76 and \$64,000 in 1976/77. A further cost of approximately \$128,000 is anticipated for 1977/78.

Payments to the Ministère des Transports du Québec and the Montreal South Shore Transit Commission for the urban transit deficit sharing project are estimated to be \$48,000 in 1977/78.

Payments to the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Regina for the Regina Transportation policy and transit improvement study were \$45,500 in 1976/77 and \$11,000 is budgeted for 1977/78.

#### *For Further Information:*

General:

Director

Urban Transportation Research Branch

Canadian Surface Transportation Administration (CSTA)

Transport Canada

Montreal, Quebec



**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. C. Beaumont Lewis  
 Director  
 Urban Transportation Research Branch, CSTA  
 Transport Canada  
 Place de l'Aviation  
 1000 Sherbrooke Street West  
 P.O. Box 549  
 Montreal, Que. H3A 2R3

## **ROAD AND MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety Branch.

**Purpose:**

In the framework of this program the Federal Government is participating in a joint program with the provinces stretched over a five-year period and aimed at a 15% reduction in the highway accident fatality rate in Canada.

**Authority:**

Program was agreed to by Federal and Provincial Ministers responsible for road safety in February 1975. Agreements are made with province/municipality for each specific project.

**Time Frame:**

This program is directed at intensifying federal-provincial cooperation in the area of road safety over a five-year period. Each project is given a fixed time period which varies for each case.

**Financing and Operation:**

Safety research projects, and road safety programs aimed at reducing deaths and injuries occurring on the nation's highways, may be conducted in cooperation with a province or municipality. Costs may be shared, as negotiated for each project, or may be accepted solely by Transport Canada as a "demonstration project" having a national application.

The Branch may initiate projects or programs, or may respond to proposals for provincial or municipal agencies. Contributions to shared projects may take the form of a payment for "special" costs resulting from the arrangement, such as the cost of an evaluation, the use of an outside consultant, etc. Alternatively, Transport Canada may engage consultants on behalf of the local agency and participate in a program through a steering committee format. An outright contribution could also be made for a province or a municipality to undertake a project although this has not been done to-date.

**Payments:**

In 1976-77 no payments were made directly to a Province or Municipality. In 1976-77, \$70,000.00 was spent on the development of a national version of the Ontario pamphlet "The Human Collision". Approximately 1 million copies were distributed throughout Canada by provincial agencies. A sum in the order of \$30,000.00 was spent to develop and purchase 500 copies of an audio/visual presentation to combat drinking and driving that was donated to the provinces for their distribution. A study is being conducted jointly with Prince Edward Island of driver education training to determine if improved techniques can further the reduction of accidents. Costs are estimated in the order of \$60,000.00.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
 Road and Motor Vehicle  
 Traffic Safety  
 Canadian Surface Transportation  
 Administration  
 Minister of Transport  
 Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. Gordon D. Campbell  
 Director, Road and Motor Vehicle  
 Traffic Safety  
 Canadian Surface Transportation  
 Administration  
 Transport Canada Building  
 Place de Ville  
 330 Sparks Street  
 Ottawa K1A 0N5

## **WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Water Transportation Assistance Directorate.

**Purpose:**

Participation in policy formulation with regard to Federal assistance of water transportation services in Canada; development, implementation and monitoring of programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; provisions of subsidies in support of various international, inter provincial and intra provincial ferries and conventional shipping services which

are considered important to the national transportation network.

**Authority:**

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order-in-Council authorizing Yarmouth/Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-Provincial Agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order-in-Council covering Digby/Saint John ferry service.
6. Federal/Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and Cabinet Decision/Treasury Board Decision approving transfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transportation Commission (CTC) to Department of Transport.
8. Contracts in respect of each subsidized ferry service.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Ferry and Coastal services administered by the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate and managed and operated on behalf of Transport Canada by CN Marine are as follows:

- Cape Tormentine, N.B./Borden, Prince Edward Island
- North Sydney, N.S./Port-aux-Basques, Newfoundland
- North Sydney, N.S./Argentia, Newfoundland. (Summer seasonal)
- Saint John, N.B./Digby, N.S.
- Yarmouth, N.S./Bar Harbor, Maine. (Summer seasonal)
- Yarmouth, N.S./Portland, Maine. (Winter seasonal)
- Newfoundland and Labrador Coastal Service.

The assets used by CN Marine for these services are the property of Transport Canada and the services are entrusted to CN by Order-in-Council for operation and management. Transport Canada provides funds to cover operating deficits and carries out capital projects. The amounts in fiscal 1977/78 are expected to be \$108 Million and \$30 Million respectively.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The subsidized services in this category are as follows:

- Caribou, N.S./Wood Islands, P.E.I.
- Souris, P.E.I./Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec
- St. Barbe, Nfld./Blanc Sablon, Quebec
- Kingsville and Leamington, Ont./Pele Island

Bell Island/Portugal Cove, Nfld.

Burnside/St. Brendan's, Nfld.

Cobb's Arm/Change Islands, Nfld.

Carmanville/Fogo, Nfld.

Greenspond/Badger's Quay, Nfld.

St. Patrick's/Little Bay Island, Nfld.

Conventional shipping service from Montreal to Corner Brook and St. John's

Conventional shipping service from Montreal to Quebec North Shore. (Costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the Provincial Government.)

**Vessel Inventory:**

Transport Canada owns nineteen vessels which are used in some of the services listed above. Nine government-owned vessels are used in the major East Coast ferry services and four are used in the Newfoundland and Labrador Coastal Service. Six government-owned vessels are chartered to private operators for use in subsidized services. Other ship requirements are covered by chartering.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Director-General,  
Water Transportation Assistance Directorate,  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration,  
Transport, Canada  
Ottawa

**PRAIRIE PROVINCES HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING PROGRAM-ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA**

**Administered By:**

Highway Branch

**Purpose:**

This program is designed to upgrade primary highways in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to a load carrying capacity compatible with that in Ontario and British Columbia.

**Authority:**

Memoranda of understanding between Canada and the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

**Time Frame:**

The memoranda signed on July 23, 1974, November 29, 1974 and July 16, 1974 respectively will be in force for a period of five years. It is intended to enter into negotiations on a second phase of the program within the five-year time frame.

**Financing and Operation:**

The agreements provide for federal grants of \$78.5 million as based on 1973 prices to be increased by an asphalt pavement construction index multiplier.

The basic partition of the grants is \$5.03 million per year for Alberta, \$4.24 million per year for Saskatchewan and \$6.43 million per year for Manitoba to run through fiscal 1978-79. In return, the provinces have increased the truck load limits on the designated primary system to a maximum axle weight of 20,000 lbs. and a total gross vehicle weight of 110,000 lbs. This increase in weight limit results in standard maximum weights between British Columbia and Ontario.

**Payments:**

Payments for years 1974 through 1976 have already been made, quarterly payments for 1977 and the index adjustments for 1976 are in progress.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Highway Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation  
Administration  
Ministry of Transport  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. H. Dutz  
A/Director  
Highway Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation  
Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 996-2318

**WESTERN NORTHLANDS (HIGHWAYS) PROGRAM –  
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA,  
SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA**

**Administered By:**

Highway Branch

**Purpose:**

To develop and improve transportation infrastructure in the northern areas of the four western provinces with the

objective of assisting and furthering economic development, the expansion of economic opportunities, the de-isolation of communities and improvement of the transportation system into the two territories.

**Authority:**

Federal-provincial agreements with Alberta and British Columbia on roads as well as agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Both Transport Canada and DREE co-signed the agreements.

**Time Frame:**

The program is intended to last 10 years. Interim one-year agreements got the program underway in British Columbia and Alberta and have been followed by 1976-79 3-year Agreements, now in effect. A three-year (1974-77) interim agreement with Saskatchewan has been extended for an additional year, i.e. through fiscal 1977-78. Two interim agreements with Manitoba for 1974/75 and 1975/76 have now been updated with a 5-year Agreement, 1976-81 which provides for highway cost-sharing during the initial three years.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Surface Administration of Transport Canada and the Western Region of DREE provide the federal share of the total program cost. Federal Highway funding is limited to \$5 million per province per year. Both British Columbia and Alberta are required to contribute a minimum of 50% of the program costs but are not limited to this amount. Saskatchewan and Manitoba are required to provide only 40% of the program costs. The total cost of the program over 10 years is estimated at almost \$400 million with a federal share of \$200 million.

Construction of the roads is carried out by the provincial highway departments with federal payments being made upon receipt of claim.

**Payments:**

Payments for years 1974 through 1976 have already been made in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba. Saskatchewan payments have been one year in arrears, with 1977-78 now being used as a catch-up year. Payments to Manitoba have been below the \$5 million ceiling in each of 1976 and 1977.

**For Further Information:**

General:

A/Director  
Highway Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Ministry of Transport  
Ottawa



**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. H. Dutz  
 A/Director  
 Highway Branch  
 Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
 Transport Canada Building  
 Place de Ville  
 330 Sparks Street  
 Ottawa K1A 0N5  
 Tel.: (613) 996-2318

**RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT****Administered By:**

The Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch in cooperation with regional coordinators at the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and the Rail Systems Development Branch at the Canadian Transport Commission.

**Purpose:**

Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act enables the federal government to provide financial assistance toward studies and implementation of railway relocation or rail traffic rerouting proposals, undertaken for purposes such as improving urban form, rationalizing transportation networks or assisting urban transit.

Part II of the RRCA enables the federal government to provide special grants for the construction or reconstruction of grade separations, where expected costs are in excess of \$1,250,000 or in cases where highway traffic is being rerouted to a new crossing. The procedure involves Canadian Transport Commission consideration of applications based on the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and CTC recommendations to the Minister of Transport for disbursement of funds where appropriate. Ministerial approval is required.

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund covers federal contributions toward crossing protection and grade separation construction where costs are less than \$1,250,000. The Fund has been removed from the Railway Act and is now under Part III of the RRCA. The Fund continues to be administered in total by the Rail System Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee of the CTC, and details of this program are reported separately.

**Authority:**

The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

The Railway Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government, through Transport Canada and the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, may contribute up to one-half of the eligible costs of preparing Transportation Plans and Urban Development Plans requested by urban communities with Provincial approval. When these plans are completed and have municipal-provincial support, MSUA is asked to certify that any auxiliary federal programs which may be included are available and that the overall proposals promote significant urban benefits, and the Governor-in-Council (through TC) is asked to indicate whether project implementation funds would be available. Applicants may then request that the CTC issue orders to the railways concerned to carry accepted plans into effect. CTC hearings are mandatory. The federal government, under the RRCA, may provide funds for up to one-half the net cost of railway relocation but the Act contains no specific rule as to the funding of the remaining portion of these costs.

Where Part II of the RRCA is concerned, the federal contribution toward special grade separations is as follows:

- the amount that may be recommended for payment by the Commission to meet part of the costs of grade separation, shall not exceed:
  - a) For construction where costs are more than \$1,250,000 but not more than \$5M, \$1M plus an amount no greater than 60% of the costs in excess of \$1,250,000 or when costs are more than \$5M, \$3,250,000 plus an amount no greater than 40% of the costs in excess of \$5M.
  - b) For reconstruction where costs are more than \$1,250,000 but not more than \$5M, \$625,000 plus an amount not greater than 37 1/2% of the costs in excess of \$1,250,000 or where costs are more than \$5M, \$2,031,000 plus an amount not greater than 25% of the costs in excess of \$5M.
  - c) Where a proposed new construction of a grade separation is required by virtue of a proposal to build a new road in order to re-route highway traffic and an application has been made to the Commission, the Minister of Transport may authorize payment of a grant which shall not exceed 50% of the costs as determined by the Commission.

Transport Canada has \$15M in its budget for Parts I and II of the RRCA for 1976-77 and \$26M allocated for 1977-78. The bulk of the funds for both years is intended for Part II grade separation work. Relatively minor amounts are included for the preparation of Transportation Plans. Funds for the preparation of Urban Development Plans are



included in the budget for the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs.

**Payments:**

Commitments made to March 31, 1977 for the federal share of the cost to prepare Transportation Plans under Part I of the RRCA total \$426,125 for six cities — Kamloops, British Columbia; Edmonton, Red Deer and Lethbridge, Alberta; Regina, Saskatchewan; and Truro, Nova Scotia. Studies are progressing in all locations and \$170,000 has been paid from 1976-77 funds. Completion of plans and various approvals are necessary, before implementation funds will be required.

To March 31, 1977, \$49.3 million has been committed for grade separation projects under Part II, over a three or four-year construction period, for 27 projects. It is expected that the bulk of the \$15M included in the 1976-77 budget will be expended.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Director  
Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation  
Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. R. Béchamp  
Director General  
Railway Transportation  
Canadian Surface Transportation  
Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5  
Tel.: 995-6266

**Authority:**

An initial federal-provincial agreement in principle with the Province of British Columbia: "Joint Transportation Development Program, Northern British Columbia", was signed July 23, 1973, at the time of Western Economic Opportunities Conference (W.E.O.C.).

**Time Frame:**

The Agreement in Principle provides, among other items, for the cost sharing of railway construction of several railway lines as follows and at a future time when the lines present the prospects of commercially viable operations.

Fort St. James to Dease Lake (under construction)

Terrace to Groundhog (some preliminary survey work completed)

Dease Lake to Lower Post

Klappan to Telegraph Creek

Ashcroft to Clinton

**Financing and Operation:**

The Transportation Development Agreement provides for the share-cost construction of railway lines in Northern British Columbia and of terminal facilities at the Port of Prince Rupert. The cost of construction of the Fort St. James to Dease Lake line is estimated to be about \$310 million. For that segment of the Dease Lake line completed to date, the federal government recently signed a Financial Agreement with British Columbia and will contribute \$81 million to B.C. for costs already incurred on the line. Work on the different lines is to be carried out either by the British Columbia Railway (BCR) or by Canadian National (CN). For work carried out by the BCR the federal government will reimburse the Province for a share of the costs; and for work carried out by CN the Province will reimburse the federal government for its share of the costs. The different sections of railway are listed in the table below, along with the federal and provincial shares of the costs on each section and the company responsible for construction.

See table next page (229).

**TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM —  
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**Administered By:**

Railway Transportation Directorate

**Purpose:**

This program is to help foster the growth of the Canadian northwest and to facilitate access to continental and offshore markets, and rationalize railway development in British Columbia.

<i>Railway line from</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>Builder</i>	<i>Federal Share %</i>	<i>Provincial Share %</i>
Fort St. James	Groundhog	B.C.R.	25	75
Groundhog	Dease Lake		50	50
Klappan	Telegraph Creek	B.C.R.	50	50
Terrace	Groundhog	C.N.	75	25
Dease Lake (future)	Lower Post	B.C.R.	50	50
Ashcroft	Clinton	C.N.	50	50

Sharable costs include: survey costs, engineering costs, construction costs and interest costs. Joint running rights will apply to the following sections:

Fort St. James to Groundhog (pending construction of Terrace to Groundhog by CN)

Terrace to Groundhog

Groundhog to Lower Post

Ashcroft to Clinton

and as part of the project the British Columbia Railway will also gain access over the Canadian National Line from Terrace to Prince Rupert.

The Fort St. James-Dease Lake line is under construction, and some preliminary work on the Terrace to Groundhog line has been completed.

**Payments:**

Payments of about \$54 million have been made on March 31, 1977 under a Financial Agreement signed on that date with respect to the portion of the Fort St. James to Dease Lake line already constructed. The \$27 million balance of payments to B.C. for the Fort St. James to Dease Lake line will be made in fiscal year 1977-78.

**For Further Information:**

For further Information:

General:

Director General

Railway Transportation Directorate

Canadian Surface Transportation Administration

Ministry of Transport

Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Béchamp

Director General, Railway Transportation

Directorate

Canadian Surface Transportation

Transport Canada Building

Place de Ville

330 Sparks Street

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5

**CAPITAL ASSISTANCE FOR URBAN COMMUTER SERVICES**

**Administered By:**

Planning and Urban Applications Branch.

**Purpose:**

To provide capital assistance to provincial and municipal governments for the purchase of commuter vehicles and related facilities.

**Authority:**

Agreements are made with provinces and municipalities in accordance with regulations approved by the Governor-in-Council.

**Time Frame:**

Capital assistance will be provided for a five-year period starting on April 1, 1977.

**Financing and Operation:**

This five-year program will provide a total of \$100 million towards the capital cost of commuter vehicles, stations and platforms, feeder services and traffic control facilities. Approval of capital assistance is conditional on the provision by the applicant of urban growth management plans and his assumption of all operating deficits.

**Payments:**

Payments will be made starting April 1, 1977.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director

Planning and Urban

Applications Branch

Canadian Surface

Transportation Administration

Transport Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D.H. Pratt  
 Director  
 Planning and Urban  
 Applications Branch  
 Canadian Surface  
 Transportation Administration  
 Copeland Building  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5  
 Tel.: (613) 996-4180

## **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT**

**Administered By:**

Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, through the National Harbours Board, the Harbour Commissions and Public Harbours.

**Purpose:**

To facilitate the flow of waterborne transit cargo by promoting utilization of Canadian harbours, and by providing facilities for the berthing of vessels and for the handling and protection of cargo.

**Authority:**

National Harbours Board Act

Harbour Commissions Act

Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg-St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners Acts.

**Time Frame:**

Assistance for harbour improvements is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The National Harbours Board is responsible for the administration of the "national" harbours, at: St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Belledune (N.B.), Sept.-Îles, Chicoutimi, Baie des Ha! Ha!, Québec, Trois-Rivières, Montréal, Churchill, Vancouver and Prince Rupert and the government grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne. The remaining harbours fall into two groups: Public Harbours administered directly by the Department and eleven harbours operated by Harbour Commissions at Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Fraser River (New Westminster), North Fraser, Lakehead (Thunder Bay), Winnipeg-St. Boniface, Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto, Oshawa and Belleville. (Winnipeg-St. Boniface and Belleville are no longer active transportation ports.)

National harbours and public harbours do not generally have financial assistance arrangements with provincial or municipal governments. The NHB did, however, in July 1972 enter into an agreement with New Brunswick under which the Province may build a marine terminal on land owned by the Board. The Harbour Commissions, on the other hand, are joint federal-municipal bodies and the federal government does make loans and grants to them for capital projects in the harbours which they operate.

The nine active Harbour Commissions, with the exception of Toronto and Nanaimo, are each composed of either three federal members and two municipal members, or two federal members and one municipal member. The Toronto Harbour Commissions has three municipal members, and two federal members one of whom is appointed on the recommendation of the Toronto Board of Trade. At Nanaimo, there are three federal members, one municipal member, and one member appointed by the Nanaimo Regional District Board.

In order to undertake a capital project, the Commissions operating under the Harbour Commissions Act must obtain the approval of the Minister of Transport, and if funds must be borrowed from a chartered bank or from the federal government to finance the project, authorization by the Governor-in-Council as well. For example, over the period 1973 to 1975, chartered bank loans to the Fraser River Harbour Commission totalling \$15 million were authorized for the construction of a container terminal. The Toronto Harbour Commission, which has been established for many years, and is the only one with a majority of municipal representatives, may borrow directly from a chartered bank without further authorization. However, if it wishes to borrow from the federal government, the approval of the Governor-in-Council must be obtained.

As well as loans, the federal government has made some capital grants and contributions to Harbour Commissions. An example of these was the \$10 million contribution made to the Toronto Harbour Commission in 1972 to 1975 for dredging the eastern channel entrance.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Corporate Secretary  
 National Harbours Board  
 Ottawa

Chief

Harbours and Ports  
 Canadian Marine Transportation  
 Administration  
 Ministry of Transport  
 Ottawa



**Officers Responsible:**

Mr. F.B. Ellam  
Corporate Secretary  
National Harbours Board  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa K1A 0N6

Tel.: 992-0180

Mr. J.H.W. Cavey  
Chief, Harbours and Ports  
Canadian Marine Transportation  
Administration  
Ministry of Transport  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa K1A 0N5

Tel.: 992-8291

**AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE  
BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS****Administered By:**

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this agreement is to maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932

This agreement was entered into between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

**Time Frame:**

This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the Canal was proclaimed for navigation (1959). Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its Bridges is done on a continuing basis.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and bridges is borne in equal proportions by this Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

**Payments:**

Payments are made as and when required.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Secretary  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. L.E. Béland  
Secretary  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9

Tel.: 992-0641

**AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL  
SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY ST.  
LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY WORKS****Administered By:**

Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on Provincial and municipal services and utilities due to Seaway construction.

**Authority:**

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

**Time Frame:**

The Program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by Seaway Authority construction is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific construction projects and do not involve the Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

**Financing and Operation:**

Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of Seaway Authority works. While the Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in



some cases the Municipality or Province is responsible for the work, and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances the Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the Provinces or Municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable consideration, such as replacement construction work.

**Payments:**

As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements and are negotiated in respect of each one.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Secretary  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland  
Secretary  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9  
Tel.: 992-0641

**WELLAND CANAL CROSSING**

(One of the activities of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)

**Administered By:**

Engineering Services Branch of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to and interfere with the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

**Authority:**

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

Master Agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings as follows:

East Main Street,

Lakeshore Road  
Welland Avenue  
Queen Elizabeth Way

Allanburg

Port Colborne

near Welland, Ontario

in the vicinity of the City  
of St. Catharines, Ontario

Ontario

Ontario

A Supplemental Agreement was signed April 8, 1971 for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland. Supplemental agreements for the remaining five tunnels have not been executed to date.

**Time Frame:**

The Master Agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an Agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The Supplemental Agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Master Agreement provides for the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the Government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass). The total share of the Seaway Authority in this crossing is \$7.3 million, which amount does not include provision for payment of a contractor's claim presently under review by the Government of Ontario.

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne, respectively, may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50 per cent of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five-sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry twelve lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the Master and supplemental agreements:

- Cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings;
- Cost of land required for the crossings;
- Cost of surveys;
- Cost of expropriation where necessary;
- Cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon;
- Cost of engineering services;
- Cost of construction of the crossings; and the
- Cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the Master Agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by the Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of the Seaway Authority in these six crossings is \$89.2 million in 1970 dollars.

In general, the Province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of the Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The Province will pay contractors and will then invoice the Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by Municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The Province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

**Payments:**

Payments made to Ontario by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately \$8,580,000 and \$7,000,000, respectively.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Secretary  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Ottawa

Officers Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Beland  
Secretary  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Place de Ville  
Tower "A"  
320 Queen Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5A3

Tel.: 992-0641

Mr. A.C. Bunbury  
Director of Engineering Services  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Place de Ville  
Tower "A"  
320 Queen Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5A3

Tel.: 992-7912

**RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING FUND**

(Part of the general Railway Safety Program)

**Administered By:**

The Rail Systems Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee.

**Purpose:**

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund was established to assist financially the railway, highway, municipal and utilities authorities in actual construction costs for the protection, safety and convenience of the public in respect of highway/railway crossings. Such highway/railway crossings are of two types:

1. Grade crossings; i.e. those where the highway and railway tracks are on the same level; and
2. Grade separations; i.e. those crossings where the highway and railway are on different levels — an overpass or underpass.

**Authority:**

Railway Act

National Transportation Act

The monies in the Fund are supplied annually through the Appropriation Acts.

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government pays from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund a share of the construction costs of projects to increase the safety of railway/highway crossings. Projects eligible for cost sharing include:

1. Construction of a grade separation that eliminates an existing public level crossing which has been in existence for three years;
2. Reconstruction of an inadequate grade separation which has been in existence for fifteen years;

3. Installing protection at an existing public level crossing which has been in existence for three years;
4. Improving grades of approach, visibility and similar work; and
5. Relocating utilities associated with any of the above projects.

Federal contributions are paid to whichever body undertakes to carry out the project. Under 5 above this may include public utility companies. Some contributions are also made to railways for the placing of reflective markings on rolling stock and crossing signs. The part of the costs not paid by the federal government is shared in most cases by the highway authority (usually a Province or urban Municipality) and the railway concerned. The provincial or municipal share in the costs varies considerably according to the type and location of the project, but averages about 25 per cent. The formula for apportionment of costs is:

1. For grade separation projects as under 1 above, whose total cost is less than \$1,250,000; Fund 80 per cent, and generally railway 5 per cent; highway authority 15 per cent. For relocation of utilities associated with such work the federal share is also 80 per cent.

2. For reconstruction of inadequate grade separations as

under 2 above whose total cost is less than \$1,250,000; Fund 50 per cent, and generally railway 12 1/2 per cent, highway authority 37 1/2 per cent. The federal share of the costs of relocation of the utilities associated with such projects is also 50 per cent.

3. For installation of automatic protection equipment at level crossings, as under 3 above; Fund 80 per cent, railway 7 1/2 per cent, highway authority 12 1/2 per cent.

4. For most other eligible projects the federal contribution from the Fund is 80 per cent, with the balance being negotiated among the parties concerned.

Where the total project cost exceeds the maximum of \$1,250,000 for existing crossings and reconstruction of grade separations, the excess is either taken up entirely by the railways and highway authorities or an application may be made under Part II of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act for a special grant.

The maximum contribution from The Railway Grade Crossing Fund for any one project is \$1,000,000 for a grade separation which eliminates an existing crossing at grade, and \$625,000 for reconstruction of existing grade separations. Federal payments are made on the basis of progress reports detailing work completed.

Payments from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund by Province

<i>Province</i>	<i>1973-74 (\$000)</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	29	20	553	578
Prince Edward Island	—	19	10	22
Nova Scotia	555	71	211	170
New Brunswick	261	160	84	1,101
Quebec	4,762	3,417	4,489	8,757
Ontario	6,261	2,762	13,972	10,911
Manitoba	53	220	214	406
Saskatchewan	76	149	2,397	765
Alberta	1,131	754	4,288	1,981
British Columbia	1,324	1,166	1,832	2,495
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,452</b>	<b>8,738</b>	<b>28,550</b>	<b>27,186</b>

Payments in 1976-77 from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund to Utility Companies, Municipalities, Provincial Governments and Railway Companies for the Elimination and Protection of Grade Crossings

<i>Province</i>	<i>Public Utilities (\$000)</i>	<i>Municipalities (\$000)</i>	<i>Provincial Governments (\$000)</i>	<i>Railways (\$000)</i>	<i>Total (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	—	6	418	154	578
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	22	22
Nova Scotia	—	—	89	81	170
New Brunswick	28	1,000	1	72	1,101
Quebec	64	1,109	6,935	649	8,757
Ontario	262	4,114	4,960	1,575	10,911
Manitoba	—	—	285	121	406
Saskatchewan	—	402	—	363	765
Alberta	51	432	1,262	236	1,981
British Columbia	—	264	1,981	250	2,495
Totals	405	7,327	15,931	3,523	27,186

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director of Engineering  
 Railway Transport Committee  
 Canadian Transport Commission  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N9



## *Urban Affairs*

The Minister of State for Urban Affairs is responsible for the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and reports to Parliament for both the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the National Capital Commission. All three of these bodies are involved in activities that are of interest to provincial and municipal governments.

### **MINISTRY OF STATE FOR URBAN AFFAIRS**

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs was created by Proclamation of the House of Commons on June 30, 1971. The Ministry has four basic responsibilities:

1. To formulate and develop policies through which the Government of Canada may have a beneficial influence on the pattern and quality of urban development in Canada.
2. To foster consistency between urban policies and objectives and other policies, objectives and programs of the Government of Canada.
3. To encourage and support provinces and their local governments to formulate urban development plans which the Government of Canada's policies and programs may support.
4. To develop cooperative relationships in urban affairs with the provinces, their local governments, private organizations and the public in a manner which promotes a public awareness of the Canadian urban condition.

As a policy coordination agency, the Ministry does not have program delivery responsibilities of traditional departments. However, several of its activities directly involve cooperation with and support of provincial and municipal governments. For example, the Ministry makes contributions, at their request and concurrence, to provincial and municipal governments to support urban development planning, and supports related background studies. The "Railway Relocation Program" is a special case where the Ministry supports urban development plans in respect of a transportation study area. In addition, provincial and municipal organizations may be eligible for funds for projects which are relevant to the Ministry's work program.

### **CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION**

The Federal Government's activities in the field of housing are given expression in the National Housing Act. These activities are administered on behalf of the Government of Canada by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) as established under the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act.

CMHC has a Head Office in Ottawa, ten Regional Offices, and many local offices throughout the country. The addresses and telephone numbers for these offices are listed after the last of the individual CMHC program descriptions.

The Federal Government's housing policy has been developed through successive Housing Acts and their amendments. A guiding principle is that, while the Federal Government may act to stimulate and supplement the market for house building, it should not assume direct responsibilities which are constitutionally allocated to other governments, or which could effectively be borne by private enterprise.

In order to ensure provincial participation when assistance is provided by CMHC to provincial or municipal governments (or their agencies), the responsibility for initiating activity under any of such CMHC programs lies with the province, or with the municipality with provincial approval. Applications for assistance are normally presented to the nearest CMHC local office, supported by the relevant documentation required by the NHA and the National Housing Loan Regulations. Facilities for consultation and advice on any proposal are available through these local offices at all stages of a project's planning and development.

Although most of the activities carried out by CMHC are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, fifteen areas of activity are of particular interest to them. Under these areas of activity, direct assistance is made available to the provinces and municipalities (or their agencies). This assistance falls into four general categories: direct long-term loans at preferred interest rates; "forgiveness" of a portion of a loan; cost-sharing arrangements under which the Federal Government will finance a portion of a joint project; and direct contributions made to other levels of government. The fifteen areas of Federal/Provincial/Municipal activity are:

Low and Moderate Income Rental Housing Program  
 Public Housing Programs  
 Federal-Provincial Co-operative Housing Arrangements  
 Rural and Native Housing Program  
 Student Housing  
 Urban Renewal  
 Neighbourhood Improvement Program  
 Site Clearance Program  
 Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program  
 Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program  
 Loan-Assisted Land Assembly Program  
 New Communities Program  
 Municipal Sewerage and Water Supply Project Assistance  
 Demonstration Program  
 Municipal Incentive Grant Program

## NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959 created the National Capital Commission as a Crown Corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927).

The twenty-member Commission is appointed by the Governor-in-Council to provide representation by residents from each of the ten provinces, the cities of Ottawa and Hull and local municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and presides at all meetings. In his absence this responsibility is exercised by the Vice-Chairman.

The objects and purposes of the Commission are defined in Section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

“To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance.”

In 1969, the Government further defined the objective of the National Capital Commission Programme as follows:

“to help develop the National Capital Region so that it will be:

- (a) a fitting symbol of Canada's cultural and linguistic values;
- (b) an efficient and esthetically satisfying place in which to carry on the nation's business;
- (c) a model of urban planning and development that will benefit other parts of the country and be a source of pride for Canadians.”

In order to meet its objectives for the National Capital Region, the Commission is empowered to:

- (a) acquire, administer, dispose of land
- (b) construct, maintain and operate roads, bridges, parks and other works
- (c) undertake joint projects with municipalities
- (d) construct and operate concessions
- (e) make grants for various purposes
- (f) maintain historic places
- (g) conduct research for the planning of the National Capital Region.

The Commission also advises the Department of Public Works on the siting and appearance of all federal government buildings within the Region; provides planning aid and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects of benefit to the Region. This assistance is provided under a number of intergovernmental agreements and includes support for roads, bridges, sewage systems, public transportation facilities and other projects within the National Capital Region.

In 1971 the Government assigned to the Commission prime responsibility on the subject of official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service. At the same time the Government expressed the general view that policy on the National Capital be coordinated by one body at the federal level and that the N.C.C. is the body most suited to undertake this task.

## Urban Affairs

### Ministry of State for Urban Affairs

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## **PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION DIVISION (PMCD)**

### ***Administered By:***

Chief, Project Management and Coordination Division  
Assistant Secretary, Priorities and Operations.

### ***Purpose:***

To provide research responsibility centres from the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation administrative and financial assistance in the planning and management of projects in urban and housing related fields.

### ***Authority:***

Proclamation establishing the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, June 30, 1971, and annual appropriations.

### ***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program. The time frames for individual projects will be decided by individual responsibility centres, PMCD and selected consultants.

### ***Financing and Operation:***

Most projects conducted by Urban Affairs are originated by individual responsibility centres and are in direct response to needs or priorities in urban and housing related fields, identified by project officers in the course of their work. Consultants for these projects are generally selected through the competitive process. PMCD will continue to receive unsolicited external submissions and attempt to obtain sponsors for these proposals.

### ***Payments:***

Consultants selected to conduct research are paid directly on the basis of negotiated project costs. For each project, a contract is prepared representing financial and other administrative terms.

### ***For Further Information:***

General:

L. Schmidt  
Assistant Secretary  
Priorities and Operations  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P6

Tel.: 993-2910

Officer Responsible:

Dr. M. Binder  
Chief  
Project Management and Coordination Division  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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Tel.: 993-3115

## **INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH (ICURR)**

### ***Federal Representative:***

L. Schmidt, Assistant Secretary, Priorities and Operations,  
MSUA Alternate — M. Binder, Chief, Project Management  
and Coordination Division, MSUA.

### ***Purpose:***

To encourage the exchange and coordination of information in the fields of urban and regional planning and development among federal, provincial and territorial governments.

### ***Authority:***

ICURR was established as a result of a recommendation made at a conference of first ministers dealing with Urban and Regional Development.

### ***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program. The activities of ICURR are directed by Federal, Provincial and Territorial representatives. A staff of approximately 15, headed by an Executive Director, operates the activities of ICURR. Their head office is in Toronto.

### ***Financing and Operation:***

ICURR is funded by all Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments. MSUA and CMHC each provide 25% of the total budget, while provincial and territorial governments provide the remaining 50% on a per capita basis.

### ***Payments:***

Federal payments are made to the Executive Director of ICURR on an annual basis at the beginning of the Federal Government fiscal year.



**For Further Information:****General:**

Mr. Serge Lavoie  
Executive Director  
Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional  
Research  
36 Wellesley St. West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4Y 1G1

Tel.: 920-7712

Federal Working Contact:

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**For Further Information:****General:**

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Assistant Secretary  
Priorities and Operations  
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Officer Responsible:

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**MUNICIPAL RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM (MRSP)****Federal Representative:**

M. Binder, Chief, Project Management and Coordination  
Division, MSUA.

**Purpose:**

To make research support available to municipal administrators which will help them initiate, sponsor and implement research in areas where progressive and positive results will contribute new knowledge and information to municipalities across Canada.

**Authority:**

Approved by Treasury Board and Urban Affairs, October 30, 1975.

**Time Frame:**

Urban Affairs funding of this Federation of Canadian Municipalities activity was for the 1975-76 and 1976-77 fiscal years. Funding for the 1977-78 fiscal year is pending.

**Financing and Operation:**

The program was developed and is managed by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities.

**Payments:**

Payment is generally made to the FCM in one allocation on an annual basis prior to the beginning of the Federal Government fiscal year.

**URBAN COOPERATION PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Intergovernmental Relations Branch

**Purpose:**

To provide federal financial assistance for activities which will be supportive of the intergovernmental liaison role played by the Branch. Operationally, the Urban Cooperation Program includes a continued yet modified Urban Management Support Program aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of urban management in Canada; a Public Participation Program designed to increase the awareness of urban issues and direct greater participation in discussions and solutions to those issues; and other programs yet to be fully defined which will respond to identified areas of Federal urban interests.

**Authority:**

Proclamation establishing the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, June 30, 1971, and annual appropriations.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Funding will be determined on an individual project basis, and in most cases on consortium or tri-level financing formula.

**For Further Information:****General:**

N. Overend  
 Assistant Secretary  
 Intergovernmental Relations Branch  
 Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
 Montreal Road  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1A 0P6

Tel.: 993-2768

**Officer Responsible:**

Ms. J. Côté-O'Hara  
 Head, Urban Cooperation Program  
 Intergovernmental Relations Program  
 Intergovernmental Operations Division  
 Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
 Montreal Road  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
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Tel.: 993-0031

**For Further Information:****General:**

C. Rosenberg  
 Director  
 Intergovernmental Operations Division  
 Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
 Montreal Road  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1A 0P6

Tel.: 993-0686

**Officer Responsible:**

P.R.S. Scott  
 Intergovernmental Operations Division  
 Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
 Montreal Road  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1A 0P6

Tel.: 993-0463

**FEDERAL LANDS PLANNING****Administered By:**

(Within the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs it is administered by the Professional Support Group in the Intergovernmental Operations Division of the Intergovernmental Relations Branch).

**Purpose:**

To ensure that Federal Land should be managed so as to combine the efficient provision of government services with the achievement of wider social, economic and environmental objectives.

**Authority:**

Cabinet Decision, July 1973.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing process.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Ministry contributes towards necessary planning studies in respect of the Federal Land Management Policy and participates as a member of the Treasury Board Advisory Committee on Federal Land Management.

**Payments:**

Direct payments are made to the government, agency or person carrying out the studies.

**RAILWAY RELOCATION PROGRAM****Administered By:**

This program is administered jointly by the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, the Ministry of Transport and the Canadian Transport Commission. (Within the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs it is administered by the Intergovernmental Relations Branch).

**Purpose:**

To make it possible for municipalities and provinces to initiate action to relocate railway lines or reroute railway traffic where so doing would open the way to improvements in urban areas.

**Authority:**

Part I Railway Relocation and Crossing Act. Chapter 12.23 Elizabeth II.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and the Ministry of Transport can provide financial assistance to municipalities or provinces of up to 50% of the cost of preparing urban development plans and transportation plans, respectively, when a relocation or rerouting proposal is to be studied. The Canadian Transport Commission, upon application, can issue relocation or rerouting orders and recommend

that the Ministry of Transport provide grants of up to 50% of the net costs of railway relocation.

**Payments:**

Payments will normally be made to the province, or municipality or the railway company as appropriate.

**For Further Information:**

General:

R. Blain  
Assistant Secretary  
Intergovernmental Relations Branch  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P6

Tel.: 993-2768

Officer Responsible:

C. Rosenberg  
Director  
Intergovernmental Operations Division  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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Tel.: 993-0686

**NATIONAL TRI-LEVEL CONFERENCE CO-CHAIRMEN COMMITTEE**

**Federal Representative:**

Hon. A. Ouellet, Minister, Ministry of State for Urban Affairs

Other Representatives:

- 1) A provincial minister of Municipal Affairs appointed by his colleagues;
- 2) The president of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities.

**Purpose:**

To implement decisions taken during previous conferences and prepare next conference (if any).

**Authority:**

That delegated by last National Tri-Level Conference (1973). One of its tasks was the implementation of the resolution setting up the Task Force on Public Finance.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing committee until such time as a decision is taken on the future of National Tri-Level Conferences.

**Financing and Operation:**

Presently none. On occasion, shared cost arrangements between the three levels of government.

**For Further Information:**

General:

R. Blain  
Assistant Secretary  
Intergovernmental Relations Branch  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
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Tel.: 993-2768

Officer Responsible:

M. D'Amour  
Senior Advisor  
Municipal Relations  
Intergovernmental Operations Division  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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Tel.: 993-0031

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION**

(Part of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs general coordination program)

**Administered By:**

Intergovernmental Relations Branch

**Purpose:**

To support federal-provincial and tri-level committees on a regional, provincial, or metropolitan scale whose purpose is to coordinate the urban activities of the governments involved.

**Authority:**

Proclamation establishing the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, June 30, 1971, and annual appropriations.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The cost of participation in the various committees is borne directly by each government concerned. Where special studies or plans are prepared directly for the committees, federal contributions may be made toward the cost of such studies or plans.

**Payments:**

Procedures for federal payments usually are determined by the committees involved.

**For Further Information:**

General:

R. Blain  
Assistant Secretary  
Intergovernmental Relations Branch  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P6

Tel.: 993-2768

Officer Responsible:

C. Rosenberg  
Director,  
Intergovernmental Operations Division  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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Tel.: 993-0686

**MUNICIPAL LIAISON****Administered By:**

Intergovernmental Operations Division, Intergovernmental Relations Branch.

**Purpose:**

To bring to the attention of the Ministry municipal concerns and viewpoints. Advise municipal officials of

different federal programmes and decisions involving or affecting municipalities.

**Administered By:**

Counterparts:

Federation of Canadian Municipalities and Provincial associations of Urban Municipalities.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing programme.

**Financing and Operation:**

When need arises and requests fall within MSUA's objectives, special funding is provided mostly through the national organization, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities.

**For Further Information:**

General:

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Officer Responsible:

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**DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM***Administered By:*

Chairman of the Board and General Manager, Demonstration Program

*Purpose:*

To construct exemplary housing and community development projects which broaden the affordable choices for all Canadians, and which utilize the most advanced methods and technologies for development.

*Authority:*

National Housing Act (NHA), Section 55 (land assembly and services), Section 37(1) (research and experimental housing).

*Time Frame:*

This will be a continuing activity of CMHC.

*Financing and Operation:*

Builders and developers are often unable to assemble the land for projects and assume the responsibility for exceptional costs associated with producing innovative forms of communities and housing. From the standpoint of the private sector, the best strategy is to limit risks by bounding projects in time and extent, and by using proven methods. The communities which result are too often simply amalgams of projects, not comprehensive communities for the people who will occupy them.

An amendment to the NHA on June 28, 1973 enables CMHC to become involved directly in exemplary developments, drawing upon the skills and knowledge available in the private development sector, in universities, and among the many disciplines which have a role to play in creating communities. Under Section 55, lands are purchased, planned and serviced for demonstration projects. Extraordinary costs for research, pilot projects, or first use of methods or technology are funded under Part V of the NHA.

Potential projects are identified through dialogue with CMHC regional offices, municipal and provincial officials. They seek to embody those types of innovation which will have greatest transferability to other projects within the region of the project and beyond. All projects must be economically viable if they are to serve as examples for the private sector. Once approved, each project is reviewed by an advisory committee consisting of senior elected and agency officials who have jurisdiction over the development.

*Payments:*

Separate figures are not available for expenditures under this section of the NHA.

*For Further Information:*

Further information can be obtained from the Demonstration Group, Head Office, CMHC.

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS***Administered By:*

Social Housing Division

*Purpose:*

To assist in the co-operative building of houses.

*Authority:*

National Housing Act, Section 40

*Time Frame:*

This is a continuing CMHC program.

*Financing and Operation:*

Under arrangements with the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, assistance may be given under NHA Section 40 to co-operative house building. Individuals who wish to build their own houses may constitute themselves as a co-operative company and make application to the province for financial assistance. In August 1973, the Corporation approved revisions to the programs so as to provide the same level of assistance as that available under the Federal Government's assisted home ownership program. The houses are built for the province under the terms of a contract between the province and the housing co-operative. Funds are advanced by CMHC to the company during the construction period, with CMHC providing 75 per cent of the required amount and the province 25 per cent. During construction, title to the land will be held by the province. When construction is complete, a blanket or individual mortgages, are taken in the name of the co-operative housing company, with the members of the co-operative repaying their share of the mortgage debt over a 35-year period of amortization.

*Federal Involvement:*

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. Funds for this program come from the total annual allocation to housing under Section 40 — Public Housing Projects under Federal-Provincial Partnerships. Federal

commitments to co-operative housing arrangements in 1976 were:

	Units	\$000
Prince Edward Island	44	1,115
New Brunswick	450	12,825
Total	494	13,940

**For Further Information:**

Further detail on this program is available from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Program Director, Land Assembly and New Communities Division.

**Purpose:**

To provide cost-sharing financial assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

- (1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;
- (2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and
- (3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

Priority in Federal land assembly funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

An alternative program involving direct loan assistance rather than cost-sharing is provided under NHA Section 42. See "Loan Assisted Land Assembly Program".

**Authority:**

National Housing Act, Section 40

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing CMHC activity.

**Financing and Operation:**

The initiative for undertaking Federal-Provincial land assembly projects rests with the individual municipality. After preliminary discussion with the appropriate provincial authority, the municipality may submit an application for development to the province for review and subsequent provincial recommendation to CMHC.

The provincial government may then request federal approval for an investigation to confirm need, to locate a suitable site, and to acquire options. When the investigation is complete, the provincial and Federal Governments may join in partnership to acquire the land for land banking purposes and/or to develop the site. Either the province, CMHC or, in some cases the municipality, may undertake the entire project on behalf of the partnership including acquisition, planning, servicing, design and installation and eventual disposal.

Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through Section 40 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75 per cent of the capital cost is borne by the Federal Government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales are shared on the same basis. Costs of municipal services not recovered by the municipality in the general tax rate are included in the sales prices, or recovered through local government charges over a period of years.

House purchasers are expected to select lots appropriate to the proposed house design. Plans and specifications require approval whether or not the house is financed through the NHA. To ensure orderly development of the project, construction of individual houses must be started within six months of lot purchase and completed within 18 months after commencement of construction.

**Federal Involvement:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

Province	Section 40 and 42 1974	Section 40 and 42 1975	Section 40 and 42 1976
	Commitment (\$ million)	Commitment (\$ million)	Commitment (\$ million)
Newfoundland	8.48	8.99	4.59
Prince Edward Island	.32	2.19	.90
Nova Scotia	4.89	12.21	2.15
New Brunswick	1.24	1.75	2.59
Quebec	4.32	—	6.84
Ontario	33.93	28.76	42.10
Manitoba	15.90	8.27	10.70
Saskatchewan	3.54	2.40	14.23
Alberta	1.41	1.04	—
British Columbia	23.16	11.40	.24
Yukon	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	3.21	2.12
CANADA	97.19	80.23	86.45

**For Further Information:**

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the individual program descriptions.

**LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Program Director, Land Assembly and New Communities Division.

**Purpose:**

To provide loan assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

- 1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;
- 2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and
- 3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

Priority in Federal land assembly funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal,

with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

An alternative program involving cost-sharing rather than loan assistance is also available. See "Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program".

**Authority:**

National Housing Act, Section 42

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing CMHC activity.

**Financing and Operation:**

NHA loans covering up to 90 per cent of the cost of assembling, planning and servicing land housing, or for any purpose incidental thereto, are available through any local office of CMHC. Land Assembly loans may also be made to finance connecting trunk services for public land assemblies in the absence of Part VIII NHA assistance, or other funds.

A loan may be made to a province, to a municipality with provincial approval, or to a publicly-owned housing agency. The loan amount may be up to 90 per cent of the cost of acquisition, clearance, planning and servicing of the land, as determined by CMHC.

Where the loan is to be used to acquire land for later disposal on a long-term leasehold basis, the term may be up to 50 years. In all other circumstances, the maximum term is 25 years. It will bear interest at a rate prescribed by Governor-in-Council and may be secured by a debenture or such other security satisfactory to CMHC.

Conditions of repayment are;

- (1) the payment of interest shall be made not less frequently than annually and may be deferred for up to three years or until revenue is produced, whichever comes first;
- (2) the loan shall be repayable during its term, or as revenue is produced. The conditions for the latter option are to be determined by CMHC.

Application for loan assistance will normally, but not necessarily, be made in the following stages and could result in three or more separate loan commitments:

- (1) land acquisition,
- (2) planning and design,
- (3) installation of services.

The applicant will be required to provide to CMHC evidence of need for each project. Details of site services and



costs eligible for lending purposes may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

Applications will be reviewed by CMHC to ensure the proposal complies with NHA requirements and program objectives.

The prices and terms of sale or lease of serviced land produced under these loan arrangements are established by the sponsor. It may be offered on a leasehold or freehold basis. CMHC does not share in profits or losses.

Where a proposal involves displacement of low-income families, the borrower will be required to provide replacement accommodation at least equal to the number of building removed or demolished.

#### **Federal Involvement:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

#### **Payments:**

Province	Section 40 and 42 1974	Section 40 and 42 1975	Section 40 and 42 1976
	Commitment (\$ million)	Commitment (\$ million)	Commitment (\$ million)
Newfoundland	8.48	8.99	4.59
Prince Edward Island	.32	2.19	.90
Nova Scotia	4.89	12.21	2.15
New Brunswick	1.24	1.75	2.59
Quebec	4.32	—	6.84
Ontario	33.93	28.76	42.10
Manitoba	15.90	8.27	10.70
Saskatchewan	3.54	2.40	14.23
Alberta	1.41	1.04	—
British Columbia	23.16	11.40	.24
Yukon	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	3.21	2.12
CANADA	97.19	80.23	86.45

#### **For Further Information:**

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

### **LOW AND MODERATE INCOME RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM**

#### **Administered By:**

Social Housing Division

#### **Purpose:**

To assist provincially, municipally or privately owned non-profit organizations in the provision of housing for

families and individuals of limited means who are unable to locate or afford such housing on the open market.

#### **Authority:**

The National Housing Act, Sections 15.1 and 44(1)(b)

#### **Time Frame:**

This is a continuing CMHC program.

#### **Financing and Operation:**

Under Section 15.1, loans up to 100 per cent of the lending value of a project are available to exclusively charitable organizations, non-profit housing co-operatives, and municipally owned non-profit organizations. Provincially owned non-profit corporations are eligible for a loan not exceeding 95 per cent of lending value. In all of the above cases, a contribution of 10 per cent is made available which must be applied against the reduction of the loan.

The cost of the project is the cost estimate made by CMHC at the time of loan application, less any forgivable Federal residential rehabilitation loan. The applicant will develop his own estimate, which is to recognize the applicant's land cost including fees associated with acquisition, holding costs since acquisition, contributions towards the cost of bringing services to the site, and the costs of demolishing any existing buildings — provided the total does not exceed the current market value of the site.

Projects which are considered acceptable within budgetary priorities are:

- 1) new housing for low and moderate-income families and individuals;
- 2) acquisition of privately owned existing housing which can be rehabilitated to maintain and/or increase the number of units;
- 3) special group housing — new, or conversion of existing, for disadvantaged persons.

A condition of a loan is that income limitations for purposes of occupancy not be imposed in projects sponsored by non-profit organizations which cater to special disadvantaged groups such as the physically and mentally handicapped, mentally retarded, and others whose housing choices in the market are extremely limited. In projects sponsored by non-profit organizations where the clients do not have special physical or mental disadvantages, income limitations are required.

Where a non-profit corporation is operating a project that is designated for public housing purposes by a province, the provisions of Section 44(1)(b) may be applied, thereby allowing CMHC to share with the province any operating deficits as a result of rents charged tenants being related to their income. CMHC and each province must sign a general



operating agreement and individual project agreements with each borrower.

CMHC now has the authority to purchase land for use in non-profit housing developments and forgive ground rents within limits set by regulations, to lessen the land cost component of such projects.

CMHC may buy a specific parcel of land at the request of non-profit corporations, as an alternative to the 10 per cent capital grant, for leasing back to the non-profit corporation on a long-term basis.

**Federal Involvement:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. Funds in the low-rental housing program are allocated in bulk. The following figures indicate 1976 Commitment and 1977 Allocation for both Section 15.1, non-profit and 34.18, co-operative housing programs:

**Payments:**

See table below.

## MUNICIPAL INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM

**Administered By:**

Program Director, Land Assembly and New Communities Division.

**Purpose:**

To provide an incentive for municipalities to develop more land for modest size housing units at medium density, and generally to encourage the economic use of land.

**Authority:**

National Housing Act, Section 56.2

**Time Frame:**

Eligible units for which a building permit is issued between November 1st, 1975 and the close of business on December 31st, 1978.

**Financing and Operation:**

Grant of \$1,000 per eligible dwelling unit is available to municipalities which are designated by the provincial government.

Eligible dwelling units must meet a number of criteria to be eligible:

**Density**

10 to 30 units per net acre generally except;

10 to 45 units per net acre when the land has been serviced for more than 5 years.

**Maximum Size**

As stated in the Regulations, varying according to bedroom count and dwelling type (apartment or other).

Province	1976 Commitment		1977 Capital Budget Allocation	
	(\$ million)		(\$ million)	
	Section 15.1	Section 34.18	Section 15.1	Section 34.18
Newfoundland	6.4	—	7.8	1.0
Prince Edward Island	—	—	1.5	1.0
Nova Scotia	3.9	2.4	5.5	1.6
New Brunswick	3.5	—	4.0	—
Quebec	66.1	8.0	68.9	10.0
Ontario	106.2	15.2	115.0	14.2
Manitoba	16.1	6.7	9.9	10.0
Saskatchewan	8.4	—	8.0	—
Alberta	12.6	5.4	12.9	9.1
British Columbia	63.8	2.6	59.1	8.5
Yukon	—	—	1.1	—
Northwest Territories	1.0	—	2.3	—
CANADA	288.0	40.3	296.0	55.4

*Value*

The unit must have a value not exceeding that established by CMHC under the Assisted Home-Ownership Program for the municipality applying for the grant.

*Servicing*

Units must be connected to municipally owned and operated water supply and sanitary sewage system and be serviced by a public road.

*Building Permit*

Units must be new and must have had a building permit issued between November 1st, 1975 and December 31st, 1978 inclusive.

The municipality must notify CMHC when it issues a building permit if it intends to apply for a grant upon completion of the dwelling unit. CMHC does not set any conditions on the use of the grants received by municipalities; however, certain provinces have imposed requirements on the expenditure of funds received by the municipalities through this program.

*Federal Involvement:*

The total budget for this program is \$128 million.

*For Further Information:*

Further detail on the Municipal Incentive Grant Program may be obtained from any local CMHC office.

**MUNICIPAL SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY  
PROJECT ASSISTANCE**

*Administered By:*

Municipal Infrastructure Division

*Purpose:*

To encourage comprehensive land use management and residential development in previously undeveloped areas, by assisting provinces and municipalities to finance trunk sewers and water supply projects.

To combat water and soil pollution effectively, by assisting provinces and municipalities to establish sewage treatment projects.

*Authority:*

National Housing Act, Part VIII

*Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity.

*Eligible Projects:*

Sewage Treatment Project means projects for the collection and treatment of sanitary sewage from one or more municipalities including:

1) Treatment Facilities — The establishment or expansion of facilities for the treatment and disposal of sanitary sewage wastes. This does not include repair and replacement of existing equipment which normally falls into the category of maintenance.

2) Trunk Collector Sanitary Sewers — The construction of trunk collector sanitary sewers as defined by CMHC, including a relaxed definition of trunk collector sewers for small municipalities of less than 5,000 population.

Trunk Storm Sewer System — means the construction of trunk storm sewer systems as defined by CMHC providing they open up land for residential development. Eligible projects here also include 20 per cent of the cost of all storm sewers within the area being opened up for development.

Water Supply Project — means the construction or expansion of a central water intake, reservoir, pressure and/or treatment system that will provide a municipal water supply for residential development in previously undeveloped areas. The construction of one or more trunk water mains that will open up land for residential development in previously undeveloped areas and which provides a municipal water supply to the first lateral branch or water main connection proposed within the subdivision being opened. Regional Sewerage/Water Plan — means a comprehensive multi-municipal plan for the establishment of water supply services and for sewage collection and treatment facilities for both sanitary and storm sewer systems in an urban-centered region of a province. Grant funds are available under Part VIII for planning studies leading up to and establishing a Regional Sewerage/Water Plan. Funds are not available under "Regional Sewerage/Water Plan" for the design of sewerage facilities or water supply services. Such a plan may include:

- 1) determination of environmental quality objectives and proposals for orderly urban growth.
- 2) study of alternative methods of sewage treatment to determine the best approach to meet objectives.
- 3) in accordance with an official regional plan, development of forecasts of serviced land requirements showing proposed land uses, acreages (or hectares), populations, densities in persons per acre (or hectares), and illustrating catchment areas for proposed sewers, and phasing.
- 4) selection of sites for sewage and/or water treatment plants including possible capacities required and their phasing.
- 5) the determination of the location of water supply services and/or sewage treatment facilities including storm sewers.
- 6) the preparation of preliminary cost data including phasing for a water supply services and/or a sewage facilities construction program.

**Assistance for Eligible Projects:**

a) **Loans** — For sewage treatment facilities, trunk collector sanitary sewers and trunk storm sewer systems, and water supply projects, a loan may be made in an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the eligible cost of the project as determined by CMHC. The term of the loan cannot exceed the useful life of the project and cannot be for more than 50 years. The interest rate will be as prescribed from time to time by CMHC.

For projects receiving other federal financing, CMHC should be contacted to determine assistance available under the National Housing Act.

Borrowers are encouraged to phase the eligible work into projects that can be reasonably undertaken over a period of approximately one year.

Trunk storm sewer system and water supply project loans may be made up to April 1, 1980.

b) **Loan Forgiveness** — CMHC may forgive payment by the borrower of 25 per cent of the principal amount of the loan, and 25 per cent of the interest that has accrued in respect of loan advances as at the date of completion of the project. This amount generally represents one-sixth of the eligible project costs as determined by CMHC.

c) **Grants** — Project financed elsewhere. Where a province, municipality or municipal sewerage/water supply corporation has made an application for a grant and has subsequently completed, to the satisfaction of CMHC, the establishment or expansion of a sewage treatment project, or the construction of a trunk storm sewer system or the establishment or expansion of a water supply project, in respect of which a loan has not been made by CMHC, then CMHC may make a grant to the province, municipality or municipal sewerage/water supply corporation. The grant may not exceed 25 per cent of the amount of the maximum loan that could have been made by CMHC in respect of the sewage treatment project or trunk storm sewer system, or water supply project.

**Project Costs High:** — When excessive per capita costs as determined by CMHC, are incurred by a municipality for a sewage treatment project, CMHC may make a grant in an amount not exceeding the lesser of:

1. 50 per cent of the eligible capital cost of the sewage treatment project.
2. 50 per cent of an amount equal to the eligible capital cost of the sewage treatment project, together with the eligible capital costs of any previous sewage treatment projects.

MINUS the amount obtained by multiplying the per capita cost level (established by CMHC) by the project design

population or the municipal population — whichever is greater.

*Note:* The per capita cost level in effect at the time of application can be obtained from the local CMHC office.

At no time is the high cost grant plus the loan (or equivalent loan for projects financed elsewhere) to exceed the total eligible cost of the project.

**Regional Sewerage/Water Plans:** CMHC may make a grant to a province of municipality not exceeding one-half the cost of the preparation of a Regional Sewerage/Water Plan.

**General Requirements:**

An eligible project may be considered by CMHC for assistance, provided:

1. An agreement as described in Section 51.1 of the Act has been entered into between the province and CMHC.
2. The project forms part of an overall plan for the elimination of water and soil pollution, and comprehensive land use within the municipality.
3. The overall plan has been approved by provincial authorities and is acceptable to CMHC.
4. An undertaking is given, by the borrower, that the overall plan will be carried out in due course.
5. The overall plan is supported by a program and schedule acceptable to CMHC.
6. The project is in accordance with the comprehensive development plans and capital works program of the municipality and region as a whole.
7. The design of the project is acceptable to the appropriate provincial authorities.
8. The proposed method of financing the whole of the project is acceptable to the appropriate provincial authorities.
9. The project is to be undertaken and controlled by a province or one or more municipalities or a municipal sewerage corporation.
10. The province agrees to allocate funds from the amounts available to it for this program.

A proposed application should be discussed with the manager of the nearest local office of CMHC at the earliest possible stage. The local office is able to indicate other information CMHC requires prior to providing assistance, as well as the procedure required in making an application.

Following approval of an application, the applicant and the Corporation will complete an agreement, verifying security and giving terms of repayment for the loan, all costs, and the commencement date of the construction.



**Federal Involvement:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

**For Further Information:**

Further detail on the program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

**Payments:**

Province	1975 Loan Equivalent Commitments (\$ millions)	1976 Capital Equivalent Budget Allocation (\$ millions)
Newfoundland	4.0	10.2
Prince Edward Island	.2	0.1
Nova Scotia	11.2	8.0
New Brunswick	7.5	8.8
Quebec	87.6	139.4
Ontario	79.7	146.3
Manitoba	7.4	8.9
Saskatchewan	1.3	6.0
Alberta	15.8	36.2
British Columbia	21.2	34.5
Northwest Territories	.3	—
CANADA	236.2	398.4

**NEIGHBOURHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Neighbourhood and Residential Improvement Division

**Purpose:**

The purpose of the program is to encourage and support efforts of municipalities, in concert with neighbourhood residents, toward the improvement of their physical environment and the development of social and recreational amenities.

**Authority:**

National Housing Act, Sections 27.1, 27.2, 27.5, 27.6, 27.7

**Financing and Operation:**

The criteria whereby municipalities and neighbourhoods participate in this program are set out in annual agreements between the Federal Government and each of the provincial governments.

In general it is expected that participating neighbourhoods have the following characteristics:

1) the area is predominantly residential in land use;

2) a significant proportion of the existing housing stock is in need of rehabilitation;

3) other elements of the physical environment are in need of rehabilitation;

4) the area is potentially stable in terms of land use and densities;

5) most of the housing in the neighbourhood is occupied by people of low to moderate income;

6) the available social and recreational amenities are considered to be inadequate.

Through CMHC the Federal Government contributes 50 per cent of the costs of:

a) selection of neighbourhoods for participation in the program and development of improvement plans;

b) acquisition and clearance of land to be used for medium and low-density housing for persons of low to moderate income;

c) acquisition and clearance of land to be used for social or recreational amenities;

d) construction of new, or improvement of existing, social or recreational facilities;

e) development of municipal occupancy and building maintenance standards and developing systems to enforce such standards;

f) relocation of persons dispossessed of their homes by the program;

g) local administration of the program, including employment of staff; and

h) placing loans for improvement of commercial premises in the neighbourhood.

The Federal Government also contributes 25 per cent of the cost of:

1) improvement of municipal and public utility services in the neighbourhood; and

2) acquisition and clearance of land where the existing use is not consistent with the planned general character of the neighbourhood less the market value of the land, after it has been acquired or cleared, as determined by the Corporation.

In addition to the foregoing contributions, CMHC may make loans to assist municipalities to meet their share of the costs incurred by their participation in the Neighbourhood Improvement Program. Municipalities may apply for loans in an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the amount obtained by deducting the amount of CMHC contributions from the capital costs upon which the contributions were



determined. Municipalities may also borrow from CMHC the full amount of loans made by them for improvement of commercial premises in the neighbourhood. Loans may be for periods of up to 25 years with interest at a rate prescribed by the Governor-in-Council.

The program is intended to emphasize the local role in selecting neighbourhoods and in developing and implementing plans within the limits of predetermined funds. Municipalities and residents are encouraged to explore the possibilities for the application of other resources (local, provincial, or Federal) to projects developed via the program.

The Neighbourhood Improvement Program operates under annual agreements between the Federal Government and each provincial government. Pursuant to the agreement, municipalities are designated to participate in the program and they, in turn, identify the neighbourhoods to take part. Once the process is under way it is intended that progress decisions be made locally, with federal involvement confined to ensuring that the criteria for the program are respected.

The planning process is one which does not contemplate preparation of an elaborate plan before action commences. It emphasizes action along with planning as a continuous process and seeks to avoid the negative effect that results from long periods of study, analysis and planning before action is taken. Consequently, implementation may proceed when a concept plan, which includes a budget, has been formulated and accepted. Generally, detailed planning of specific proposals should be undertaken during the implementation stage.

The success of any Neighbourhood Improvement Program is assessed in terms of the benefits resulting for residents of the neighbourhood and the way in which they regard it as achieving their community aspirations. For this reason, participation of the residents in the program for the neighbourhood is seen as a very important factor. It is an NHA requirement that CMHC be informed of plans to involve the residents, but it is provincial and local authorities who determine the most effective means for ensuring such participation.

#### ***Federal Involvement:***

The Federal commitments to the NIP program from 1974 to 1976 totalled \$178 million.

#### ***For Further Information:***

The Neighbourhood Improvement Program is one of three NHA programs introduced in 1973. The other two are the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program and the Site Clearance Assistance Program. Further details on all programs may be obtained from local offices of CMHC.

## **NEW COMMUNITIES PROGRAM**

#### ***Administered By:***

Program Director, Land Assembly and New Communities Division.

#### ***Purpose:***

To provide a means of channelling urban growth other than by the continued expansion of existing major centres; to provide a mechanism for the establishment of new regional growth centres; and to facilitate the balanced development of new resource-based communities.

#### ***Authority:***

National Housing Act, Section 45

#### ***Financing and Operation:***

CMHC may provide assistance either by way of cost-sharing arrangements between the Federal and provincial governments, or by way of 90 per cent loans with certain forgiveness elements made to provinces or their designated agencies.

CMHC's commitment to a cost-sharing or loan arrangement is dependent on the province meeting the following criteria:

- 1) designation of the agency or corporation responsible for the planning and development of the new community;
- 2) indication of the measures to be taken to allow the public to receive any economic benefits that may accrue in respect of the lands and services disposed of to the private sector in the new community; and
- 3) indication of the plans for urban growth, including the location, size, and order of development of other new communities.

A commitment to a cost-sharing arrangement in respect of each new community will be embodied in an agreement between CMHC and the province in question, and the agreement will cover the above matters.

Under such a cost-sharing arrangement, CMHC's share of total capital costs, profits and losses is not to exceed 75 per cent of the total capital costs, profits and losses of the project pursuant to the agreement.

As an alternative to a cost-sharing arrangement, a loan to a province or its designated agency may be made in an amount of up to 90 per cent of the cost, as determined by CMHC, for acquisition of lands for the new communities, including lands for transportation corridors and open spaces in or around the communities; the planning of the communities; and design and installation of services. The term of the loan will be up to 25 years. This term may be

extended to 50 years for that part of the loan which is used in respect of lands and services to be disposed of later on a long-term leasehold basis for private use.

To encourage rapid development of recreational or other community social facilities CMHC may forgive up to 50 per cent of that portion of the loan covering acquisition of land for these purposes.

CMHC may also forgive an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the part of the loan used for initial planning costs. Such costs would include salaries, accommodation and expenses of the new community development corporation or agency and necessary consultants to provide overall administration, site investigations, surveys, background research, concept plans, overall development plans as required by the province, and detailed phasing elements of layout and urban design.

CMHC may participate in the process of acquiring lands for new communities including lands for transportation corridors and open space in or around the communities, and in design and installation of services.

#### Definitions:

A new community is an area of planned urban growth having all the facilities of a self-contained community. Spatially separated from an established community, it may be independent in its economic base or integrated with an existing urban centre. In addition, to be eligible for assistance under this program, the new community must meet one or more of the following objectives:

- 1) Promotion of urban growth other than by continued expansion of existing major centres;
- 2) Provision of a mechanism for the establishment of new regional growth centres; and,
- 3) Balanced development of resource-based new communities.

Transportation corridors are links between the new community and the parent existing major urban centre and between other urban centres in the urban complex. The corridors are intended to carry all major transportation systems and may accommodate all trunk services.

A designated agency may be a municipality, agency or corporation empowered by a province to plan and develop a new community. It must have the power and competence to acquire, develop and dispose of land for the new or expanded community.

#### *Federal Involvement:*

No federal activity will be undertaken in this program during 1977.

#### *For Further Information:*

Further detail on the New Communities Program may be obtained from any local CMHC office.

## PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

#### *Administered By:*

Social Housing Division

#### *Purpose:*

To provide appropriate, well managed, and economical housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation at prices they can afford, in a suitably satisfying community environment.

#### *Authority:*

Units may be provided under Section 40 or 43 and 44 of the National Housing Act. Choice of program is a provincial prerogative.

Section 40, National Housing Act

Public Housing Projects under a Federal-Provincial Partnership arrangement.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

Section 40 of the Act authorizes the Federal Government to bear up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost is borne by the province, but the municipality may be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share. A project may be obtained either through new construction or acquisition and conversion of existing buildings, to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments may consist of self-contained units for family occupancy, or hostel or dormitory accommodation for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of such projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, are shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments.

Day-to-day management of completed Federal-Provincial rental projects is provided by a housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the authority are selected by the partnership.

A housing authority is responsible for the hiring of necessary staff for the operation of the project. The housing authority operates under the terms of the Federal-Provincial agreement and submits audited financial statements of the project operations. Annual operating budgets must also be submitted to the partnership for approval.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

#### **Federal Involvement:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

#### **Payments:**

<i>Province</i>	<i>1976 Commitments Budget (\$ million)</i>	<i>1977 Capital Allocation (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	4.1	7.4
Prince Edward Island	1.2	1.2
Nova Scotia	4.7	13.6
New Brunswick	9.6	10.0
Quebec	—	—
Ontario	—	—
Manitoba	—	—
Saskatchewan	30.8	31.0
Alberta	—	—
British Columbia	—	—
Yukon	—	—
Northwest Territories	0.7	3.5
CANADA	51.1	66.7

Rental subsidies for the year 1975, payable in 1976, was \$23.5 million.

The estimated total for 1976, payable in 1977, is \$30.8 million.

#### **For Further Information:**

Further detail on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

#### **Section 43**

Section 43 provides that CMHC may make a loan to a province, or to a municipality or public housing agency with the approval of the province, to construct (or acquire) and operate a public housing project. A "public housing agency" is a corporation wholly owned by a provincial government or agency, by one or more municipalities, or by a combination of these, having appropriate power to undertake public housing projects.

The construction or acquisition loan may be up to 90 per cent of the total cost as determined by CMHC.

The loan, which is secured by a debenture, may be for a term as long as 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the development.

Repayment of the loan is by equal instalments of principal and interest made not less frequently than annually. Details concerning the current rate of interest may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

Whether or not a public housing project is undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may be eligible under Section 44 of the Act for Federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. Grants may cover up to 50 per cent of operating losses for a period of up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project. Dwellings may be leased by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Before proceeding beyond the preliminary proposal stage, the province, municipality or public housing agency contemplating a project may wish to obtain reasonable assurance that Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is prepared to consider an application for a specific project. A request may therefore be made to CMHC for "Approval to Proceed with Further Investigation" of a proposed project on the basis of preliminary evidence of need and a basic description of the development planned.

Information required to enable the Corporation to consider a request for investigation approval includes:

1. Evidence of need.
2. A general outline of the project site being considered with a description of community facilities available
3. The number and type of units being considered.
4. Distribution of units by number of bedrooms.
5. Details of proposed financing arrangements and anticipated rental subsidy requirements.
6. Provincial government approval.

Formal application for financial assistance under the NHA is made by completing an "Application — Public Housing Loan/Federal Rental Subsidy", CMHC 1512. Details concerning other information required to support an application may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

Federal loan assistance for public housing projects is also available where the development is to be constructed on



land which a public housing agency leases rather than owns. The term of the lease must be for a period at least equal to the repayment period of the loan.

Projects are administered under the terms of an agreement between the borrowing province, municipality or public housing agency, and CMHC.

**Federal Involvement:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

**Payments:**

Province	1976 Commitments (\$ million)	1977 Capital Budget Allocation (\$ million)
Newfoundland	10.0	5.0
Prince Edward Island	.2	—
Nova Scotia	1.0	3.0
New Brunswick	6.9	5.2
Quebec	108.8	90.0
Ontario	124.7	100.8
Manitoba	49.3	32.3
Saskatchewan	—	—
Alberta	32.9	33.0
British Columbia	3.7	—
Yukon	.6	1.5
Northwest Territories	12.1	9.4
CANADA	350.5	280.2

**Utilization of Section 44 Subsidies:**

Rental subsidies for the year 1975, payable in 1976 were \$86 million.

The estimated total for 1976, payable in 1977, is \$112 million.

**For Further Information:**

Further detail on assistance for public housing projects may be obtained from any CMHC office. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

**RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Neighbourhood and Residential Improvement Division (RRAP in NIP, and Urban Specially Designated areas) Social Housing Division (Non-Profit RRAP) Rural and Native Housing Division (Rural RRAP).

**Purpose:**

To assist in the rehabilitation of substandard housing and to promote its subsequent maintenance.

**Authority:**

The National Housing Act, Section 34.1

**Time Frame:**

The legislation does not limit this program to a specific period.

**Financing and Operation:**

The program provides that loans, of which the repayment of a portion may be forgiven, may be available to:

- 1) homeowners and landlords for the rehabilitation of properties located in:
  - a) neighbourhoods selected to receive benefit under the Neighbourhood Improvement Program (Section 27.1, NHA)
  - b) areas which have received special Governor-in-Council designation with the concurrence of the province.
- 2) non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives without geographic restrictions.

In addition funds may be made available to non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives for the conversion of residential buildings into a greater number of family housing units or hostel beds. The family housing activity is limited to properties located in NIP or Specially Designated areas.

The legislation requires that, as a prerequisite to the operation of the program, the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC.

Assistance under the program is available to all property owners in the NIP or Specially Designated areas. For landlords, the assistance is conditional under the entry into an agreement to maintain fair rentals.

The maximum amount of loan is \$10,000 per family housing unit or, for accommodation of the hostel or dormitory type, \$1,000 per bed. For family housing units, repayment of up to \$3,750 of the loan may be forgiven. In the case of hostel or dormitory accommodation, up to \$500 of the loan for each hostel bed may be forgiven.

For homeowners, the actual amount of forgiveness available is determined in relation to the applicant's adjusted income. Homeowners with adjusted incomes of \$6,000 per year or less are eligible for the maximum of \$3,750 forgiveness. The amount of forgiveness reduces by \$1.00 for every \$2.00 of income over \$6,000, so that no forgiveness is



available for those with adjusted incomes over \$11,000 per year.

For landlords or non-profit corporations the full \$3,750 forgiveness is available.

The amount of forgiveness available is "earned" by the borrower at a rate of \$750 per year for homeowner occupants and between \$250 and \$375 per year for landlord or non-profit corporations depending on the cost of rehabilitation. In the case of a non-profit corporation obtaining funds for the improvement of hostel or dormitory type accommodation, the forgiveness is earned at the rate of \$100 per year. Homeowners earn the forgiveness by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling. Landlords must continue to adhere to the conditions of the rental operating agreement.

#### Work eligible unde RRAP:

The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Programs intended to finance the repair of housing to a level which not only meets normal health and safety standards, but which also will substantially extend its useful life with normal care and maintenance. A further life of about 15 years is suggested as a general guide.

In order to accomplish this, CMHC has published standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings which not only contain mandatory standards (conforming closely to typical municipal minimum maintenance and occupancy by-laws), but also a series of recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may, if circumstances permit, do with RRAP assistance.

These standards are intended for use in urban Canada, and also as the guide for rehabilitation undertaken as part of the Rural and Native Housing Program. It should be noted however that, under the latter program extensions to dwellings may be financed with rehabilitation funds.

Where a dwelling is occupied by a person or persons who are medically handicapped, modifications which improve the liveability of the dwelling should be regarded as eligible to the extent that assistance is available after basic health and safety requirements have been met.

Applicants are encouraged to use some of the fund to increase the thermal efficiency of their dwellings wherever practicable.

#### Financing and Operation:

All Provinces participated in NIP and RRAP in 1976. There are approximately 190 NIP/SD areas in the country where the RRAP program is active, with another 100 to come on stream over the next year or so. Commitments in 1976 were over \$49 million for NIP/SD and Non-Profit RRAP, compared to \$14.7 million committed in 1975.

#### Actual Capital Budget Commitments to Dec. 31st, 1976 (\$000) Sec. 34.1

<i>Province</i>	<i>(NIP/SD)</i>	<i>Non-Profit</i>
Newfoundland	1,540	30
Prince Edward Island	2,150	—
Nova Scotia	2,140	320
New Brunswick	3,915	240
Quebec	8,975	1,240
Ontario	11,190	2,070
Manitoba	1,450	75
Saskatchewan	4,000	105
Alberta	2,680	20
British Columbia	5,915	1,260
Yukon	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—
Total	43,965	5,360

#### Allocation #2 1977 Capital Budget

	<i>NIP/SD (000's)</i>	<i>Non-Profit</i>
Newfoundland	4,000	500
Prince Edward Island	3,000	—
Nova Scotia	4,000	100
New Brunswick	5,200	—
Quebec	16,000	2,200
Ontario	16,500	3,000
Manitoba	1,800	300
Saskatchewan	5,500	200
Alberta	3,500	600
British Columbia	11,000	3,300
Canada	\$ 70,500	10,200

## RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

#### Administered By:

Rural and Native Housing Division

#### Purpose:

The acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of 50,000 housing units within a five-year period with the participation of the client group as planners and developers of housing projects.

**Authority:**

The National Housing Act, Section 34.1 and Section 40.

**Time Frame:**

Five years. It should be noted that the Section 40 Federal-Provincial agreements are for an indefinite period subject to termination or re-negotiation by either party after a three-month notice period.

**Financing and Operation:**

**Section 34.1 (Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program)**

Under this program, client families who live in standard but structurally sound houses can obtain a loan of up to \$10,000 to upgrade their houses to a standard of health and safety, and to extend its life expectancy by 15 years. Of this sum, up to \$3,750 may be forgiven on an income-tested, and cost of rehabilitation basis. This assistance is available to home owners, for repair and rehabilitation. This program requires area designation by the Federal Government with provincial concurrence before it can be applied to rural Canada. Rural in this context means population centres of 2,500 or less. Area designation agreements have been signed now (December 1976) in all provinces and territories, except the Yukon.

**Section 40 (Federal-Provincial Agreements)**

Section 40 of the NHA authorizes the Federal Government to contribute up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land, undertaken jointly with a province. Projects may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition improvement and conversion of existing units.

It is intended that the Native Associations and community groups be the primary participants in the planning, construction and acquisition of housing. This private ownership with considerable client involvement is made available to people of low income on a purchase-payment-to-income basis.

Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the Federal income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges including the payment of taxes, the Federal-Provincial Partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges on a 75/25 basis.

Any operating profits or losses arising from the operation of Section 40 Federal-Provincial project are shared on the same basis as the capital cost.

**Federal Involvement:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. The following figures indicate the 1976 Budget for Section 34.1 and Section 40 Housing Programs.

**Payments:**

Province	Capital Budget (\$000) Sec. 34.1	1976 Sec. 40
Newfoundland	\$ 300	\$11,900
Prince Edward Island	2,400	500
Nova Scotia	1,100	3,000
New Brunswick	3,000	3,300
Quebec	2,600	—
Ontario	200	8,200
Manitoba	500	8,000
Saskatchewan	900	9,900
Alberta	800	2,100
British Columbia	300	9,100
Yukon	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	300
Total	\$12,000	\$56,300

**SITE CLEARANCE PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Neighbourhood and Residential Improvement Division

**Purpose:**

The program is designed to assist municipalities to enforce minimum standards for existing residential buildings outside "Neighbourhood Improvement Areas". It will also help in rationalizing land uses in low-income residential areas through the acquisition of noxious-use properties that have a blighting effect on the area.

It is not intended that the program be used as a means to assemble land for redevelopment purposes; other CMHC programs facilitate land assembly.

**Authority:**

National Housing Act, Section 27.3, 27.4, 27.7.

**Time Frame:**

New program introduced June 28, 1973. Terminates March 31, 1978.

**Financing and Operation:**

CMHC may, within the financial limits specified in an annual agreement with each province, make a contribution to or for the benefit of a municipality in an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the cost of relocating individuals

who have been dispossessed of housing accommodation as a result of a site clearance project, and 25 per cent of the cost of acquiring or demolishing buildings, after deducting the market value of the land after the acquisition or demolition of the buildings, as determined by the Corporation.

Loans to or for the benefit of a municipality may also be made for up to 75 per cent of the municipality's share of costs after deducting the Federal contribution.

To qualify for assistance under the program, the total sum of acquisition and demolition costs of properties contiguous to one another may not exceed \$500,000 as prescribed by NHA Regulations.

The program provides for the acquisition and clearance of:

1. lands and residential buildings that
  - a) are outside Neighbourhood Improvement Areas (see separate program description),
  - b) do not meet minimum housing standards, and
  - c) are beyond the stage where they can be economically rehabilitated.
2. land and buildings other than residential buildings, that
  - a) are outside Neighbourhood Improvement Areas,
  - b) are located in a predominantly residential area inhabited mainly by individuals or families of low-income,
  - c) are being used for a purpose that is inconsistent with the general character of the area, and
  - d) where the land will be used, after acquisition and clearance, for housing or recreational or social facilities.

Federal contributions for site clearance are made in the context of an annual Federal-Provincial agreement. Municipalities are selected and allotted funds.

Thereafter a municipality may apply directly to the Corporation or through the province for a Certificate of Eligibility to receive contributions. The certificate is the Corporation's commitment or agreement to disburse funds when program requirements have been met.

The Certificate is subject to a two-year time limit from the date of issue. This may be extended on the recommendation of the province where circumstances warrant such action.

The annual Federal-Provincial agreement for a Site Clearance Program contains the following provisions:

- 1) limits the program to small projects as described in the regulations;
- 2) sets out the minimum housing standards for the purpose of the program;

3) prescribes the manner and circumstances in which applications for contributions and loans are to be made;

4) provides that, before an application may be approved in respect of a residential building, the province or the municipality in which that building is located must advise the Corporation of the manner in which occupancy and building maintenance standards will be enforced;

5) provides that the province or the municipality must advise the Corporation of the manner in which an individual who has been dispossessed of housing accommodation as a result of a site clearance project for which assistance is sought will be compensated for any expenses arising from the dispossession;

6) provides that the municipality demonstrate the availability of alternative accommodation within the means of the dispossessed individuals;

7) contains such other terms and conditions relating to the making and administration of contributions and loans as the Corporation considers advisable.

When a municipality has been selected to receive funds, it may apply to CMHC for a Certificate of Eligibility for the total amount allocated. The application is to be supported by the following:

- 1) a copy of a municipal resolution authorizing the application;
- 2) the amount of contribution requested;
- 3) the time schedule for the completion of the project;
- 4) a copy of occupancy and building maintenance standards and a statement of the intention to enforce the standards;
- 5) a statement of the municipality's plans for payment of relocation expenses and compensation to individuals displaced by the implementation of the project, and the manner in which such individuals are to be suitably rehoused;
- 6) an undertaking to make available to the Corporation data related to the project;
- 7) evidence of provincial approval.

#### ***Federal Involvement:***

The Neighbourhood Improvement Program and Site Clearance Program are funded from the same source. The Federal commitment to the programs from 1974 to 1976 totalled \$178 million.

#### ***For Further Information:***

Further details on all programs may be obtained from offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.



## STUDENT HOUSING

**Administered By:**  
Lending Division

**Purpose:**  
To assist in the construction, acquisition or improvement of student housing projects.

**Authority:**  
National Housing Act, Section 47

**Time Frame:**  
This is a continuing CMHC activity.

**Financing and Operation:**  
Loans are available to provinces and municipalities and their agencies, universities and colleges. In each case the province concerned must approve the making of the loan.

The housing may be dormitories, hostels, or self-contained family units. Lounges, dining halls and other facilities necessary for the operation of student housing may also be included as part of the project.

All student housing must conform with municipal, provincial and national building codes. As well, family units must meet the requirements of Residential Standards 1977. Converted buildings must conform with "NHA Minimum Property Standards for Existing Residential Buildings", NHA 5017.

The maximum loan available is 90 per cent of the cost of the project as determined by the Corporation.

The term of the loan may not exceed the useful life of the project and, in any case, not more than 50 years.

The maximum rate of interest on NHA loans is reviewed periodically. For details concerning the current Section 47 rate, borrowers should consult the nearest CMHC office.

The loan is repayable in equal installments of principal and interest not less frequently than semi-annually.

The loan is to be secured by a first mortgage on the project in favor of the Corporation. Where the borrower cannot give a first mortgage the Corporation may accept other forms of security.

Prospective borrowers should, at a very early stage, first talk to the CMHC manager in their area. If the proposal is considered satisfactory the applicant will be asked to submit sketches, outline specifications, cost estimates of the project, and a copy of the character or other instrument of incorporation of the institution concerned.

The borrower cannot use the project for any purposes other

than a student housing project during the term of the loan. All students, regardless of race, creed or colour, must have an equal opportunity of renting units in the project. The project must be kept in a satisfactory state of repair, and Corporation representatives must be permitted to inspect the project at any time.

**Federal Involvement:**  
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. Increasing demand on Federal housing funds during the last few years has necessitated the assignment of housing funds on a priority basis to low-income family accommodation. Therefore, in 1976, there was no budget allocation to student housing per se although students may benefit from other CMHC programs designed to meet the needs of a broader client group.

**For Further Information:**  
Further detail on this program is available at any local office of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

## URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAM

**Note:** Activity under this program was restricted following the report of the 1969 Task Force on Housing and Urban Development. As of February 1973, no new projects were undertaken.

**Administered By:**  
Neighbourhood and Residential Improvement Division

**Purpose:**  
To complete the implementation of urban renewal schemes where there had been long-standing commitments at all levels of government.

**Authority:**  
The National Housing Act, Sections 37, 23, 24 and 25.

**Time Frame:**  
Closing out.

**Financing and Operation:**  
Under Section 37 of the National Housing Act, the Corporation may, with Government approval by Order-in-Council, make arrangements with a province or with a municipality with approval of the province, to conduct urban renewal studies. These studies identify general problem areas in which more detailed examinations are to be carried out to determine boundaries for urban renewal schemes and the type of renewal action required. It is also



intended that each study will formulate an urban renewal program. Grants may be for as much as 75 per cent of the study cost.

Under Section 23 of the National Housing Act, the Corporation may contribute to the cost of preparation of an urban renewal scheme. Preparation of the scheme is intended to examine in detail areas determined during the preparation of the municipal renewal program, so that specific public and physical and economic studies necessary to support the action proposed, as including cost estimates and project staging proposals. The Federal contribution will be equal to one-half the cost of all economic, social and engineering research, and necessary planning for the preparation of the scheme.

Under Section 24 of the National Housing Act, the Corporation may, with approval of Governor-in-Council, contribute one-half the cost of implementing an urban renewal scheme which has been approved by the province in which the scheme is to be carried out and is acceptable to the Corporation. Costs may include: the costs of acquiring and clearing or improving lands and buildings, condemnation proceedings and costs of disposing of lands and buildings so acquired, the costs of installing municipal works and services (other than public buildings), employing of persons required in connection with acquisition and clearance, or assisting owners of property affected to adjust to the implementation of the scheme or to assist in the relocation of persons dispossessed.

The Corporation shares equally in the recovery of moneys received from sale, lease or other disposition of land and buildings for which it contributed towards its acquisition and clearance or improvement, including land retained by the municipality or province for public purposes. The value of public lands being retained must be provided for in any agreement entered into by the Corporation.

Under Section 25 of the National Housing Act, the Corporation may make a loan, not exceeding two-thirds of the actual cost after deducting there from all Federal grants made or to be made in connection with the scheme, to a province or municipality, to assist in implementing those parts of an urban renewal scheme for which a Federal contribution may be made.

***Federal Involvement:***

Nationally, at the end of 1976, there were 51 urban renewal schemes underway, involving \$27 million in outstanding Federal contributions.

***For Further Information:***

Further detail on this program may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

**Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Offices**

*Head Office*

Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P7

Tel.: (613) 746-4611

*Newfoundland Region*

P.O. Box 9400  
Postal Station "B"  
St. John's  
Newfoundland  
A1A 2Y3

Tel.: (709) 754-0050

*Nova Scotia Region*

Pontac House  
Historic Properties  
Halifax  
Nova Scotia  
B3J 1S9

Tel.: (902) 429-9612

*New Brunswick Region*

Suite 449  
Kings Place  
440 King Street  
Fredericton, N.B.  
E3B 5H8

Tel.: (506) 455-7970

*Prince Edward Island Region*

Kent Place  
180 Kent Street  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
C1A 1N9

Tel.: (902) 892-9181

*Quebec Region*

Suite 900  
Place du Canada  
Montréal, Québec  
H3B 2N2

Tel.: (514) 283-4464

*Ontario Region*

Suite 1108  
145 King St. West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5H 1J8  
Tel.: (416) 361-0420

*Manitoba Region*

Centennial House  
Suite 402  
310 Broadway Ave.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 0S6

Tel.: (204) 985-2676

*Saskatchewan Region*

P.O. Box 380

Regina, Sask.  
S4P 3A2

Tel.: (306) 569-6293

*British Columbia Region*

Suite 240  
Bank of Montreal Bldg.  
2609 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6H 3H3

Tel.: (604) 732-4211

**Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects Signed by the National Capital Commission**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Date	Term of Agreement	Title	Parties to Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Transfer Payments
1. 15/2/71	Completed	Entente relative à la construction de l'usine de filtration au Parc Moussette et de conduites maîtresses dans la cité de Hull	Province of Québec, Outaouais Regional Community, NCC	Construction of a filtration plant and water mains at Parc Moussette	\$1.6 M by NCC
2. 15/9/72	Completed	Water Main for Touraine and Pointe-Gatineau	Outaouais Regional Community, NCC	Construction of water main to service certain NCC lands and the municipalities of Touraine and Pointe-Gatineau	\$70,809 by NCC
3. 15/9/72 3/10/72	Completed	Site of Hull City Hall	City of Hull, NCC	To acquire the property rights of the City at the site of the former Hull City Hall	NCC paid one dollar (\$1) to acquire property rights. In exchange the City of Hull paid \$1 for 45,000 square feet of NCC land to be the site of the new City Hall.
4. 5/12/72	No action	Construction at Moussette Park in relation to the construction of the Voyageurs Parkway	Province of Québec, Outaouais Regional Community, City of Hull, NCC	To provide for the detour of Moore Creek, reconstruction of beaches and related work necessitated by the construction of the Voyageurs Parkway	NCC total involvement
5. 23/6/73	Completed	Walkley Road Reconstruction — Airport Parkway Agreement	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, City of Ottawa, NCC	Construction of overpass, "on" and "off" ramps, sewers, street lighting, and landscaping at the intersection of Walkley Road and the Airport Parkway	Asset: no transfer payment. (NCC assumed 100% of Walkley Road Overpass construction and landscaping. NCC granted to RMOC for a nominal sum necessary lands; NCC agree to maintain landscaping, and the Overpass, and "on" and "off" ramps.)

*Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects Signed by the National Capital Commission (cont.)*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	Date	Term of Agreement	Title	Parties to Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Transfer Payments
6.	24/4/74	(Supplementary Agreement)	Agreement re: Downtown Hull	Department of Public Works (Canada), NCC, Province of Québec, Outaouais Regional Community, City of Hull	To construct storm and sanitary sewers, and water-mains to serve downtown Hull	Cost of the works is to be shared in accordance with a previous agreement. To March 31/77 \$1.4 M by NCC
7.	31/1/75	3 years	Ottawa Police Language Training Agreement	NCC, City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario	To provide for language training for Ottawa Police	Program proposals have costs being split three ways. For 1977-78 this was NCC (40%), Ontario (40%), Ottawa (20%)
8.	24/11/75	2 years expired December 31/76	Interprovincial Bus Transit	Outaouais Regional Community Transit Commission, Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission, Province of Québec, NCC	To continue previous "loop" agreements, encourage and facilitate interprovincial transit, and cover deficit of interprovincial bus transportation	NCC assumed 50% of deficit for interprovincial services not exceeding \$2,120,000 (amount to OC Transpo and CTCRO are stipulated in the agreement)
9.	1/1/76	to 31/3/77	Ontario Sewer Agreement	RMOC, NCC, Province of Ontario	To share the costs of a sanitary sewerage system to alleviate the pollution of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers. This is an extension of an agreement signed 10 November 1972	\$13.5 M by NCC
10.	5/4/76	On going (supplementary to 13/9/71 agreement)	Entente Complementary de l'entente Générale Relative aux Egouts et Maitresses d'Eau	Province of Québec, Outaouais Regional Community, NCC	To finance sewage construction in the CRO	Under other agreements the NCC assumed 1/3 of cost (to a maximum of \$40,000,000); \$11 M to date by NCC
11.	1/7/76	Completed	Hogs Back Bridge Agreement	RMOC, City of Ottawa, NCC	To design and construct a bridge across the Rideau Canal at the Hogs Back	\$1 M by NCC
12.	1/9/76	Completed	Lisgar Collegiate Improvement	NCC, Ottawa Board of Education	To restore and renovate the Lisgar Collegiate Institute	NCC contribution of \$500,000 and advisory assistance
13.	15/9/76	On going	White Fathers Property Acquisition	City of Vanier, NCC	To acquire and develop the White Fathers Property	\$750,000 approved in principle; likely to exceed \$1 M

## *Veterans Affairs*

The Department of Veterans Affairs is responsible for a wide range of matters relating to the social welfare of Canadian veterans and their dependents. This broad mandate includes responsibility for War Veterans and Civilian War allowances, supplementary financial assistance on the basis of need, educational assistance and special welfare and social counselling services. Also included are hospitalization and medicare assistance. The Department provides Treatment Services in Departmental and contract hospitals for veterans suffering from service-related disabilities and for veterans who are in receipt of a war veterans allowance. The Department also provides pensions to disabled veterans and veterans' dependents. Supplementary financial assistance, in association with the provisions of the

National Housing Act, is also provided to help meet the housing needs of moderate income veterans.

While the assistance of jurisdictions external to the department is required in dispensing many of these services, the administration of the Hospital Transfer Program and the War Veterans Allowance Act requires the cooperative effort of the Department and Provincial/Municipal Authorities. Under the Hospital Transfer Program the Department is continuing its efforts to transfer its hospital facilities to other jurisdictions. The objective of this Program is to continue to provide a high level of patient care to the veteran population by assimilating them into community hospitals.

**Department of Veterans Affairs**  
**HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM**

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## HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM

(Part of the Treatment Services Program)

**Administered By:**  
Treatment Services Program.

**Purpose:**  
The program is intended to achieve the integration of Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) Hospitals with those of their local community. This will ensure the availability of adequate treatment for entitled veterans, especially in view of the declining numbers of veterans requiring active care in DVA facilities.

**Authority:**  
Agreements are signed between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Province or other authority to which the DVA hospital is being transferred. Agreements have been signed in respect of:

- Ste.-Foy Hospital, Quebec City, with the Province of Quebec;
- Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, with the University of Toronto;
- Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, with the Province of New Brunswick;
- Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, with the Province of British Columbia; and
- Veterans Hospital, Victoria, with the Province of British Columbia.

**Time Frame:**  
The date of transfer is fixed in each agreement. Once implemented the agreement takes permanent effect.

The schedule of federal payments following transfer is also set down in the agreements.

**Financing and Operation:**  
The Federal Government agrees to transfer each DVA hospital to a community authority. Capital grants are arranged at the same time to facilitate renovation or expansion as required.

The Department of Veterans Affairs provides care and treatment to those veterans who are entitled by virtue of

their service in time of war. In order to meet this obligation, the department requires that the community or other jurisdictional authority to which the hospital is transferred:

1. have adequate community health facilities to meet the needs of entitled veterans;
2. make an agreed number of beds at different treatment levels available to veterans on a "priority use" basis; and
3. make arrangements for the continued employment of DVA hospital staff with pay and other employment benefits, the total of which would be comparable with what they enjoy in the Public Service of Canada.

For a nominal sum of \$1.00 land and physical assets of each DVA hospital are turned over to the new jurisdiction. A cash grant is paid by the Federal Government equal to the estimated capital that would have been expended had the hospital remained under DVA authority for a continuing period of five years.

After the transfer the Department reimburses the community authority for the costs of treatment required by entitled (pensioned) veterans.

Discussions are also being carried on regarding the transfer of the following DVA Hospitals:

- Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
- Queen Mary Veterans Hospital, Québec
- Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.
- Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

### **For Further Information:**

General:

Deputy Minister  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.B. Brittain  
Deputy Minister  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
Veterans Affairs Building  
284 Wellington Street  
Ottawa K1A 0P4

Tel.: 996-6881

# Appendix A

## List of the Various Federal-Provincial Agreements Categorized According to Type of Program or Activity

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# Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

1978

A Descriptive Inventory





## *The Federal-Provincial Relations Office*

On January 15, 1975, an Act of Parliament respecting the office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations came into force. The new entity, which had previously functioned as a division of the Privy Council Office, was called the Federal-Provincial Relations Office (FPRO).

The FPRO has the following components: Co-ordination; Corporate Services; Operations; Planning, Analysis and Research; and the constitutional component which is made up of two groups. It reports to the Prime Minister through the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations. Since September 16, 1977, a Minister of State, in consultation with the Prime Minister, has been responsible for developing broad lines of federal policy bearing on relations between the federal and provincial governments, with particular responsibility for policies and programs that may be necessary to strengthen and preserve the unity of Canada. In exercising his powers, the Minister of State makes use of the services and facilities of the FPRO.

The functions of the FPRO are to facilitate the development of federal-provincial consultations on an increasing range of policy fronts; to assist the Cabinet in examining federal-provincial issues of current and long-term concern; and to advise the Prime Minister in his overall responsibility for federal-provincial relations. The Office also provides advice to federal Ministers and departments in their dealings with provincial Ministers, departments and agencies.

For further information and inquiries, please contact:

Federal-Provincial Relations Office,  
59 Sparks Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0A3

A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY OF  
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES  
AS OF DECEMBER 1978

*On peut obtenir une copie de cet inventaire en français au Bureau des Relations  
fédérales-provinciales à 59, rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1A 0A3*

## *Foreword*

Over the years, financial flows between the federal and provincial governments have increased greatly. For the most part, funds are directed from the federal level to the provinces (and in some instances, to municipalities), but substantial flows also occur in the opposite direction, for example, in payment for goods and services provided by the federal government.

As a consequence, we have witnessed a growing interest by members of the public and by governments at all levels in the financial arrangements that have evolved. Citizens and taxpayers seek information about the services available to them through programs and activities that are jointly financed and to trace the destination of their tax dollars. Governments, too, have need of an overall view of the myriad financial linkages.

In response to the growing importance of intergovernmental financial arrangements, the Federal-Provincial Relations Office published in January 1974 the first edition of the "Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities". I am now pleased to introduce the fourth edition of this descriptive inventory. Readers of previous editions will note that a number of programs have been deleted or changed. This has been the result of the 1978 expenditure reductions in certain federal programs.

In the fiscal year 1979-80, an estimated \$11.2 billion in federal payments will be made to other governments in Canada, exclusive of the value of certain "revenue reductions" or "tax points" which are also important. These payments will amount to approximately 22 per cent of the estimated total budgetary expenditures of the federal government.

We in the Federal-Provincial Relations Office are pleased with the favourable response given to earlier editions of this inventory. I trust that it will continue to be regarded as a valuable source of information to the general public and as a working document for legislators, government officials, the academic community, journalists and others directly involved and concerned with federal-provincial relations.

I would like to express my thanks to Mrs. Shirley Stevens of Planning, Analysis and Research, who edited and co-ordinated the production of this fourth edition.



R.G. Robertson  
Secretary to the Cabinet  
for Federal-Provincial Relations

Ottawa  
June 1979



## *Acknowledgments*

An inventory of this nature requires a great deal of time and effort on the part of many officials throughout the federal government, and I would like to extend my thanks for their kind cooperation. In addition I would like to express my appreciation to the Deputy Ministers and Heads of the Crown Corporations and Agencies for their approbation and support of this undertaking.

Special recognition is also due to Mrs. Christiane Bigras for proof-reading the French text; to my colleagues, for their assistance and guidance, and to the secretaries, of the Federal-Provincial Relations Office; and in particular, to Mrs. Pat McClean of Compkey Limited for her efficient handling of the computer coding and photocomposition.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. David Simpson for the contributions he has made to this and to the previous edition of the inventory and for his moral support.

Shirley Stevens

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# *INTRODUCTION*

This volume is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities which were in effect as of December 1978. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

A general knowledge of federal, provincial and municipal responsibilities would be an asset when looking for a particular program or area of interest. The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned.

For the purpose of this inventory the term “programs and activities” comprises the major shared-cost programs, along with other significant undertakings involving joint federal-provincial administration and/or carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement. Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government: some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, transfer of property, etc.; under others, each government pays its share direct to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited, since industrial development incentives given by governments individually to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other publications of the Government of Canada.

Appearing on page 242 is a list of the entries in this inventory classified according to the following types:

1. Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.
2. Unconditional payments to the provinces and municipalities.
3. Conditional grants and payments in respect of shared-cost programs and activities.
  - (a) Federal payments to the province or municipalities; and
  - (b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government.
4. Payments under contracts for goods or services:
  - (a) Federal payments to the province or municipalities; and
  - (b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government.
5. Payments relating to the transfer of land, improvements or other physical assets.
6. Loans to provinces or municipalities:
  - (a) Loans with forgiveness provisions; and
  - (b) Loans without forgiveness provisions.
7. Joint activities where each level of government independently finances its share of the responsibilities.
8. Support of intergovernmental liaison and joint administrative bodies.
9. Miscellaneous items.

The information contained in this inventory is, of course, for ready reference only. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that the federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into thereunder, should be obtained direct from the departments and agencies concerned.



Revisions of the book will be published periodically, as the information becomes dated. Suggestions and comments from users of this volume which would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office to improve future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

Planning, Analysis and Research  
Federal-Provincial Relations Office  
59 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, K1A 0A3

**Estimated Federal Transfers to the Provinces, Territories and Municipalities  
Fiscal Year 1979-80  
(\$ millions)**

Program	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
Equalization	340.0	77.1	405.3	336.2	1,362.3	—	233.5	39.1	—	—	—	—	2,793.5
Statutory Subsidies	9.7	.7	2.2	1.8	4.5	5.5	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.1	—	—	34.1
1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	.1	*	.3	.2	5.6	5.7	.7	.4	1.6	1.9	—	—	16.5
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	4.0	.6	—	—	1.3	7.6	.4	*	29.7	.6	.1	.2	44.5
Youth Allowances Recovery	—	—	—	—	141.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141.2
Reciprocal Taxation	5.3	3.2	15.4	8.2	33.2	45.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	110.3
Prior Years Adjustments**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0
<b>Total Fiscal Transfer Cash Payments</b>	<b>359.1</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>423.2</b>	<b>346.4</b>	<b>1,265.7</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>2,907.7</b>
Hospital Insurance	66.9	14.4	98.9	81.9	529.9	928.7	120.7	111.9	207.5	271.8	4.9	2.0	2,439.5
Medicare	23.1	5.0	34.0	28.2	182.6	320.0	41.5	38.5	71.5	93.7	1.7	.7	840.5
Post-Secondary Education	42.2	9.1	62.3	51.6	333.8	585.0	76.0	70.4	130.7	171.2	3.1	1.3	1,536.7
Extended Health Care	14.2	3.0	20.9	17.3	155.1	210.0	25.5	23.5	49.4	63.3	1.1	.5	583.8
Prior Year Adjustments**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.5
<b>Established Programs Financing Cash Payment</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>1,201.4</b>	<b>2,043.7</b>	<b>263.7</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>459.1</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5,475.0</b>
Canada Assistance Plan	44.4	9.4	58.2	74.4	508.4	468.4	62.9	61.8	145.3	230.8	7.9	1.4	1,673.3
Health Resources Fund	—	.5	2.0	—	.6	.8	.5	—	.4	2.7	—	—	7.5
Other Health and Welfare	1.1	.3	2.7	2.0	6.0	43.6	5.3	3.7	7.2	1.1	.1	.6	73.7
Official Languages	1.9	1.1	3.5	15.4	99.5	41.8	5.3	2.0	4.9	4.9	.1	.2	180.6
Economic Development	56.7	29.3	39.8	52.9	139.4	24.8	24.0	19.4	8.1	19.5	2.0	1.5	417.4
Crop Insurance	*	.6	.1	.1	2.9	8.6	8.0	32.3	16.0	1.4	—	—	70.0
Territorial Financial Agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202.7	51.2	253.9
Municipal Grants	1.2	.6	8.0	4.4	34.9	61.5	8.0	3.5	9.0	14.9	1.3	.7	148.0
<b>Total Other Cash Payments</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>791.7</b>	<b>649.5</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>275.3</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>2,824.4</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS</b>	<b>610.8</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>753.6</b>	<b>674.6</b>	<b>3,258.8</b>	<b>2,757.0</b>	<b>614.5</b>	<b>408.6</b>	<b>684.6</b>	<b>879.9</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>11,207.1</b>
Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.5 Personal Income Tax Points	39.7	7.9	71.9	54.7	720.7	1,180.5	105.2	94.1	279.7	372.4	5.6	3.9	2,936.3
1.0 Corporate Income Tax Point	2.0	.4	3.7	3.1	48.7	91.4	9.0	9.0	45.8	27.1	.6	.2	241.0
Contracting-Out Tax Transfer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.5 Personal Income Tax Points for EPF	—	—	—	—	412.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412.3
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	217.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217.4
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowances	—	—	—	—	141.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141.2
<b>TOTAL TAX TRANSFERS</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>1,540.3</b>	<b>1,271.9</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>325.5</b>	<b>399.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3,948.2</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH PLUS TRANSFERS</b>	<b>652.5</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>829.2</b>	<b>732.4</b>	<b>4,799.1</b>	<b>4,028.9</b>	<b>728.7</b>	<b>511.7</b>	<b>1,010.1</b>	<b>1,279.4</b>	<b>231.2</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>15,155.3</b>
Equalization — Dollars per capita	592	627	479	479	216	—	226	41	—	—	—	—	—

\* Amount too small to be expressed.

\*\* Distribution not available by province and territory.

Source: Main Estimates

**Estimated Federal Transfers to the Provinces, Territories and Municipalities  
Fiscal Year 1978-79  
(\$ millions)**

Program	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
Equalization	302.1	77.0	389.2	309.1	1,350.3	—	231.8	28.1	—	—	—	—	2,687.6
Statutory Subsidies	9.7	0.7	2.1	1.8	4.5	5.5	—	2.1	3.3	2.1	—	—	34.0
1972 Revenue Guarantee – Prior Years	1.6	0.4	3.0	2.2	22.0	28.8	4.1	3.4	7.2	7.3	—	—	80.0
1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	0.1	*	0.4	0.2	5.5	6.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.8	—	—	16.5
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	1.7	0.5	—	—	2.5	10.0	1.2	*	17.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	35.0
Youth Allowances Recovery <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	-132.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-132.1
Reciprocal Taxation <sup>2</sup>	4.5	2.5	15.6	6.5	24.9	48.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	102.5
Prior Years Adjustments <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.0
<b>Total Fiscal Transfer Cash Payments</b>	<b>319.7</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>410.3</b>	<b>319.8</b>	<b>1,277.6</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>239.9</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2,903.5</b>
Hospital Insurance	51.2	10.8	78.3	63.9	426.5	740.2	96.8	88.1	169.5	215.2	4.3	1.8	1,946.6
Medicare	18.1	3.8	27.8	22.7	151.3	262.6	34.3	31.2	60.1	76.4	1.5	0.7	690.5
Post-Secondary Education	33.3	7.0	50.8	41.5	277.0	480.5	62.9	57.2	110.1	139.7	2.8	1.2	1,264.0
Extended Health Care	12.6	2.7	18.7	15.7	139.4	189.5	22.9	21.3	42.1	57.8	1.0	0.5	524.2
Prior Years Adjustments <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158.1
<b>Established Programs Financing Cash Payments</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>175.6</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>994.2</b>	<b>1,672.8</b>	<b>216.9</b>	<b>197.8</b>	<b>381.8</b>	<b>489.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4,583.4</b>
Canada Assistance Plan	43.6	8.4	51.0	77.4	381.6	417.0	60.6	56.7	132.3	193.0	6.4	0.9	1,428.9
Health Resources Fund	2.6	0.2	2.3	1.9	10.3	2.0	2.7	1.5	0.9	7.9	0.7	—	33.0
Other Health and Welfare <sup>4</sup>	0.9	0.2	2.1	1.6	4.7	34.4	4.2	2.9	5.7	6.9	0.1	0.5	58.2
Bilingualism Development	2.3	1.3	4.3	18.7	121.2	50.9	6.5	2.4	6.0	6.0	0.1	0.2	219.9
Economic Development <sup>5</sup>	58.4	29.4	45.0	53.7	95.1	24.3	20.6	16.0	9.5	15.9	0.2	1.0	369.1
Crop Insurance	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.1	7.5	9.0	32.0	17.0	1.5	—	—	70.0
Territorial Financial Agreement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182.5	46.9	229.4
Municipal Grants	1.2	0.5	8.7	3.5	29.6	57.2	8.9	3.4	7.5	14.8	0.8	0.9	137.0
<b>Total Other Cash Payments</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>644.6</b>	<b>593.3</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>178.9</b>	<b>240.0</b>	<b>190.8</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>2,545.5</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS</b>	<b>544.0</b>	<b>145.9</b>	<b>699.5</b>	<b>630.5</b>	<b>2,916.4</b>	<b>2,365.3</b>	<b>569.3</b>	<b>346.7</b>	<b>589.7</b>	<b>741.7</b>	<b>200.5</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>10,032.4</b>
Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer <sup>6</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.5 Personal Income Tax Points	37.1	7.1	66.5	51.0	671.2	1,104.7	99.0	93.4	251.8	344.3	5.0	3.3	2,734.4
1.0 Corporate Income Tax Point	2.0	0.4	3.9	3.4	45.6	91.4	7.9	6.6	32.7	22.3	1.3	0.3	217.8
Contracting-Out Tax Transfer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.5 Personal Income Tax Points for EPF	—	—	—	—	383.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383.9
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	199.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199.9
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowances <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	132.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132.1
<b>TOTAL TAX TRANSFERS</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>1,432.7</b>	<b>1,196.1</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>284.5</b>	<b>366.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3,668.1</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFERS</b>	<b>583.1</b>	<b>153.4</b>	<b>769.9</b>	<b>674.9</b>	<b>4,349.1</b>	<b>3,561.4</b>	<b>676.2</b>	<b>446.7</b>	<b>874.2</b>	<b>1,108.3</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>13,700.5</b>
Equalization — Dollars per capita	532	633	462	444	214	—	223	30	—	—	—	—	—

\* Amount too small to be expressed.

1. The Youth Allowances Program has expired. The amount shown represents the continued transfer of 3 personal income tax points to Quebec for the now defunct program and the recovery of their value by means of a reduction in the amounts otherwise payable to the province.

2. The Main Estimates figure for Reciprocal Taxation Includes \$500,000 for general administration.

3. Distribution not available by province and territory.

4. This item includes the Young Offenders, Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, and Blind and Disabled Persons Assistance programs.

5. This item includes grants under GDAs, ARDA, the special areas program and FRED.

6. The Established Program Financing Tax Transfer is equalized under the provisions of the general Equalization program.

Source: Main Estimates

# Summary of Federal Transfers to the Provinces 1977-78 (thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
<b>Unconditional CASH Payments</b>											
Equalization (1972 and 1977 Acts)	272,024	67,270	365,456	279,185	1,277,500	—	220,382	39,386	—	—	2,521,203
Statutory Subsidies	9,707	659	—	—	4,484	5,504	2,182	2,125	3,350	—	34,076
1972 Revenue Guarantee	13,276	2,739	18,365	16,412	143,889	210,395	31,369	38,160	66,254	59,524	600,383
1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	161	153	294	300	3,495	6,165	524	484	1,930	1,776	15,282
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	2,089	402	—	—	1,665	8,072	1,230	44	31,916	478	45,896
Youth Allowances Recovery <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	-122,540	—	—	—	—	—	-122,540
Reciprocal Taxation	2,139	1,160	7,390	2,763	11,104	22,093	—	—	—	—	46,649
Municipal Grants	1,041	361	7,153	1,500	23,738	53,627	7,929	3,056	7,007	11,561	116,973
Sub-total	300,437	72,744	400,832	301,934	1,343,335	305,856	263,616	83,255	110,457	75,456	3,257,922
<b>Established Programs Financing CASH Transfer</b>											
Hospital Insurance	40,910	8,173	64,336	49,739	374,238	624,999	80,624	70,478	140,007	161,711	1,615,215
Medicare	14,508	2,898	22,816	17,639	132,717	221,646	28,592	24,994	49,651	57,348	572,809
Post-Secondary Education	26,523	5,299	41,712	32,248	242,635	405,214	52,272	45,694	90,772	104,844	1,047,213
Extended Health Care	11,251	2,407	16,708	13,728	125,661	167,469	20,625	18,731	37,993	49,952	464,525
Sub-total	93,192	18,777	145,572	113,354	875,251	1,419,328	182,113	159,897	318,423	373,855	3,699,762
<b>Conditional CASH Payments</b>											
Hospital Insurance <sup>2</sup>	2,345	—	2,438	—	97,2293	29,131	3,447	—	4,183	—	138,773
Medicare <sup>2</sup>	734	66	898	398	7,310	7,632	1,085	594	2,790	2,098	23,605
Post-Secondary Education (1972 Act)	150	101	—	1,770	68,820	-19,230	3,900	—	-30,000	22,788	48,299
Canada Assistance Plan	40,036	7,381	47,638	51,087	365,256	395,670	54,451	55,810	115,462	198,889	1,331,680
Health Resources Fund	71	—	561	71	8,140	8,792	—	2,439	—	2,045	22,119
Other Health and Welfare	5,009	177	1,886	1,310	749	42,163	6,227	2,549	3,735	676	64,481
Development of Regions and Localities	57,804	29,782	34,367	44,845	132,010	19,165	19,244	13,084	7,461	11,298	369,060
Education (Including Bilingualism, Citizenship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Language, Native People, Co-op education)	1,479	610	2,822	13,907	144,351	50,019	3,866	1,377	3,320	4,995	236,656
Natural Resources and Environment	1,355	—	653	600	2,824	2,656	1,674	1,317	777	6,464	18,320
Agriculture, Trade, Industry and Tourism	146	540	266	217	2,507	7,703	8,968	37,040	17,808	1,896	77,091
General Government	—	—	—	—	—	227	—	—	—	100	327
Protection of Property	291	109	691	608	5,389	8,333	1,028	960	1,934	2,511	21,854
Transportation and Communication	141	428	5,215	850	—	414	14,650	10,800	10,548	30,599	73,645
Labour and Employment	—	149	122	85	813	1,162	382	340	544	336	3,933
Research Establishments	—	—	124	92	—	92	—	123	125	124	680
Sub-total	109,561	39,343	97,681	115,840	835,398	553,929	118,922	126,433	138,597	284,819	2,420,523
<b>TOTAL CASH PAYMENTS</b>	503,190	130,864	644,085	531,128	3,053,984	2,279,113	564,651	369,585	567,477	734,130	9,378,207
<b>Tax Abatements</b>											
Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.5 Personal Income Tax Points	34,153	6,540	61,247	46,875	619,543	1,015,533	91,316	86,115	229,297	315,986	2,506,605
1.0 Corporate Income Tax Points	1,815	342	3,446	2,982	40,395	80,962	6,975	5,854	28,953	19,794	191,518
Contracting Out Tax Transfer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.5 Personal Income Tax Points for EPF	—	—	—	—	354,417	—	—	—	—	—	354,417
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	204,167	—	—	—	—	—	204,167
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowances <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	122,540	—	—	—	—	—	122,540
Hospital Insurance <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	-16,828	—	—	—	—	—	-16,828
Blind Persons Allowances	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40
Disabled Persons Allowances	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Unemployment Assistance	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
<b>TOTAL TAX TRANSFER</b>	35,968	6,882	64,693	49,857	1,324,300	1,096,495	98,291	91,969	258,250	335,780	3,362,485
<b>TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFER</b>	539,158	137,746	708,778	580,985	4,378,284	3,375,608	662,942	461,554	825,727	1,069,910	12,740,692

1. The Youth Allowances Program has expired. The amount shown represents the continued transfer of 3 personal income tax points to Quebec for the now defunct program and the recovery of their value by means of a reduction in the amounts otherwise payable to the province.

2. Represents prior year adjustments.

3. Represents prior year adjustments under the now defunct Established Programs (Interim) Arrangements Act.

4. The Established Programs Financing tax transfer is equalized under the provisions of the general Equalization program.

Source: Public Accounts of Canada 1978 (Volume II, Section 34) and Department of Finance, tax abatement and EPF data.



# Summary of Federal Contributions to the Provinces 1976-77 (thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
<b>Unconditional Cash Payments</b>											
Equalization	226,220	59,943	291,555	213,493	1,189,511	—	171,433	17,127	—	—	2,169,282
Statutory Subsidies	9,708	659	21,174	1,774	4,484	5,504	2,156	2,100	3,132	2,117	33,808
1972 Revenue Guarantee	18,600	3,981	25,311	21,306	219,498	379,358	41,197	39,025	73,263	121,573	943,112
1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	105	10	358	266	3,385	6,185	868	454	1,844	2,080	15,555
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	2,317	310	—	—	2,022	4,708	1,373	44	25,536	2,190	38,500
Estate Tax Adjustment	273	22	-497	-305	-2,927	-3,373	294	-340	1,954	—	-4,899
Youth Allowance Recovery	—	—	—	—	-130,315	—	—	—	—	—	-130,315
Sub-Total	257,223	64,925	318,901	236,534	1,285,658	392,382	217,321	58,410	105,729	127,960	3,065,043
<b>Conditional Cash Payments</b>											
Hospital Insurance	67,335	12,509	98,199	81,659	-16,067	1,019,924	124,396	109,448	219,612	290,226	2,007,241
Medicare	24,148	5,178	35,593	29,746	270,395	359,963	45,042	41,882	82,336	106,717	1,001,000
Post Secondary Education Cash Transfer	6,732	1,492	21,255	8,738	335,642	189,859	19,477	14,966	39,003	11,536	648,700
Sub-Total	98,215	19,179	155,047	120,143	589,970	1,569,746	188,915	166,296	340,951	408,479	3,656,941
Canada Assistance Plan	40,347	10,668	46,820	67,266	391,498	408,665	53,131	63,512	107,152	184,701	1,373,760
Health Resources Fund Act	1,065	—	749	4,052	4,358	6,138	807	2,146	—	4,735	24,050
Other Health and Welfare	5,055	162	1,641	1,816	699	70,718	17,960	2,396	14,926	817	116,190
Development of Regions & Localities	47,666	34,153	35,165	40,211	60,321	18,420	19,562	17,068	7,758	7,076	287,400
Bilingualism Development	1,120	555	2,395	14,396	93,745	39,787	3,355	1,170	3,398	2,920	162,821
Citizenship Language Texts and Instructions	—	—	25	—	612	2,253	144	6	485	598	4,123
Natural Resources and Environment	—	4,592	29,595	781	1,687	2,112	1,493	1,459	4,688	6,631	53,038
Agriculture, Trade, Industry and Tourism	232	497	304	178	2,619	6,261	9,650	24,983	17,027	2,246	63,997
General Government	—	—	—	—	—	83	2	—	—	—	85
Protection of Property	238	96	474	425	3,776	5,778	746	740	1,292	1,808	15,373
Transport and Communication	213	—	—	—	163	—	15,774	10,186	10,598	55,400	92,334
Labour and Employment	—	121	94	82	425	1,370	309	311	425	330	3,469
Research Establishments	—	—	111	83	—	83	—	111	87	140	615
Municipal Grants	662	153	5,009	1,389	16,891	42,542	5,623	2,473	5,709	8,036	88,487
Sub-Total	96,598	50,997	122,382	130,679	576,794	604,210	128,536	126,563	173,545	275,438	2,285,742
<b>TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS</b>	<b>452,036</b>	<b>135,101</b>	<b>596,330</b>	<b>487,356</b>	<b>2,452,422</b>	<b>2,566,338</b>	<b>534,772</b>	<b>351,269</b>	<b>620,225</b>	<b>811,877</b>	<b>9,007,726</b>
<b>Tax Abatements</b>											
Post Secondary Education Tax Transfer	10,298	1,970	18,411	14,061	187,044	304,615	27,621	26,074	69,936	94,955	754,985
4.357% Personal Income Tax	1,229	282	2,435	2,030	32,555	59,228	5,903	5,590	23,054	16,781	149,087
1.000% Corporate Income Tax	—	—	—	—	130,315	—	—	—	—	—	130,315
Youth Allowances	—	—	—	—	719,783	—	—	—	—	—	719,783
Hospital Insurance	—	—	—	—	217,121	—	—	—	—	—	217,121
Canada Assistance Plan	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	53
Blind Persons Allowance	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	39
Disabled Persons Allowance	—	—	—	—	-21	—	—	—	—	—	-21
Unemployment Assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL TAX TRANSFER</b>	<b>11,527</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>20,846</b>	<b>16,091</b>	<b>1,286,889</b>	<b>363,843</b>	<b>33,524</b>	<b>31,664</b>	<b>92,990</b>	<b>111,736</b>	<b>1,971,362</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFER</b>	<b>463,563</b>	<b>137,353</b>	<b>617,176</b>	<b>503,447</b>	<b>3,739,311</b>	<b>2,930,181</b>	<b>568,296</b>	<b>382,933</b>	<b>713,215</b>	<b>923,613</b>	<b>10,979,088</b>
Equalization — Dollars per capita	406	507	352	315	191	—	168	19	—	—	—

Source: Public Accounts of Canada 1977 (Volume II, Section 34) and Department of Finance Tax Abatement Data.





INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS  
OF THE VARIOUS  
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES  
CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO THE MINISTER  
RESPONSIBLE FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION





## *Agriculture Canada*

The Canada Department of Agriculture was established by the Act for the organization of the Department of Agriculture, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. Prior to 1867, there was a Bureau of Agriculture of the Province of Canada, and thus the department, in effect, predates Confederation by some fifteen years. The responsibilities of the Minister of Agriculture encompass all phases of the production and the processing and marketing of crops and livestock, from producers to consumers.

The Deputy Minister manages the department with the help of two Senior Assistant Deputy Ministers who are responsible for operations and policy and planning, respectively. The Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, oversees the work of the Research Branch, Health of Animals Branch and Food Production and Marketing Branch, each headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. The Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy and Planning, is responsible for the corporate Policy Planning and Economics Branch, also headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister, as well as for liaison with the agencies reporting to the Minister of Agriculture. These agencies are the Farm Credit Corporation, the Canadian Livestock Feed Board, the Canadian Dairy Commission and the National Farm Products Marketing Council. In addition, four Branches report directly to the Deputy Minister. These Branches, which provide coordination and support services for the entire department, are: the Finance and Administration Branch, headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister; the Intergovernmental and International Services Branch and the Information and Personnel Services each headed by a Director General. The work of the Deputy Minister's office is supported through the departmental secretariat.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by the department's Research Branch. The extensive investigations of soils, plants, animals, food, and pests and diseases are problem-oriented. The branch's research program is carried out at over 40 establishments across Canada. The research units cooperate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department. Research in animal diseases is carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Health of Animals Branch. The Policy, Planning and Economics Branch and the Canadian Grain Commission also have research programs.

The Policy, Planning and Economics Branch contributes

the social science support, primarily economics, needed to plan, operate and evaluate departmental policies and programs for developing Canada's agriculture and food sector. In its work the branch defines economic opportunities; provides economic analysis of proposed agricultural policies and programs; prepares outlook information and conducts economic research relevant to government programs and policy issues. The Branch also provides the resource planning, allocation and evaluation for the department.

The Health of Animals Branch maintains an animal health service to help safeguard human health and to ensure the supply of wholesome meat to the public. The programs it undertakes promote animal diseases research and control, ensure the humane slaughter of food animals, and enforce meat inspection regulations. The activities of this branch include intraprovincial meat inspection under agreements with some provinces, and the rabies indemnification program.

The Food Production and Marketing Branch is organized according to three main functions, quality assurance, production development and market development. The Branch establishes policies and administers programs designed to: improve agricultural production; ensure the reliability of many goods and services used by farmers; establish and maintain national standards of quality of agricultural products offered to consumers and working closely with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce; and promote the domestic and export marketing of agricultural products.

Most of the Branch programs have provincial implications and many are carried out with the cooperation and/or involvement of the provinces. Programs such as crop insurance; record of performance for livestock; forage seed improvement entail actual provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading of many agricultural products, but in most cases, by agreement, federal regulations and procedures are followed because of interprovincial and export trade implications. Other programs, such as grants to exhibitions and fairs and 4-H Clubs, are of distinct provincial interest.

Clearly, the extent and nature of provincial involvement with programs of Agriculture Canada vary considerably. Some programs are, in effect, administered primarily federally; others involve participation at both levels. The Canadian Grain Commission has actual involvement at the

municipal level by providing grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes.

The Intergovernmental and International Services Branch coordinates the departmental liaison activities with the provinces, other federal departments and non-government organizations. In addition, this Branch co-ordinates the Department's international activities and interests including Canadian responsibility for specific international programs such as the World Food Program.

Several boards and agencies are also associated with the Canada Department of Agriculture. Some of these are responsible for price stabilization and support, or the marketing of various products. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning these activities. The agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission, the Farm Credit Corporation, the Canadian Livestock Feed Board, the National Farm Products Marketing Council, the Agricultural Products Board and the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

**Canada Department of Agriculture**

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES	
CROP INSURANCE	
FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ADJUSTMENT FUND	
4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE	
FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR	
INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION	
RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM	
RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS	

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**Canadian Dairy Commission**  
DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

## CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES

### *Administered By:*

Health of Animals Branch

### *Purpose:*

In view of the fact that the number of veterinarians in the country is insufficient to meet the requirements of the livestock products industry and that the existing veterinary teaching facilities cannot accommodate all student applicants, the expansion of existing veterinary teaching facilities is to be undertaken in order to increase the number of graduating veterinarians.

### *Authority:*

The Department of Agriculture was given authority by Order in Council in April 1974 to enter into agreements with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. These were signed in July 1974.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The agreements with the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan provide for a federal contribution of up to 50 per cent of the capital cost up to prescribed limits of enlarging the veterinary colleges in the respective provinces.

In the context of these agreements, construction shall mean the erection of (a) new building(s), extension(s) or alterations to existing building(s), together with necessary and related site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings, all for the sole and exclusive purpose of expanding or enlarging existing veterinary teaching facilities; but, for greater certainty, shall not mean commodities, goods,

materials and supplies except those required for construction purposes.

In the case of the Quebec Veterinary College, the number of graduates is to be increased from 35 to 70 with the federal contribution of up to \$2,520,000.

In the case of the Ontario Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 80 to 120 with the initial federal contribution of up to \$2,880,000. The Treasury Board approved in March 1978 an increase of \$215,000 as consideration for cost escalation during the construction program. The revised federal contribution is therefore, \$3,095,000. The construction program under the agreement is now complete and all federal commitments have been satisfied.

The Western College of Veterinary Medicine is to be increased from 50 to 90 graduates with a federal contribution of up to \$2,880,000.

As part of the agreement, each university agrees to accept in its faculty of veterinary medicine, as a minimum, the increased number of students indicated above at the entrance level, for at least ten years following the date of completion of the construction, unless fewer than that number of students apply for admission to the said faculty in any given year.

The amounts indicated above shall be payable in installments or otherwise in such times and at such amounts as the Government of Canada in its sole discretion shall determine. The universities are to supply, whenever and in the manner requested, satisfactory evidence of the progress of construction and the financial disbursements relative thereto.

### *Payments:*

See table below

Payments to the Provinces for Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

<i>Participating Province</i>	<i>Payments to-date</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>Contract Amount</i>
Quebec	\$1,064,549	\$823,090	\$241,459	Nil	Nil	\$2,520,000
Ontario*	\$3,095,000	\$1,377,570	\$1,451,369	\$51,061	\$215,000	\$3,095,000
Saskatchewan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$2,880,000
Total	\$4,159,549	\$2,200,660	\$1,692,828	\$51,061	\$215,000	\$8,495,000

\* An additional \$215,000 was approved in March 1978 as consideration for cost escalation during the construction program. The initial agreement was amended at the time to a revised federal contribution of \$3,095,000.



**For Further Information:****General:**

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Health of Animals Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5  
Tel: 995-6676

**CROP INSURANCE**

(Part of Food Production and Marketing Program).

**Administered By:**

Crop Insurance Division.

**Purpose:**

To provide stability of farmer income when crop losses occur by assisting the provinces in guaranteeing a level of production to cover out-of-pocket expenses. The federal government contributes a portion of premium costs and/or administrative costs; and the sharing of risk by way of loans or reinsurance, whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves.

**Authority:**

Crop Insurance Act  
Crop Insurance Regulations  
Federal-Provincial Agreements have been signed with all provinces.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuous program. Agreements are terminable on the expiration of five years from the day on which notice

of intention to terminate is given, or by the mutual consent of the parties thereto. But notice of intention to terminate an Agreement shall not be given until after the expiration of five years from the day the agreement came into force.

**Financing and Operation:**

The costs of this program are shared on a federal-provincial-farmer basis. The provinces operate the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The individual farmers pay 50% of the total premiums. For the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Newfoundland and New Brunswick, the federal and provincial governments each pay 25% of the premium costs and they share the total administrative costs on a 50/50 basis. For the other provinces the federal government contributes 50% of the total premium and the provinces pay the total administrative costs.

The contributions payable to a province under an Agreement are paid in respect of each year and shall be the amount specified in subsections (1.1) or (1.2) of Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1973 (a 1973 amendment to the Crop Insurance Act).

Advances on account of contributions may be made quarterly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expense incurred. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

**Payments:**

See table below

Crop Insurance Payments to Provinces

<i>Participating Provinces</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	—	7	12	10
Prince Edward Island	221	400	421	464
Nova Scotia	85	93	113	116
New Brunswick	—	89	51	44
Quebec	1,766	2,008	2,464	2,283
Ontario	3,869	5,671	5,838	7,039
Manitoba	2,765	4,419	5,271	8,455
Saskatchewan	14,578	19,739	24,400	36,245
Alberta	7,300	14,794	16,548	16,827
British Columbia	652	1,056	1,338	1,329
Total	\$31,236	\$48,276	\$56,456	\$72,812

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Crop Insurance Division  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. Glenn Gorrell  
 Director  
 Crop Insurance Division  
 Sir John Carling Building  
 Carling Avenue  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel: 995-5880

**FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ADJUSTMENT FUND****Administered By:**

Food Development Division, Food Production and Marketing

**Purpose:**

To assist farmers to upgrade their capacity to produce their own feed requirements by utilizing the funds saved through the revised rates of assistance on feed grains.

The provinces involved are British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. Programs will be developed jointly with the provinces so that each province may address the purposes deemed most appropriate in each case. The major thrust of programs will be to enhance the feed production and storage capacity of the farms in the affected regions. Longer term research programs, such as sources on non-traditional feeds will be undertaken. Some funds will be allocated to the promotion of innovation.

**Authority:**

Cabinet Decisions 302-75 and 137-76.  
 Treasury Board Minute 747277.

**Time Frame:**

January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1981, with a further period until March 31, 1982 to process claims received prior to December 31, 1981.

**Financing and Operation:**

Funding is totally provided by the federal government. Programs are administered in cooperation with the respective provincial departments of Agriculture. Assistance will be directed mainly to on-farm projects. Approval of applications will be the responsibility of a joint federal/provincial Management Committee. Payments will be made directly to farmers.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director, Farm Development Division,  
 Food Production and Marketing Branch,  
 Canada Department of Agriculture,  
 Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C5

**Officer Responsible:**

Chief, Production Management  
 Food Production and Marketing Branch,  
 Canada Department of Agriculture,  
 Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0C5  
 Tel: 995-9554

**4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE****Administered By:**

Animal Production Division of the Food Production and Marketing Branch

**Purpose:**

This program provides for the reimbursement, to any province, of 50 per cent of its expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H Clubs.

**Authority:**

The funds for this program are provided annually under the main Appropriation Act.

There are agreements with each province.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, subject to annual revision.

**Financing and Operation:**

4-H Clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The Clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living on farms. 4-H Club activities include the following subjects: the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50 per cent of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. As provincial claims must be submitted during the fiscal year, the total allotments have not always been completely utilized. Federal assistance is provided for the following items:

- prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days,

- the cost of providing club and project record books,
- travel by club members to, and prizes for provincial competitions,
- voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal grant is made towards the costs of maintaining the offices of the Council of 4-H Clubs, and for providing the salaries and travel expenses of council staff.

**Payments:**

See table below

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

Province	1975-76 Expenditures (\$)	1976-77 Expenditures (\$)	1977-78 Expenditures (\$)
Newfoundland	3,980	5,280	5,280
Prince Edward Island	3,600	2,476	3,600
Nova Scotia	8,800	8,800	8,800
New Brunswick	4,860	4,860	4,860
Quebec	20,540	23,940	23,940
Ontario	68,220	68,220	68,220
Manitoba	15,480	12,724	21,180
Saskatchewan	22,500	22,500	22,500
Alberta	19,080	22,080	22,080
British Columbia	9,540	9,540	9,540
Total	\$176,600	\$180,420	\$190,000

There is a total annual allotment of \$190,000 available to the provinces for 4-H activities.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Animal Production Division  
Production Development Directorate  
Food Production and Marketing Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5  
Tel: 995-5880

## FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR

**Administered By:**

Animal Production Division of the Production and Marketing Branch

**Purpose:**

This program provides for the reimbursement by the federal government, to all provinces except Ontario, of 75 per cent of the freight charges on exhibition livestock shipped to and from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto.

**Authority:**

This program rests on a federal-provincial agreement which originated in 1946-47 when the annual operating subsidy of \$35,000, guaranteed to the Royal Winter Fair in 1927 for 20 years, terminated. This master agreement covers all provinces except Ontario.

Funding is approved annually under the Appropriation Acts.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

**Financing and Operation:**

The freight charges on carlots of livestock assembled and shipped to the Royal Winter Fair, and on carlots returning to points of origin, are originally paid by the provincial Department of Agriculture concerned. Reimbursement of 75 per cent of the freight charges paid, is made upon submission by the province of a claim for the federal government's share. The claim must be accompanied by the original receipted freight bills, such bills being subject to audit for proper weights and rates.

Freight costs are shared by the federal government only on carload lots from a central collecting point in each province to Toronto and return. Federal assistance is not available to Ontario where the fair is held.

Freight on carlot movement of poultry, the transportation of wagons, and the costs of feed, handlers, etc., are not eligible for sharing by the federal government under the program.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

## Payments to the Provinces for Freight Assistance to the Royal Winter Fair

Province	Expenditures (\$)			
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Prince Edward Island	2,943	5,110	5,962	7,081
Nova Scotia	773	2,727	2,260	2,320
New Brunswick	1,504	1,304	1,415	1,569
Quebec	5,772	8,020	8,124	10,622
Manitoba	12,277	27,510	26,373	26,475
Saskatchewan	9,002	15,112	16,737	19,985
Alberta	5,013	10,424	5,146	15,478
British Columbia	8,000	11,714	7,149	6,467
Total	\$45,284	\$81,921	\$73,166	\$89,997

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Animal Production Division  
Food Production and Marketing Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel: 995-5880

**INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION****(Domestic Meat Inspection)**

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants which engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

**Administered By:**

Meat Hygiene Directorate, Health of Animals Branch

**Purpose:**

This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants which are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

**Authority:**

The Canada Department of Agriculture has been given authority by Order in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia.

**Time Frame:**

The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on twelve months' notice.

**Financing and Operation:**

All plants which are preparing meat for interprovincial trade or for export from Canada are required to meet federal standards and must operate under full federal inspection. Subject to ministerial discretion, plants meeting federal standards in regard to construction and facilities are entitled to full federal inspection. There is no charge for this service.

Some provinces provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants which only engage in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces which did provide such a provincial meat inspection service and others which did not provide such a service signed agreements with Agriculture Canada to provide such a service for the provinces.

The costs for such a service are refunded by the provincial governments to Agriculture Canada. The agreements provide for an annual review to approximate the actual costs of inspection services of Agriculture Canada.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.



## Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

<i>Participating Province</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 (\$000)</i>
Nova Scotia	7.3	10.8	12.2	11.5
New Brunswick	—	—	0.4	0.7
Manitoba	29.5	27.5	30.9	39.5
Saskatchewan	38.6	38.7	39.8	39.8
British Columbia	—	—	—	72.3
Total	75.4	77.0	83.3	163.8

**For Further Information:**  
General:

Meat Hygiene Directorate  
Health of Animals Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9

Officer Responsible:

Dr. E. A. Costello  
Chief, Federal-Provincial Programs  
Meat Hygiene Directorate  
Health of Animals Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Sir William Logan  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9

Tel: 995-5433

**RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM**  
(Part of the Health of Animals Program)

**Administered By:**

Animal Health Directorate of Health of Animals Branch

**Purpose:**

The purpose of these payments is to assist the provinces in the establishment of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

**Authority:**

This program is under the general departmental mandate.

Rabies Indemnification Regulations

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the

provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under sections 3 and 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act, Statutes of Canada, 1974-5-6, Chapter 86, the Minister of Agriculture may order living animals to be destroyed and provide compensation to owners in respect of these animals. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies infection in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the Animal Disease and Protection Act in regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two-fifths of the amounts paid by them. The federal government will reimburse the provinces up to a maximum per head of \$200 for cattle, \$140 for horses, and \$40 for sheep, swine and goats.

In order to receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by the following documents:

1. evidence that payment to the owner has been made;
  2. a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died as a result of rabies;
- and
3. the inspector's valuation of the animal.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

## Payments to the Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

Participating Provinces	Expenditures			
	1974-75 (\$)	1975-76 (\$)	1976-77 (\$)	1977-78 (\$)
New Brunswick	—	—	28.00	352.00
Quebec	14,771.60	10,030.40	4,304.00	826.00
Ontario	63,644.40	77,098.40	74,984.40	61,264.80
Saskatchewan	2,203.60	690.00	1,943.60	282.00
Manitoba	4,378.80	1,830.00	2,948.00	2,332.80
Alberta	—	80.00	—	—
Total	\$84,998.40	\$89,728.80	\$84,208.00	\$65,057.60

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director General  
Animal Health Directorate  
Health of Animals Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. A.E. Lewis  
Director General  
Animal Health Directorate  
Health of Animals Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Sir John Carling Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel: 995-6676

**RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS**

(Part of the Research Program)

**Administered By:**

Finance and Administration Division, Research Branch

**Purpose:**

Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote cooperation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal Research Station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at Canada Department of Agriculture's Research Station at Charlottetown; a New

Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office wing has been added to the federal Research Station at Fredericton; the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the new federal Research Station complex recently built at Lethbridge; and agreement has been reached with the Province of Nova Scotia for the construction of a joint federal-provincial building at Kentville. These facilities are built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also occupy surplus federal space on a rental basis at: St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; L'Assomption and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, Kapuskasing and Vineland, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George and Summerland, B.C.

**Authority:**

Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

**Time Frame:**

The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

**Financing and Operation:**

The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided.

Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as

provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Director

Finance and Administration

Research Branch

Canada Department of Agriculture

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel: 995-7084

**AGRICULTURE**

**(Canadian Dairy Commission)**

**DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM**

***Administered By:***

Canadian Dairy Commission

***Purpose:***

The Dairy Program has the objective of achieving a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market, thereby providing consumers with an ample supply of high quality dairy products.

***Authority:***

Canadian Dairy Commission Act

Agricultural Stabilization Act

Federal Provincial Agreements on "market-sharing quotas" with the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

***Time Frame:***

This program was at first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

***Financing and Operation:***

Dairy support is provided by the Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of manufactured dairy products; and

2. through direct subsidy payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for dairy producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the Commission's offer-to-purchase program for the main manufactured dairy products, mainly butter and skim milk powder.

Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid by the proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board towards the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold.

2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the Commission; and

3. levies to finance export assistance are collected by provincial milk marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to manufacturing milk shipments made under market sharing quotas since 1970, and on fluid milk since 1977.

Direct subsidies are paid on all qualifying deliveries within market sharing quota to producers of manufacturing milk and cream. These subsidies are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, subsidy payments are made only on shipments which fall within market requirements. An in-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to equalize prices between the domestic and export markets. There is a higher over-quota levy which covers the cost of exporting surplus dairy products processed from production in excess of market (quota) requirements. The contingency levy, established in April 1978, covers the cost of disposal of any in-sleeve production that is excess to market requirements.

***Payments:***

Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were \$287.4 million in 1977-78 and are estimated at \$277.5 million for 1978-79.

The following table shows the subsidy payments made to producers in the different provinces in the fiscal years ending March 31, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978:

## Direct Subsidies Paid to Canadian Dairy Producers

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	\$3,357,195	\$3,628,347	\$3,900,479	\$4,106,902
Nova Scotia	2,055,743	2,489,257	2,900,356	3,035,895
New Brunswick	1,678,590	1,869,957	2,100,258	2,164,449
Quebec	117,410,050	130,375,521	126,315,568	127,524,076
Ontario	75,994,559	86,515,680	82,310,113	84,239,564
Manitoba	9,477,446	9,991,964	10,101,241	10,046,893
Saskatchewan	5,750,519	5,712,764	5,800,713	6,282,702
Alberta	16,016,526	17,380,890	17,302,126	17,421,539
British Columbia	6,750,718	7,898,289	8,100,995	8,072,093
Total	\$238,491,346	\$265,862,669	\$258,831,849	\$262,894,113

***For Further Information:***

General:

Chairman  
 Canadian Dairy Commission  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Z2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Choquette, Chairman  
 Canadian Dairy Commission  
 Pebb Building  
 2197 Riverside Drive  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Z2

Tel: 998-9490



# Communications

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) telecommunications
- (b) the development and utilization generally of communication undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising her powers and carrying out her duties and functions shall:

- (a) co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communication services for Canada, including the Post Office Department;
- (b) promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communication systems and facilities for Canada;
- (c) assist Canadian communication systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;
- (d) plan and co-ordinate telecommunication services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;
- (e) compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communication systems and facilities and of trends and developments in Canada and abroad relating to communication matters; and
- (f) take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communication matters.

The department comprises four sectors: Policy, Space Program, Research, and Services.

## Policy Sector

Responsibility for the overall formulation and implementation of departmental policy resides primarily with this sector. Subdivisions include: National Telecommunications

(studies and planning for domestic systems development) International Telecommunications (studies, planning and negotiations in the international telecommunications sphere, including arrangements for, and participation in, conferences); Economic Policy and Statistics; Social Policy and Programs; and Federal-Provincial Relations. (Each of the five regional directors is concerned with radio licensing matters, and the policy of the electromagnetic spectrum).

## Research Sector

Responsibilities include the carrying out of research over a broad spectrum of the communications field, both in-house and through a system of university research contracts. It aids in the development of new communications systems, provides scientific advice to aid in the formulation of departmental policy and seeks to ensure that an adequate level of communications research and development capability is maintained in Canada. The department's own principal research facility is the Communications Research Centre, near Ottawa. Other responsibilities include research policy and planning, radio and radar research, and technology and systems research and development.

## Space Program Sector

In 1974, all space and space-related activities were grouped into one sector and include the Communications Technology Satellite; relations with Telesat Canada and other agencies and departments concerned with space, development of new space systems and applications.

## Services Sector

The fourth sector of the department includes the Telecommunications Regulatory Service, which plans and implements the regulation of the radio spectrum. Also included are central services such as personnel, finance and administration; legal services, information services; and bilingualism programs. Security and communications support services and the Government Telecommunications Agency, which plans and runs telecommunications services for the federal government, also form part of the area.

## Communications

HERMES PROGRAM (COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SATELLITE)	
SYMPHONIE SATELLITE PROGRAM	
ANIK-B COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM	

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**HERMES PROGRAM (COMMUNICATIONS  
TECHNOLOGY SATELLITE)**

**Administered By:**  
Space Program

**Purpose:**

To develop the capability in Canada to produce and use the new generation of high power communication satellites in the 12/14 GHz band. Several experimenters, including some under provincial jurisdiction, are using HERMES to investigate provision of new communication services with such satellites.

**Authority:**

As directed in an Order-in-Council, the Department of Communications is providing use of the satellite system to experimenters. Based on the recommendations of an independent experiment selection committee, arrangements were made between DOC and individual experimenters for their participation in the program.

**Time Frame:**

Experiments with the satellite started early in 1976. Planned for two years, they will continue for a third.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Department of Communications is providing the satellite and the system of earth terminals. It has provided funds to some universities, private institutions, and provincial departments to carry out the experimental program.

**Payments:**

Experimenters have received from DOC a total of approximately \$969,705 (in addition to a considerable amount from the Department of Health and Welfare).

**For Further Information:**

General

Dr. B.C. Blevis,  
DGSTA/DOC,  
Communications Research Centre,  
P.O. Box 11490,  
Station H,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K2H 8S2

Tel: (613) 596-9332

Officer responsible

Mr. N.G. Davies,  
Director, SCOPO,  
Communications Research Centre,  
P.O. Box 11490,  
Station H,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K2H 8S2

Tel: (613) 596-9215

**SYMPHONIE SATELLITE PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**  
Space Program

**Purpose:**

To provide facilities for Canadian experimenters, including provincial governments, to carry out transatlantic communication experiments of technical or social nature, using the Franco-German satellite Symphonie.

**Authority:**

The Canadian coordinator has been appointed by DOC following an exchange of letters with the French and German executive secretaries of the Symphonie program office.

**Time Frame:**

1975-1980 (exact time of completion depending on satellite life).

**Financing and Operation:**

Supply, transportation and operation of a suitable earth station undertaken by DOC together with Teleglobe Canada.

**Payments:**

No direct payments involved.

**For Further Information:**

Director General, Space Programs  
Department of Communications  
300 Slater Street  
Journal North Building  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0C8

**ANIK-B COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM**

*Administered By:*  
Space Program

*Purpose:*

To examine the viability of new telecommunications services and to further explore the potential of 12/14 GHz satellite technology to make users aware of that potential for delivery of new services to meet identified requirements.

*Authority:*

As directed by several Orders-in-Council, the department is providing use of the satellite service and Earth terminals for experimental purposes.

*Time Frame:*

Project planning is in progress now. Conduct of project operations will begin in April, 1979 and proceed through to at least March 1981 subject to continued availability of the satellite service. The Department of Communications may exercise an option to continue to lease the satellite service for a further three years.

*Financing and Operation:*

The Department of Communications is leasing the satellite service from Telesat Canada and providing a system of Earth terminals. The department intends to cooperate with sponsors of projects in the planning, conduct and conclusion of projects to their mutual benefit. The program already consists of more than fifteen separate projects sponsored by a variety of external agencies including federal government departments and agencies, provincial government departments and agencies, telecommunications carriers and native communications associations. Project sponsors having a commercial charter are expected to pay a fair share of the cost of the use of satellite and Earth terminal resources.

*For Further Information:*

ANIK-B Communications Program Manager,  
Department of Communications,  
300 Slater Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0C8

Tel: (613) 593-7471



## *Regional Economic Expansion*

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) has primary responsibility for the federal government's efforts to overcome regional economic disparity. In this respect, DREE is the co-ordinator of federal efforts in the regional development area.

The Department draws most of the authority for its activities from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act and the Regional Development Incentives Act (RDIA). In addition, when the Department was formed in 1969 it was made responsible for the Agriculture and Rural Development Act and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Since then, it has also been given authority for a number of other programs aimed at promoting regional development.

In 1972-73, the Department undertook a major policy review resulting in a new framework for regional development policy emphasizing the pursuit of developmental opportunities affecting slow-growth areas by means of the co-ordinated use of relevant federal and provincial programs. The approach most frequently used for implementing the new strategy is generally through the General Development Agreements.

The General Development Agreements (GDAs), which were signed in 1974 with all provinces except Prince Edward Island contain basic strategies with respect to regional development. Canada and the provinces seek to achieve a co-ordinated application of relevant federal and provincial policies and programs through continuing analysis and review of the economic and social circumstances of the province and the province's relationship to the regional and national economy.

The GDAs are ten-year agreements which are reviewed annually, in consultation with the province and other government departments, to review progress and to consider the implementation of new development initiatives.

The vehicles by which the strategies and objectives of the GDAs are to be met are subsidiary agreements, which are separate agreements signed with each province as a follow-up to the GDAs where initiatives are to be undertaken by both Canada and the province. Each sub-agreement has a financial limitation and a fixed cost-sharing arrangement with the province, with provisions for monitoring the implementation of programs and projects under the agreement. It also includes appropriate provisions regarding the evaluation of its operation to ensure consistency

with the objectives and strategies of the GDA. These agreements have been authorized under Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973, Vote 11a. Wherever possible, DREE involves other federal government departments in order to take full advantage of the funding available through programs of all departments and consults with them to benefit from their expertise.

The Department is authorized to share in the cost of a sub-agreement with a province to these upper limits: 90%, Newfoundland; 80%, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 60%, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; 50%, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

To June 30, 1978, nine General Development Agreements and 84 sub-agreements had been signed; 26 of the sub-agreements had expired before the end of June 1978.

While the pursuit of developmental opportunities has increasingly become the central element of regional development policy, some of the other regional development programs have been maintained.

Most of the Department's programs are funded jointly with the provinces. The federal assistance under DREE programs is usually provided through a cost-sharing formula that varies with the province and program involved. In some cases the financing consists of both contributions and loans. The only major exceptions are the Regional Development Incentives Program and some native peoples' programs, which are totally funded by DREE.

The Regional Development Incentives Act makes provision for incentives to support the establishment, modernization or expansion of manufacturing and processing industries and certain types of commercial facilities. Incentives may take the form of contributions or loan guarantees to increase or maintain employment opportunities in certain regions of Canada as identified by the Governor in Council.

The general policy review brought about a revision of the RDIA program, introducing specific province-wide areas of Canada identified for assistance. The revision was introduced by amendment to the Regulations effective April 1, 1974.

As of June 30, 1978, the Regions designated for incentive assistance included Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories, most of the Province of Quebec and the northern portions of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Effective July 1, 1978, the Yukon Territory was



designated for incentive assistance under the Regional Development Incentives Act.

#### **DECENTRALIZATION:**

With the decentralization of DREE has come a new approach to planning with the provinces and to implementing the Department's programs. Previous to decentralization, joint planning committees composed of representatives of various provincial departments and agencies and of representatives from various divisions of the Department carried out planning with the provinces. Now each DREE provincial office is assigned a Director-General who oversees DREE programs in that province and co-ordinates other federal programs supportive of DREE's efforts from offices in the province's capital city. A continuous contact with provincial government counterparts thus results, and the dialogue on identifying development strategies and opportunities and assisting in their realization continues and grows.

The Department is now strongly represented in four regional offices at Moncton, New Brunswick; Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Each regional office is headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. This new decentralized approach has increased the Departmental presence in the regions and provided a better integration of functions. There is now an improved capacity to administer existing programs effectively — particularly the regional development incentives program — and to engage in the process of identifying and carrying out developmental activity under subsidiary agreements with each of the provinces.

With the decentralization process and the strengthening of regional and provincial operations completed, the role of the Ottawa-based organization is now essentially that of co-ordination and support.

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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

Contact Regional Assistant Deputy Ministers and/or Provincial Directors-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list below).

*Atlantic Region*

Assistant Deputy Minister, Atlantic Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Assomption Place  
770 Main Street  
Moncton, New Brunswick E1C 8P9

*Newfoundland*

Director-General, Newfoundland  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Ashley Building, Peet Street  
St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3R9

*Prince Edward Island*

Director-General, Prince Edward Island  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Dominion Building  
97 Queen Street  
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 7M8

*Nova Scotia*

Director-General, Nova Scotia  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Centennial Building  
1660 Hollis Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1V7

*New Brunswick*

Director-General, New Brunswick  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Armstrong Building  
590 Brunswick Street  
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A6

*Quebec*

Assistant Deputy Minister, Quebec Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Stock Exchange Tower, Room 4328  
800 Victoria Square  
Montreal, Quebec H4Z 1E8

Director-General, Quebec  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
220 Grande Allée East, Suite 820  
Quebec, Quebec G1R 2J1

*Ontario*

Assistant Deputy Minister, Ontario Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Niagara Building, 6th Floor  
1300 Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1X3

Director-General, Ontario  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Court Holding Building  
233 Court Street South  
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 2X9

*Western Region*

Assistant Deputy Minister, Western Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Bessborough Tower, Room 814  
601 Spadina Crescent East  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3G8

*Manitoba*

Director-General, Manitoba  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
400 - 3 Lakeview Building  
185 Carlton Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2V2

*Saskatchewan*

Director-General, Saskatchewan  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
204 Towne Square Bldg.  
1919 Rose Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3P1

*Alberta*

Director-General, Alberta  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Financial Building, 8th Floor  
10621-100th Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 0B3

*British Columbia*

Director-General, British Columbia  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Bank of Commerce Building, Room 600  
1175 Douglas Street  
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2E1

*Northern and Special Programs*

Director General, Northern and Special Programs  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Bessborough Tower, Room 814  
601 Spadina Crescent East  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3G8

*Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration*

Director, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration  
 Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
 401 Motherwell Building  
 1901 Victoria Avenue  
 Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0R5

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND***Objectives:*

The objectives of the Agreement are to increase the number and quality of viable long-term employment opportunities and improve access to these opportunities by the people of Newfoundland and to increase opportunities for people to live in the area of their choice with improved real standards

of living. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic development action to:

- 1) improve utilization of natural resources,
- 2) develop potentials arising out of the geographic location of Newfoundland in the North Atlantic,
- 3) maximize the retained values of activities in the province by increasing the capability of business in the province to participate on a viable basis in provincial, national, and international markets,
- 4) ensure that the Newfoundland labour force has the capability to benefit from and contribute fully to the initiatives to be undertaken, and
- 5) increase the capability of both public and private sectors in the province to identify and realize opportunities.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Newfoundland were in effect as of June 30, 1978.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Forestry	26/4/74	31/3/79	54,967	47,779
Gros Morne Park Area Development	28/5/74	31/3/80	22,935	20,642
Ocean Research and Development	23/5/75	31/3/79	4,910	4,419
St. John's Urban Region Planning	23/7/75	31/3/80	68,000	51,000
Inshore Fisheries Development	22/6/76	31/3/81	3,891	3,502
Highways 1976-81	22/6/76	31/3/81	57,660	51,894
Labrador Interim	3/12/76	31/3/80	18,970	16,848*
Mineral Development	17/12/76	31/12/81	12,458	11,212*
Tourism Development	22/2/78	31/3/83	13,265	11,938
Total			263,441	223,234

\* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

*Payments:*

A total of \$54,499,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Newfoundland in 1977-78.

*For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

## CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### *Administered By:*

Joint Federal-Provincial Advisory Board.

### *Purpose:*

The Plan is designed to create conditions in which the people of Prince Edward Island can develop their own economic enterprises, so as to raise per capita income with equity and create jobs, while maintaining the environment.

### *Authority:*

Phase II authority is Vote 11a, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973.

### *Time Frame:*

On March 7, 1969, Prince Edward Island signed a 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan with Canada under the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED) legislation. The Agreement continues to March 31, 1984. Phase I of the Plan covered the first six years and ended March 31, 1975. Phase II was signed October 23, 1975, covering the five-year period April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980.

### *Financing and Operation:*

All programs and projects undertaken under the Plan are jointly approved by Canada and the Province. Implementation of projects is the responsibility of the Province and its agencies.

Financial contributions from DREE for the present phase of the Development Plan, Phase II, will not exceed \$141 million for fiscal years 1975-76 thru 1979-80. Financial contributions from the Province will approximate \$32 million for the same period. These amounts do not include special provisions for the Prince Edward Island-Mainland Electrical Interconnection—maximum contribution of \$18 million from DREE, maximum loan of \$9 million from EM&R, and balance of cost from the Province.

Canada's share of funding of programs and projects covered under the present phase of the Plan is as follows:

- School construction program: 50 per cent
- Agricultural research program: 100 per cent
- All other programs: 90 per cent.

### *Payments:*

From its inception to March 31, 1978, DREE expenditure under the Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan has amounted to \$191,842,000. Of this amount, \$29,782,000 was spent during the 1977-78 fiscal year.

### *For Further Information:*

Contact provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

## G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA

### *Objectives:*

The objectives of the Agreement are:

- 1) encourage the expansion or maintenance of viable long-term employment opportunities and optimum quality of life within Nova Scotia,
- 2) increase the earned incomes of the people of Nova Scotia, and
- 3) assist in the development of a dynamic and creative provincial economy which will encourage the growth and stability of economic activity in the province.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Nova Scotia were in effect as of June 30, 1978. (See page 22)

### *Payments:*

A total of \$34,270,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Nova Scotia in 1977-78.

### *For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

## G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK

### *Objectives:*

The primary objective of this Agreement is to reduce the gap in earned income per capita between New Brunswick and the National Average. A further objective is that per capita incomes should be raised while minimizing net migration from the province. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic policies designed to:

- 1) increase the output and productivity of the primary industries,
- 2) increase value-added in New Brunswick by processing local natural resources,
- 3) further diversify the economy into activities not based on natural resources, and



4) encourage the development of viable diversified communities.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with New Brunswick were in effect as of June 30, 1978. (See page 23)

**Payments:**

A total of \$43,375,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to New Brunswick in 1977-78.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-QUEBEC**

**Objectives:**

The general objectives of the Agreement are:

- 1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and to consolidate employment in the traditional sectors,
- 2) to improve the standard of living,
- 3) to reinforce the industrial and urban structure and promote the optimal development of the various regions,
- 4) to promote increased participation of Quebecois in their own development, and
- 5) to promote balanced development in Quebec in relation to the various regions of Canada.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Quebec were in effect as of June 30, 1978. (See page 23)

**Payments:**

A total of \$117,639,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Quebec in 1977-78.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-ONTARIO**

**Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are:

- 1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities and to sustain existing

productive employment opportunities in those areas and sectors of Ontario which, relative to other areas and sectors of the province, are in need of special measures in order to realize their development potential, with particular emphasis on disadvantaged and underperforming planning regions in the socio-economic terms,

2) to encourage socio-economic development in those areas of the province requiring special initiatives to permit the residents to contribute to and participate in the benefits of economic development, and

3) to reinforce policies and priorities of the province for regional development within Ontario insofar as they pertain to the areas and sectors identified in objective (1).

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Ontario were in effect as of June 30, 1978. (See page 24)

**Payments:**

A total of \$10,987,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Ontario in 1977-78.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-MANITOBA**

**Objectives:**

This Agreement provides a new framework for action which can be jointly undertaken by the federal and provincial governments. It is aimed at increasing employment opportunities and living conditions to allow Manitobans to live in the region of their choice, and at encouraging socio-economic development in the northern portion of Manitoba to provide the people of the area with real options and opportunities to contribute to and participate in economic development, to continue their own way of life with enhanced pride and purpose, and to participate in the orderly utilization of natural resources.

The main sectors identified in the G.D.A. as warranting special attention are: socio-economic development, particularly to increase options and opportunities for people in the North; agricultural production and processing; expansion of commercial, industrial and resource opportunities; and rural and urban development.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Manitoba were in effect as of June 30, 1978. (See page 24)

**Payments:**

A total of \$14,643,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement in 1977-78.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN****Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are:

- 1) to accelerate economic development and job creation in the economy of Saskatchewan to encourage balanced development and realization of the development potential, and
- 2) to encourage socio-economic development required to provide an effective opportunity for people throughout Saskatchewan to contribute to and participate in the benefits from economic development.

The federal and provincial governments further agree to undertake action which will reflect priorities in respect of more specific objectives which are:

- a) to increase the aggregate economic growth of the provincial economy in order to increase employment opportunities, encourage balanced growth between rural and urban centres and help ensure a continuing, vibrant, dynamic society,
- b) to preserve and enhance the value of the province's natural resources and optimize the value added from processing and manufacturing of these resources,
- c) to diversify the province's economic base to reduce its dependency on primary production and thereby help stabilize the provincial economy,
- d) to increase the number, range and type of employment opportunities within the province in order to utilize more effectively the human resources of Saskatchewan, and
- e) to increase the opportunity for people in northern Saskatchewan to participate more fully in the social, cultural and economic life of the province.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Saskatchewan were in effect as of June 30, 1978. (See page 24)

**Payments:**

A total of \$9,365,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Saskatchewan in 1977-78.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page.)

**G.D.A. 1974 – CANADA-ALBERTA****Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are: to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities in areas or economic sectors of Alberta which relative to other areas or sectors in Alberta require special measures to realize development potential and promote balanced development among areas of Alberta and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development.

The objectives listed above conform to three basic goals. These are:

1. Economic Development including:
  - a) intensification of resource-based processing industries in areas where renewable or non-renewable resources exist but where special measures are required to encourage their full utilization, and
  - b) encouragement of community development in the non-major urban service centres and rural communities where natural and human resources for viable economic and social development exist through measures including assistance in the form of service and commercial developments when a need for such assistance has been established.
2. Socio-economic development including the provision of capital facilities such as housing, sewage and water systems, roads and other infrastructure required to take optimum advantage of economic development opportunities.
3. The third goal is understood in both the economic and socio-economic goals noted above: management of Alberta's natural mineral, forest and wildlife resources in order to facilitate achievement of optimum value from both non-renewable and renewable resources in the province.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with Alberta were in effect as of June 30, 1978. (See page 25)

**Payments:**

A total of \$5,548,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Alberta in 1977-78.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

which, relative to other areas or sectors of the province require special measures to realize development potential and promote balanced development among areas of British Columbia and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development.

The following Subsidiary Agreements with British Columbia were in effect as of June 30, 1978. (See page 25)

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA****Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are: to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to these opportunities in areas or economic sectors of British Columbia

**Payments:**

A total of \$7,392,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to British Columbia in 1977-78.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**Nova Scotia**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Mineral Development	17/2/75	31/3/80	19,838	15,870
Metropolitan Halifax- Dartmouth Area Development	31/3/75	31/3/80	110,810	79,997
Strait of Canso Area Development	31/3/75	31/3/80	25,834	19,265
Planning	22/6/76	31/3/80	5,000	2,500
Agriculture Development	22/6/76	31/3/81	48,217	29,980
Industrial Development	22/6/76	31/3/81	16,289	13,031
Interim Cape Breton County Development	7/1/77	31/3/78*	4,300	3,010
Forestry	28/6/77	31/3/82	25,570	20,212
Tourism Development	28/6/77	31/3/82	13,750	11,000
Sydney Steel Corporation Assistance Program	23/12/77	31/3/79	19,500	15,156
Total			289,108	210,021

\* While this Agreement terminated prior to June 30, 1978, expenditures on projects are carried for a full year beyond this termination date to March 31, 1979. No new projects will be initiated during this year — only completion of those committed prior to March 31, 1978.

<b>New Brunswick</b>				
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Forestry	17/2/75	31/3/79	58,029	46,423
Industrial Development	17/2/75	31/3/79	30,228	24,182
Kent Region Pilot Project	17/2/75	31/3/80	7,751	6,201
Saint John and Moncton Arterial Highways	17/2/75	31/3/79	51,200	35,840
Planning	1/4/75	31/3/80	4,875	2,438
Tourism Development	16/12/75	31/3/80	14,743	11,794
Minerals and Fuels Development	24/6/76	31/3/81	11,313	9,051
Highways 1977-80	11/2/77	31/3/80	56,000	42,000
Northeast New Brunswick	23/6/77	31/3/82	95,500	67,175
Development of Agricultural Resources	22/3/78	31/3/83	34,623	27,698
Total			364,262	272,802

<b>Quebec</b>				
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Key Highway Networks	13/9/74	31/3/82	448,775	205,505
Industrial Infrastructure	26/3/75	31/3/83	137,670	82,602
Forest Resources Access Roads	26/3/75	31/3/82	138,333	83,000
Agricultural Development	29/3/76	31/3/82	103,266	61,960
Mineral Development	29/3/76	31/3/80	28,600	17,160
Establishment of a Bleached Kraft Pulp Mill at St. Félicien	21/4/76	31/3/80	50,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	30,000
Mirabel Airport Industrial and Commercial Park	18/6/76	31/3/80	13,292	7,975
Water Treatment Facilities for the Montreal Area	30/3/78	31/3/82	200,000	120,000
Tourism Development	6/4/78	31/3/83	76,000	45,600
Public Infra-Structures	16/5/78	31/3/80	34,876	23,261 <sup>(2)</sup>
Total			1,230,812	677,063

<sup>(1)</sup> The total cost of building the complex will be \$298,000,000 to be covered by financing from industry, the agreement fund and provincial agencies.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes a financial contribution of \$5,837,000 from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.



**Ontario**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Northwestern Ontario	23/5/74	31/12/78	50,889	25,444
Northeastern Ontario	25/3/76	31/12/79	17,129	8,564
Single-Industry Resource Communities	18/10/76	31/3/80	17,710	8,855*
Community and Rural Resource Development	7/12/77	31/3/83	6,821	3,410
Total			92,549	46,273

\* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

**Manitoba**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Mineral Exploration and Development	31/3/76	31/3/79	8,500	4,250*
Northlands	15/9/76	31/3/81	138,749	96,009*
Industrial Development	21/4/78	31/3/83	44,000	26,400*
Total			191,249	126,659

\* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

**Saskatchewan**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Iron, Steel and Other Related Metal Industries	4/7/74	31/3/79	182,800	35,000
Planning	18/8/75	31/3/79	2,600	1,300
Qu'Appelle Valley	6/10/75	31/3/84	33,700	17,960*
Expand Facilities used by Canadian Western Agribition and Mexabition	28/7/77	31/3/79	1,700	850
Total			220,800	55,110

\* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

**Alberta**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Nutritive Processing Assistance	11/3/75	31/3/80	17,000	8,500
1976-79 Northern Transportation	18/2/77	31/3/79	30,000	15,000*
Alberta North	8/2/78	31/3/82	55,000	32,500*
Total			102,000	56,000

\* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

**British Columbia**

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Fort Nelson	23/9/75	31/9/78	7,000	3,000*
1976-79 Western Northlands Highways	31/3/77	31/3/79	30,000	15,000*
Northeast Coal and Related Developments 1977-78	10/5/77	31/3/80	10,000	5,000
Industrial Development	8/7/77	31/3/82	70,000	35,000
Agriculture and Rural Development	8/7/77	31/7/82	86,750	30,000
Total			203,750	88,000

\* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

## AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT (ARDA)

### *Administered By:*

A Joint Federal-Provincial Agricultural and Rural Development (ARDA) Committee for each participating province.

### *Purpose:*

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act provides authority for the federal government to enter into cost-sharing agreements with the provinces on programs and projects designed to encourage increased opportunities for higher income and employment for people in rural regions. These programs and projects provide for the more efficient use and greater development of rural land, the conservation of water supplies, the improvement of the soil, diversification of rural economic activity, and provide help to people affected by land-use adjustment programs undertaken under each Agreement.

### *Authority:*

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now referenced as Revised Statutes of Canada 1970 CA-4.

### *Time Frame:*

The first federal-provincial ARDA Agreements were signed with each of the 10 provinces in 1962. Subsequent activity continued under a series of agreements. ARDA II was started in 1965 and ARDA III in 1970-71. The ARDA III Agreements were signed with nine provinces (except P.E.I. where the Comprehensive Development Plan is in operation) and expired in 1975. New ARDA 1975-77 Agreements were signed with Ontario and the four western provinces. The ARDA Agreement with Ontario was extended to March 31, 1979 and the ARDA Agreements with the western provinces terminated in 1977.

### *Financing and Operation:*

These Agreements provide for programs on the basis of 50-50 cost-sharing between the federal and provincial governments with certain exceptions as detailed in the terms of agreement with each province. The implementation of a program or project under an Agreement is subject to prior joint approval by the Department and the province. In each Agreement, Canada agrees to reimburse the province for expenditures made on approved programs and projects in such proportions as are provided for by the Agreement upon submission of a claim.

### *Payments:*

See table below.

Payments to the Provinces Under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act Excluding Special ARDA  
(\$000)

Province	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Newfoundland	1,726	1,535	1,545	2,336
Nova Scotia	5,509	3,157	1,051	—
New Brunswick	513	35	2	—
Quebec	5,676	4,899	1,887	4
Ontario	5,914	7,765	7,607	6,294
Manitoba	2,448	2,711	2,752	2,524
Saskatchewan	4,213	3,210	5,902	3,387
Alberta	2,003	1,346	3,353	1,912
British Columbia	924	2,335	3,550	3,806
Total	28,926	26,993	27,649	20,263

Note: Although the ARDA Agreements have expired, except with Ontario, some commitments remain for projects not completed.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS****Administered By:**

Special ARDA Committees for each participating Province/Territory. The Special ARDA Committees are composed of representatives of Canada and the Province/Territory and representatives from among the residents of Indian and Inuit ancestry.

**Purpose:**

These agreements provide for special action to ensure that rural residents, particularly those of Indian or Inuit ancestry, are able to benefit from rural development programs. The objectives of the agreements with respect to these people are to facilitate their access to existing or foreseeable job opportunities, to improve the marginal or sub-marginal incomes of those engaged in primary producing activities, and to create new employment opportunities.

**Authority:**

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now R.S. 1970 CA-4.

**Time Frame:**

The original Special Rural Development Agreements (Special ARDA) were signed in 1971 and 1972 with the four Western provinces. In 1975, subsequent agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British

Columbia to extend the program for two more years. These agreements expired on March 31, 1977 and new Special ARDA Agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. The dates for the new Agreements follow:

	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>
Manitoba	March 9, 1977	March 31, 1982
Saskatchewan	May 30, 1977	March 31, 1982
British Columbia	May 18, 1977	March 31, 1982
Yukon	June 5, 1978	March 31, 1982
Northwest Territories	June 16, 1977	March 31, 1982

**Financing and Operation:**

The participating governments jointly respond to project proposals and, if approved, they are jointly funded (with certain exceptions noted below) and implemented in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

The federal government is responsible for funding up to 50% of the capital costs of commercial projects and for cost sharing with the Provinces/Territories on a 50%-50% basis the costs of all other projects, i.e. the primary producing and social adjustment projects. An exception to the cost sharing arrangement is made in projects involving treaty or status Indian people or Inuit people. In such cases the federal government is responsible for all approved costs.

Generally project implementation and payment of financial assistance for commercial projects is the responsibility of the federal government and implementation and payments made for all other projects is the responsibility of the provincial/territorial governments.

**Payments:**

Special ARDA Agreements Expenditures  
(\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>
Manitoba	1,801	1,497	1,816	1,694
Saskatchewan	653	749	1,419	2,327
British Columbia	874	2,618	795	1,389
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	334
Total	3,328	4,864	4,030	5,744



**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS UNDER THE  
FUND FOR RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT  
(FRED)**

**Administered By:**

Joint Federal-Provincial Committees in each of the participating provinces.

**Purpose:**

To promote social and economic development in special rural development areas and to increase income and employment opportunities and raise living standards in those areas.

**Authority:**

The Fund for Rural Economic Development Act, 1966-67 C-41 and C-80 and the Revised Statutes of Canada 1970 CR-4.

**Time Frame:**

Under the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED), agreements were signed with four provinces - Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba. The Agreements with New Brunswick and Quebec expired in 1976 and the Agreement with Manitoba ended in 1977. Details on the Agreement with Prince Edward Island may be found in the section on Canada - Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan.

**Payments:**

See table below.

Payments to Provinces Under the Fund for Rural Economic Development  
(\$000)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
New Brunswick	7,406	8,004	5,023	648
Quebec	21,442	13,944	6,301	5,163
Manitoba	1,676	1,852	1,863	410
Total	30,524	23,800	13,187	6,221

NOTE: Although the FRED Agreements with New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba have expired commitments remain in those three provinces for projects not completed.

**PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT**

**Administered By:**

This Act is administered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan.

**Purpose:**

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed by Parliament in 1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the Act widened the scope of the Administration's activities.

PFRA provides ongoing programs and projects to conserve and develop the soil and water resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These activities are designed to develop and promote improved systems of farm practice,

tree culture, water supply, and land utilization that will result in greater economic security for residents of the area.

**Authority:**

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The PFRA (with amendments consolidated) is now R.S. 1970 CP-17.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the PFRA, the Department may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, municipalities or individuals with respect to carrying out the general purpose of the Act.

The areas addressed by PFRA programs of soil and water conservation and development, and drought proofing, are prime elements in the building blocks of long-term economic and social development on the prairies.

The main PFRA programs include:

- Land Use Program
- Water Development Program
- Rural Water Projects Program
- Agricultural Service Centres Program
- Alberta Irrigation Rehabilitation Program
- Tree Distribution Program

These programs are delivered through an organization which operates under four Service elements as follows:

**Administration and Program Service** - Provides co-ordinated administrative support and special program-related assistance to the three operational Services in 140 locations distributed throughout the three prairie provinces.

**Engineering Service** - Engages in the investigation, planning, design, construction and maintenance of various works pertaining to water development, irrigation and infrastructure programs in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It provides technical assistance for other projects in

which the federal government retains an interest, including agencies of inter-provincial and international scope.

**Land Use Service** - Operates 95 community pastures encompassing 2.5 million acres of land in the three prairie provinces and carrying approximately 250,000 head of cattle for some 6,000 patrons. This service includes pasture management, development and breeding services and operates on the basis of cost-recovery for direct operating costs.

**Water Development Service** - Provides, through four Divisions, technical and financial assistance for the development of water and land resources for agricultural purposes; operates irrigation projects in south-west Saskatchewan and an irrigation demonstration facility at Outlook, Saskatchewan; produces and distributes tree seedlings and cuttings to farmers and government agencies for shelterbelts; and provides services including equipment repair and maintenance, project construction, and transport.

**Payments:**

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Program Expenditures  
(\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>
Manitoba	5,830	4,993	6,401	7,924
Saskatchewan	18,209	20,649	20,575	22,602
Alberta	6,519	5,130	3,162	8,469
Total	30,558	30,772	30,138	38,995

**For Further Information:**

Contact Director, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, (see list page).

**Authority:**

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

**Time Frame:**

1. Newfoundland — the agreement expired March 31, 1978.
2. Council of Maritime Premiers — continuing to March 31, 1978. Negotiations are underway to sign a one year agreement (1978-1979) with the Council of Maritime Premiers.

**Financing and Operation:**

Each agreement involves a multi-phase program whose final objective is to implement a computer-accessible land registration information system. The objective of Phase I is to complete a co-ordinated system of control surveys. Phase II efforts are directed toward large scale topographical mapping through aerial photography. Such mapping

## LAND SURVEYING AND MAPPING AGREEMENTS

**Administered By:**

Two agreements have been signed, one with the Province of Newfoundland and one with the Council of Maritime Premiers which covers the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Each agreement is administered by a joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee.

**Purpose:**

For each agreement, the purpose is to prepare a land titles registration information system.

includes resource, rural and urban mapping, and such property mapping of unused public land at suitable scales as is approved in writing by the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, on the recommendation of the Management Committee.

Phases III and IV are directed towards the completion of the information system and the implementation of the Land Titles Registration System in computer-accessible form. These phases include the purchase of equipment for this purpose.

As both agreements replace earlier ones, each differs with respect to financial arrangements. However, the objectives and the general co-ordinating role of the Federal-Provincial Management Committees remain the same.

The Agreement with the Council of Maritime Premiers

covers three provinces. The Management Committee is composed of two representatives, one from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, and one from the Council. Subject to the Agreement, Canada reimburses the Council for 75 per cent of the costs incurred and paid by the Council for the execution of the program. Payments by Canada under the program are to be paid monthly, where possible and practicable, on the basis of claims submitted covering the actual costs incurred and paid by the Council. The Council is responsible for making appropriate financial arrangements with each of the three Maritime governments involved to cover the remaining 25 per cent of the actual costs incurred and paid by the Council. The total amount that will be paid by Canada to the Council of Maritime Premiers is estimated at \$26,229,000.

#### *Payments:*

Land Surveying and Mapping Expenditures: Contributions and Accommodations  
(\$000)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Newfoundland	1,160	442	1,807	609
Council of Maritime Premiers (PEI, N.S. & N.B.)	3,426	3,390	5,622	5,907
Total	4,586	3,832	7,429	6,516

#### *For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

### **NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED**

#### *Administered By:*

The Corporation is administered by a Board of Directors, the chairman of which is appointed jointly by the federal and provincial Ministers. There are currently eight directors, four nominated by the province and four by Canada.

#### *Purpose:*

To improve the viability of small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador.

#### *Authority:*

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

#### *Time Frame:*

The Corporation was established for an initial period of five years, from July 17, 1972 to July 17, 1977.

On July 17, 1977 the duration of the Corporation was extended for an additional five-year period to July 17, 1982.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

The Corporation is a limited liability company, incorporated under the Companies Act of the Province of Newfoundland, to assist small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador. Its activities include the following:

1. Loan financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;
2. Equity financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;
3. Management advisory services; and
4. Such other related services and assistance as may be in support of (1), (2) and (3) above.

Two-fifths of the shares are owned by Canada and three-fifths are owned by the Province of Newfoundland. Expenditures with respect to the clientele are shared by the two parties on various bases depending on their nature.

Actual operating expenses and other income or expenses including net gains or losses related to interest together with the expenses actually incurred in respect of bad debts and equity investment losses are shared equally between Canada and the province by way of contributions to the Corporation.

Canada provides the Corporation with funds to enable the Company to make loans to business enterprises in Newfoundland and Labrador. The total amount of advances by Canada outstanding at any time, excluding accrued interest, shall not exceed the amount of \$25 million. Loan funding advanced by DREE to the Corporation as of June 30, 1978

was \$13.5 million. The province provides funds to enable the Corporation to contribute equity capital to business enterprises.

**Payments:**

Province	Expenditures (\$000)	
	Year	
Newfoundland	1974-75	267
	1975-76	397
	1976-77	1,838
	1977-78	970

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director(s)-General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).



## *Employment and Immigration*

In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration, the Minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board and the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Within the CEIC only the Manpower and Immigration components have programs which involve payments to provinces or municipalities, although the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Program does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

### **CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION**

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977 and was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services and immigration. In general, the programs of the Commission are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs are also directed to provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs. A Department of Employment and Immigration was also established by the same legislation.

### **Labour Market Policy**

Federal-provincial consultations on labour market policies and programs are primarily conducted through the Manpower Needs Committees which have been established in the provinces under the authority of section 13 of the Adult Occupational Training Act. The Committees are composed of senior officials of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the provincial departments concerned.

Financial assistance is provided to the provincial governments under the federal-provincial agricultural manpower agreements. The provinces are also reimbursed for expenses they incur in providing administrative services and other facilities for the Canada Manpower Training Program aimed at relieving particular facets of the unemployment problem. These include the Local Employment Assistance Program and the Outreach Program.

### **Immigration**

The federal government provides payments to the provinces under both the Handicapped Refugee Scheme and under the hospital agreements for indigent immigrants. On the other hand, the Province of Quebec reimburses the federal government for the additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in federal immigration offices abroad.

### **Canada Employment and Immigration Commission**

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## CANADA MANPOWER INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM

(A component of the Canada Manpower Training Program)

### *Administered By:*

Industrial Training Division, Manpower Training Branch

### *Purpose:*

The basic objective of the program is to meet the labor market needs by providing skill training which will meet the employer's requirements and will increase the adult's capacity or opportunity for employment, and by assisting employers to develop their own training capacities.

### *Authority:*

Adult Occupational Training Act, Sections 6 and 9

Adult Occupational Training Regulations

Training Agreements signed with each province & territory

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 52 weeks.

### *Financing and Operation:*

With the exception of Alberta where financial and administrative responsibilities are shared equally by Canada and the province, this program is funded and administered by the federal government. There is no municipal involvement; the provinces, however, are responsible for the provision of expertise in the field of industry-based occupational training. Provinces are reimbursed for their services on a fee for service basis.

Direct training costs may be reimbursed to the employer for the off-the-job elements of training. These may include part of:

1. instructor's wages;
2. instructor's travelling and living expenses;
3. training aids such as textbooks and expendable tools;
4. rental of premises and training equipment from third parties;
5. course fees where part of the training takes place in an institution.

For each approved training program, the Commission may also reimburse up to 40% of the earnings of an employed trainee; up to 60% of the earnings of a trainee recruited from among the unemployed or about to be laid off; and up to 85% of the earnings of a trainee with special needs. The maximum reimbursable for weekly wages under this program is stipulated in the Adult Occupational Training Act.

Because the provinces are responsible for the pedagogical side of all training plans submitted by the employers, their approval of the training plan is a requisite to CEIC authorization of the training contract.

### *Payments:*

Payments to the provinces are included with those made under the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program.

### *For Further Information:*

#### General:

Director  
Industrial Training Division  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J5

Tel: (613) 992-7720

#### Responsible Officer:

John Goodes  
A/Director  
Industrial Training Division  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
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4916 - 49th Street  
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories  
X0E 1H0

Tel: (403) 873-2761

#### **CANADA MANPOWER INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM**

##### *Administered By:*

Institutional Training Division, Employment Training  
Branch, Labour Market Policy Group

##### *Purpose:*

This program is designed to provide occupational training that will increase an adult's capacity or opportunity for employment. The institutional training portion of the program is composed of the following elements:

- Occupational Skill Training
- Apprentice Training
- Language Training
- Basic Training for Skill Development
- Work Adjustment Training
- Basic Job Readiness Training

In addition, allowances may be paid to individuals enrolled in full-time training courses and not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

**Authority:**

Adult Occupational Training Act, Section 5 and Section 7

Adult Occupational Training Regulations

Canada-Provincial Training Agreements, signed with each province and territory

**Time Frame:**

This program is continuing indefinitely.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada pays for the provincial facilities and staff used in order to provide job-related in-school training for persons referred for such training by Canada Manpower Centres. The federal payments also cover administrative overhead costs incurred by the province in providing this training.

General policy for the program is set by Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committees. The provinces provide Canada with curriculum outlines, courses of study, training schedules, information on proposed changes and other materials relevant to evaluating training courses. Trainees are selected by local Canada Employment Centres and attend courses given by provincial and municipal training institutions.

Each month, installment payments are made by the federal government on the basis of the volume of training planned for that month. The Agreements provide for regular consultation and revision of the program to suit it to current conditions.

**Payments:**

Payments to Provinces Under the Adult Occupational Training Act

Province	1974-75 Expenditures (\$ millions)	1975-76 Expenditures (\$ millions)	1976-77 Expenditures (\$ millions)	1977-78 Expenditures (\$ millions)	1978-79 Estimates (\$ millions)
Newfoundland	9.1	11.9	13.2	13.2	13.5
Prince Edward Island	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.2
Nova Scotia	10.1	11.1	12.9	13.4	13.4
New Brunswick	7.5	10.0	11.0	11.5	11.5
Quebec	73.5	87.4	92.0	99.7	99.0
Ontario	56.7	70.2	78.8	85.0	102.8
Manitoba	9.0	9.6	10.6	11.6	12.7
Saskatchewan	6.7	7.6	8.5	9.8	12.0
Alberta	18.5	19.8	21.8	24.0	29.7
British Columbia	18.6	24.1	27.6	28.9	35.7
Northwest Territories	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5
Yukon Territory	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2
Total	\$213.3	\$255.9	\$281.8	\$302.5	\$336.2

Payments of Training Allowances to individuals are of course additional to the above figures. They amounted to \$152 million for 1974-75, \$186.3 million for 1975-76, \$200.2 million for 1976-77, \$190.8 million for 1977-78 and are estimated at \$125.2 million for 1978-79. The 1978-79 estimated may be reduced somewhat subsequent to September 11, 1977, when section 39 of the U.I. Act came into effect and allowed eligible trainees to obtain income support from this source.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director

Institutional Training Division

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

222 Nepean Street

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0J5

Tel: (613) 992-7476

**Administered By:**

Manpower Employer Services Branch, Labour Market Policy Group

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this program is to enable Canada and the provinces to carry out a joint agricultural employment program in respect of the recruitment and movement of agricultural workers, research and promotion of improvement in working and living conditions and other measures related to the development and utilization of agricultural workers.

**Authority:**

With the approval of the Governor-in-Council, Agreements are signed by the Minister of Employment and Immigration for periods of one to three years.

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL  
EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS**  
(Part of the Agricultural Manpower Program)



**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, negotiated between the Minister of Employment and Immigration for the Government of Canada and the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and/or Intergovernmental Affairs. Terms and conditions are discussed at the annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Conference (formerly, Canada Agricultural Manpower Committee).

**Financing and Operation:**

Provinces are required to submit annually detailed budget forecasts and program plans for the ensuing two years for approval by the Minister of Employment and Immigration. Costs incurred by the provinces for activities carried out under the Agreements in line with approved budgets are shared equally between Canada and the provinces.

The provinces submit statements of claim upon completion of program activities, usually on a quarterly basis. Upon receipt and verification of an expenditure claim, a cheque payable to the province is requisitioned from the Department of Supply and Services to cover the federal share of costs incurred by the province under the terms of the Agreements.

The cost-sharing provisions of the Agreements address the particular needs of the respective provinces, including the following cost categories:

1. Expenditures for construction of new housing and renovation of existing buildings built to house seasonal agricultural workers. Canada and the province together will share up to fifty per cent (50%) of the total cost of such housing or a lesser amount as may be determined by the

eligibility criteria established in each province. All other remaining costs are the responsibility of the farmer-employer.

2. Advertising, publicity and related promotional expenditures undertaken by the province for the recruitment of agricultural workers.

3. Expenditures for research and development involved in surveys of recruitment, training needs, and promotion of improvement in working and living conditions and other matters relating to agricultural employment.

4. Subject to annual authorization by the Minister of Employment and Immigration, 50% to a maximum cost of \$50,000 of expenditures identified in any one fiscal year for development, administration and operation of provincial programs to attract and encourage students and youth to employment in agricultural occupations.

5. Administrative services provided by the provinces in support of programs operated or administered under the Agreements, including expenses related to the operation of the Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Committees established under the Agreements.

6. Travel assistance paid to employers who are willing to recruit Canadian harvest workers in areas of high unemployment.

7. Mobility assistance for workers who in the absence of public transportation facilities must be transported by special arrangements daily to the work site.

**Payments:**

Federal Payments to Provinces under Agricultural Agreements

<i>Participating Provinces</i>	<i>1974-75 (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 (\$000)</i>
Prince Edward Island	9.2	2.5	1.0	2.0
Nova Scotia	10.4	15.0	16.0	17.6
New Brunswick	4.0	—	8.0	11.5
Quebec	50.2	79.5	—	279.0
Ontario	245.8	675.0	330.0	225.9
Manitoba	97.4	29.5	6.0	53.3
Saskatchewan	59.5	68.5	29.0	17.9
Alberta	16.6	82.0	—	88.2
British Columbia	2.5	2.0	2.0	4.7
Total	495.6	954.0	392.0	700.1

**For Further Information:****General:**

Senior Director  
Manpower Employer Services Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Ottawa, Ontario

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. A.L. Cobb  
Senior Director  
Manpower Employer Services Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
222 Nepean Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J5

Tel: (613) 996-5523

**LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LEAP)****Administered By:**

Job Creation Branch, Labour Market Policy Group

**Purpose:**

LEAP is a permanent program designed to provide support to job creation projects to create employment opportunities for those people who experience particular continuing difficulty in finding and keeping satisfactory on-going employment.

**Authority:**

Authorized by Order in Council in June 1971

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program under which individual projects may be funded for up to three years plus, where it has been authorized an initial developmental period of six months. In exceptional cases, subject to approval of the interdepartmental National Assessment Board projects may be extended for an additional period. The total cost of such approved extensions in any one fiscal year may not exceed 15% of the approved LEAP program budget in that fiscal year. The effective date of the program — January 1, 1973.

**Financing and Operation:**

The LEAP program is financed entirely by the federal government although provincial and municipal governments may assist a project through capital contributions, cost-sharing or the provision of support services. Federal funds are used primarily for wages and employee benefits. Overhead costs are allowed up to either \$35 per man-week of work contracted or 25% of wages and benefits allowed for

in the contract, whichever is more suitable in the circumstances. Special costs such as professional direction, training or counselling are allowed to a maximum of 20% of the total of gross wages, employee benefits and other overhead costs allowed for in the contract. A contribution of \$2,500 per job created can be provided in respect of capital costs. Funding will not cover any costs which the federal government now shares. Projects may not receive a federal government contribution of more than \$200,000 annually.

Proposals for projects may originate from non-profit organizations, community or citizen groups, voluntary agencies or individuals. LEAP proposals are developed in consultation with Job Creation Officers at the provincial level. A formal contract is entered into by the Commission and the project sponsor which calls for interim advances and payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the contract.

**Payments:**

Expenditures were first made under the LEAP program in 1973-74 and totaled approximately \$10 million. The following table shows the approximate allocation of funds to projects by province for the 1976-77 and 1977-78 Fiscal Years.

Approximate LEAP Allocation by Province

Province	1976-77	1977-78	Estimates
	(\$000)	(\$000)	1978-79 (\$000)
Newfoundland	922.0	1,580.0	1,909.0
Prince Edward Island	425.0	800.0	967.0
Nova Scotia	990.0	1,189.0	1,436.0
New Brunswick	1,257.0	1,222.0	1,477.0
Quebec	3,526.0	4,782.0	5,776.0
Ontario	3,687.0	4,161.0	5,026.0
Manitoba	1,009.0	1,701.0	2,201.0
Saskatchewan	861.0	1,076.0	1,343.0
Alberta	838.0	1,466.0	1,770.0
British Columbia & Yukon	1,260.0	2,102.0	2,538.0
Northwest Territories	325.0	512.0	619.0
Total	15,100.0	20,591.0	25,062.0

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Local Employment Assistance Program  
Job Creation Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
222 Nepean Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J5

## Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. Dent, Director  
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## In each province:

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*SUDBURY SUB OFFICE*

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Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
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Tel: (705) 673-6751

*THUNDER BAY SUB OFFICE*

Supervisor, Job Creation Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
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*MANITOBA*

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*SASKATCHEWAN*

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Regina, Saskatchewan  
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Tel: (306) 569-5930



**ALBERTA**

Job Creation Regional Manager  
 Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
 Canada Trust Building, 4th Floor  
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 Edmonton, Alberta  
 T4J 0P0

Tel: (403) 425-3500

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Job Creation Regional Manager  
 Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
 750 Gambie Street, 4th Floor  
 Vancouver, B.C.  
 V6B 1Y8

Tel: (604) 666-1931 or 666-6318

**Northwest Territories**

Job Creation Territorial Manager  
 Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
 260 Old Bromley Building  
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 Box 1300  
 Yellowknife, N.W.T.  
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**Yukon**

District Manager  
 Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
 Federal Bldg., Room 101  
 Whitehorse, Y.T.  
 Y1A 2B5

Tel: (403) 667-4328

**CANADA WORKS PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Job Creation Branch, Labour Market Policy Group

**Purpose:**

Many communities in Canada experience high unemployment at various times of the year and the direct creation of jobs is one option that the federal government has developed to utilize the skills of Canada's unemployed in providing useful services or facilities to the communities. The Canada Works Program is a further development of the previous job creation programs of the Government of Canada.

The Canada Works Program is designed to utilize the expertise of local organizations in the development and management of projects that will create new short term employment opportunities. The objective of the Program is to get needed work done and public benefits produced by people whose energies and talents are temporarily surplus to private sector needs. The jobs created by the projects should also be designed to provide project participants with work experience that will assist them to secure other employment after their participation on the project.

Proposals for the Canada Works Program should demonstrate that they will create new jobs at the time of highest unemployment in the community in which they will operate. In addition, these proposals must create jobs that match the skills of the unemployed in the area.

In the assessment and approval of proposals care is taken to ensure that funds are channelled to areas of higher unemployment within each constituency and that the employment created matches patterns of unemployment in the area.

**Authority:**

Funding levels for Canada Works are approved annually as a component of the federal government's Employment Strategy. Authority for Canada Works expenditure is provided through the main estimates.

**Time Frame:**

Canada Works is part of the Employment Strategy of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Projects may operate for up to 12 months. Applications are accepted for each phase of Canada Works up until publicly announced deadline date and are available at local CMC/CECs.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada Works supplies federal contributions to finance labour-intensive community betterment projects of a non-profit nature. Any established organization, partnership or corporation may submit an application. Projects are approved by the Minister after consideration by Canada Works staff, the Member of Parliament and in some cases a Ministerial Advisory Board.

The maximum federal contribution to a project is \$180,000. The contribution may not exceed \$15,000 per month and projects may operate as long as 52 weeks.

The maximum federal contribution to the wages of project employees is the provincial minimum wage plus 15%. Project managers can receive 50% above the provincial minimum wage rate. The maximum federal contribution to other costs is \$30 per workweek and in some constituencies applicants may apply for a contribution towards extraordinary material costs up to a maximum of \$30 per workweek.



Table 1 shows the allocation of funds by province for Phase I and II of Canada Works and Table 2 shows the allocation of funds for Canada Works 1978-79.

Table 1: Canada Works Program 1977-78

(Phase I and Phase II)

Province*	Allocation (\$000)
Newfoundland	36,074
Nova Scotia	20,996
Prince Edward Island	6,949
New Brunswick	32,176
Quebec	120,768
Ontario	40,612
Manitoba	13,556
Saskatchewan	12,574
Alberta	8,315
Northwest Territories	6,314
British Columbia	34,253
Yukon Territory	2,353
Total	334,940

\* Although all Canada Works projects indicated were initiated in the 1977-78 fiscal year, the operation of some of the Phase I projects and most of the Phase II projects overlaps the 1977 and the 1978 fiscal years. Such projects will be sustained in 1978-79 under the Canada Works 1978-79 fiscal year budget.

Table 2: Canada Works Program 1978-79

Province	Estimate (\$000)
Newfoundland	17,117
Prince Edward Island	3,177
Nova Scotia	11,073
New Brunswick	15,733
Quebec	62,337
Ontario	22,351
Manitoba	9,478
Saskatchewan	8,357
Alberta	5,181
British Columbia	16,372
Northwest Territories	2,878
Yukon Territory	946
Total	175,000

Mr. Dennis MacDonald  
 Assistant Director  
 Canada Works Program  
 Job Creation Branch  
 Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
 222 Nepean Street, 5th Floor  
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 K1A 0J5

Tel: (613) 593-7475

## ECONOMIC GROWTH COMPONENT (EGC) OF CANADA WORKS 1978-79

### Administered By:

Job Creation Branch, Labour Market Policy Group

### Purpose:

The Economic Growth Component has been established to fund projects and programs proposed by federal departments and/or agencies which will directly and/or indirectly result in the creation of incremental permanent employment in the private sector.

### Authority:

Authority for EGC expenditure 1978-79 has been provided through Treasury Board Minute — TB 754021, dated January 12, 1978.

### Time Frame:

The EGC is in its first year of operation. Projects are funded on a yearly basis, with those projects extending more than one year making new submissions to Treasury Board for each fiscal year of operation.

### Financing and Operation:

EGC provides federal contributions to projects and programs proposed by federal government departments/agencies. Payments for approved proposals are made directly to the sponsoring department/agency by the Treasury Board. Funds for this activity come from the TB Vote 10. The sponsoring department/agency is responsible for the administration of the project/program.

The amount of EGC funding for each proposal is the lesser of that required for the activity, or that amount which results from multiplying the number of man-years of work provided by the cost of a Canada Works man-year (currently \$8,100).

### Payments:

Distribution of funds under the 1978-79 Economic Growth Component of Canada Works:

Province	Program expenditure as of July 31, 1978 (\$ millions)
Newfoundland	5.36
Nova Scotia	2.12
New Brunswick	3.05
Prince Edward island	0.69
Quebec	1.50
Ontario	0.15
Manitoba	0.45
Saskatchewan	0.00
Alberta	0.00
British Columbia	2.68
Northwest Territories	0.07
Yukon Territories	0.00
No Provincial breakdown yet available	10.90
TOTAL	\$26.97

The Economic Growth Component 1978-79 was authorized to expend up to 30% of the total funds available under Canada Works.

***For Further Information:***

Mr. Dean Lewis  
Economic Growth Component of Canada Works  
Job Creation Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
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***For Further Information:***

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**ALTERNATE USE OF CANADA WORKS*****Administered By:***

Job Creation Branch, Labour Market Policy Group

***Purpose:***

Authority to negotiate Agreements with provinces was provided by the First Ministers' Conference in February 1978. Individual Agreements are subject to Treasury Board and Governor in Council approvals.

***Time Frame:***

This program makes money available for up to a four year period consistent with the federal Employment Strategy. All Agreements are scheduled to end, concurrent with the Employment Strategy, on March 31, 1982.

***Financing and Operation:***

Federal contributions are based on a formula providing \$8,100 per work year of incremental employment created on activities specified in the Agreements. Federal monies are available to cover labour costs up to the prescribed limit with additional labour costs plus all other costs involved being borne by the relevant province and/or its agent as defined in the Agreement.

Proposals for projects must originate with provincial governments either directly or through the medium of a federal department of an area while creating immediate, incremental, job opportunities for the unemployed in areas of above average unemployment. Further, activities must represent new program initiatives or new directions for existing programs.

***Payments:***

The mode of payment of the federal contribution to the province and/or its agent is defined within each Agreement.

**YOUNG CANADA WORKS PROGRAM (YCW) 1978-79*****Administered By:***

Job Creation Branch, Labour Market Policy Group

***Purpose:***

The Young Canada Works Program is designed to create employment for students during the summer months by utilizing the expertise of local organizations in the development of employment generating projects in areas of community need. Jobs should also be designed to facilitate students' future access to the labour market by enabling them to test possible career interests and to obtain practical experience in a variety of occupational fields.

***Authority:***

Authority for the YCW 1978-79 expenditure has been provided through a cabinet decision of that year and the Appropriation Act of 1977-78.

***Time Frame:***

The 1978 Young Canada Works Program is in its second year of a five year employment strategy. Projects may operate for a maximum of eighteen weeks between May and September.

***Financing and Operation:***

The YCW Program is financed entirely by the federal government although provincial and municipal governments may assist a project through capital contributions, cost-sharing or the provision of support services. Federal funds are used primarily for wages and employee benefits. Overhead or administrative costs may not exceed thirty dollars per workweek worked. Projects may not receive a federal government contribution of more than \$25,000 and must provide employment for a minimum of three persons. Projects may not operate for less than six weeks.

Proposals for projects may originate from established organizations, partnerships, or corporations; under certain conditions, individuals or newly formed groups may also submit applications. A formal agreement is entered into by the Commission and the project sponsor which calls for periodic and scheduled payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement.

#### **Payments:**

Payments are issued to the sponsor in trust to the YCW project. The first payments were made in 1977-78 and totalled approximately \$43.3 million. The following table shows the allocation of funds to projects by province for the 1977-78 and 1978-79 fiscal years.

<i>Province</i>	<i>1977 (\$000)</i>	<i>1978 (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	3,612	2,062
Nova Scotia	3,173	2,201
Prince Edward Island	549	360
New Brunswick	2,442	2,244
Quebec	16,552	14,546
Ontario	9,642	11,183
Manitoba	1,535	1,989
Alberta	1,224	1,636
Saskatchewan	902	1,911
Northwest Territories	213	261
British Columbia	6,011	5,569
Yukon	144	148
Total	46,000	44,110

\* These figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

#### **For Further Information:**

##### **General**

Assistant Director  
Young Canada Works Program  
Job Creation Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J5

##### **Officer Responsible:**

L. Fraikin, Assistant Director  
Young Canada Works Program  
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In each Province:

Manager/Director  
Job Creation Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

#### **SUMMER JOB CORPS 1977-78**

##### **Administered By:**

Job Creation, Labour Market Policy Group

##### **Purpose:**

The Summer Job Corps has been set up to reduce summer youth unemployment by creating short-term jobs, with priority given to students and recent graduates in those provinces where the youth unemployment rate exceeds a pre-determined national youth base rate.

##### **Authority:**

Treasury Board approved (by its minute 753908) SJC expenditures for 1977-78 of \$12 million.

##### **Time Frame:**

This is the second year of operation for the Summer Job Corps Program.

Projects operate for a minimum of eight and a maximum of 14 consecutive weeks during the summer months. The specific start and finish dates are determined by the Minister. For 1977-78, these were respectively April 3rd and September 1st.

##### **Financing and Operation:**

The SJC program operates by funding projects submitted by federal departments and agencies which relate to the government's priorities.

Sponsoring departments and agencies enter into a contribution arrangement with Project Leaders, who then become the employers, responsible for recruiting project employees and administering all phases of the projects.

The selection committee is composed of representatives from the Treasury Board Secretariat, the Public Service Commission and the Privy Council Office, and is chaired by the Director, Job Corps Secretariat. In selecting projects for approval, emphasis is placed on the extent to which they will provide participants with the training and experience which could help them secure future permanent employment.

Projects funded under the 1977-78 SJC program have included: designing and implementing physical fitness programs in industry, providing students of fashion design with practical experience in industry situations, providing



youth with practical experience in setting up a small business, and designing and implementing a program to increase public awareness of the law.

For 1977-78, the SJC created some 6,000 short-term jobs.

**Payments:**

1977-78

Province	Program Expenditure as of June 30, 1978 (exclusive of operating costs)	
	(\$000)	(\$000)
Newfoundland	195	589
Prince Edward Island	87	190
Nova Scotia	552	903
New Brunswick	416	550
Quebec	2,156	3,022
Ontario	2,149	2,580
Manitoba	601	729
Saskatchewan	451	749
Alberta	446	615
British Columbia	1,251	1,316
Northwest Territories	161	147
Yukon	25	102
Total	8,490	11,492

**For Further Information:**

Suzanne des Rivières  
Director  
Job Corps Secretariat  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
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**OUTREACH PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Special Client Needs Branch, Labour Market Policy Group

**Purpose:**

The Outreach Program is designed to develop and provide, through community based projects, employment related services to those areas or groups that are not, for any number of reasons, effectively reached by employment services.

**Authority:**

The program operates on the basis of an Order-in-Council passed in June 1972 and receives funding approval through the Appropriation Acts.

**Time Frame:**

Contracts between the Commission and various community organizations may be signed for any period up to twelve months. Subsequent contracts for further twelve month periods may also be signed.

**Financing and Operation:**

Outreach is a program funded wholly by the federal government: community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. The federal contribution to any one project is limited to \$250,000 annually, unless further approval is sought from Treasury Board on an individual project basis. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular group within the population are not being met, the Commission may initiate the development of a contract with community organizations, groups, agencies, or individuals. A formal agreement is entered into between the Commission and the project sponsor and calls for periodic payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement. Agreements may be renegotiated at any time and are generally of one year's duration. Project activity is managed by the sponsoring group, with the Commission monitoring the operational and financial activities.

**Payments:**

Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future expenditures necessary to successful project operation. For the fiscal year 1974-75, total payments to all projects were \$4.9 million, in 1975-76 this figure increased to \$6.6 million. For the fiscal year 1976-77 total program funds were \$7.45 million and in 1977-78, this figure increased to \$8.57 million. The Program budget for the 1978-79 fiscal year is \$9.84 million which is administered through the regional offices of the Commission.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Outreach Services Division  
Special Client Needs Branch  
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## Officer Responsible

Mr. Yvan Lanctôt  
Director  
Outreach Services Division

In each region:

*Newfoundland*

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*Prince Edward Island*

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*New Brunswick*

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*Saskatchewan*

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*Alberta*

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*Northwest Territories*

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*British Columbia/Yukon*

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs  
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Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
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Royal Centre  
1055 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6E 2P8

Tel: (604) 666-3635

**HANDICAPPED REFUGEE SCHEME**

(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

*Administered By:*

Settlement Branch, Immigration and Demographic Policy Group

*Purpose:*

This scheme was established to admit and establish in Canada each year up to 50 physically handicapped adult individuals, or family units having one or more handicapped members, who can eventually become self-sustaining following a period of any necessary treatment. These persons would, for the most part, have been bypassed in the ordinary immigration selection process, and they warrant special consideration.

*Authority:*

Agreements with the provinces at ministerial level. All provinces except Prince Edward Island participate.

*Time Frame:*

This continuing program was begun in June of 1967.

*Financing and Operation:*

The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for the handicapped immigrant, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self-sustaining. The participating provinces provide

any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the scheme. The agreement with New Brunswick provides for the province and Canada to share treatment costs equally.

*Payments:*

No provinces have submitted claims under this program during this year.

*For Further Information:*

See list under "Hospital Agreements for Indigent Immigrants"

**HOSPITAL AGREEMENTS FOR INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS**

(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

*Administered By:*

Immigration and Demographic Policy Group

*Purpose:*

To provide for the federal government to share with the provinces in the costs of hospitalization for immigrants who:

1. have resided in Canada for less than one year;
2. are indigent because of accident or illness; and
3. are not covered under provincial health insurance and medical care programs.

*Authority:*

Agreements between the federal and provincial Ministers concerned in all provinces except New Brunswick.

*Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program begun in 1948.

*Financing and Operation:*

The federal government reimburses the province involved for 50 per cent of the costs of hospitalizing persons eligible under this program. Hospitals within each province submit claims to the provincial government for services provided to indigent landed immigrants. The province submits an annual claim for the federal share of all the individual claims. These Agreements have tended to fall into disuse, since in most provinces and the territories, immigrants are eligible for medical and hospitalization coverage immediately upon taking up residence in the province.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director General  
Settlement Branch  
Immigration and Demographic Policy Group  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
305 Rideau Street, 11th Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J9

**In each region:****Canada Employment and Immigration Commission**

Title for correspondence is: *Regional Director, Immigration*

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Regina, Saskatchewan  
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**CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Youth Employment Division, Special Client Needs Branch,  
Labour Market Policy Group

**Purpose:**

The objective of the Co-operative Education Program is to encourage and assist the development and expansion of co-operative education and work experience programs in order to more effectively facilitate the transition of young people from school to the labour force.

**Authority:**

The program operates on the basis of Cabinet decisions taken in May and August, 1976. Authority for expenditures is provided through the Main and Supplementary Estimates.

**Time Frame:**

This program is a component of the five-year Employment Strategy of the Commission. Under it the federal government will contribute toward the approved costs of individual projects during their first year of operation.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under this program, the federal government provides, through the provinces, half the start-up costs of approved projects. The federal contribution to any one project is limited to \$100,000 maximum and is not to be used to subsidize wages. An agreement is entered into between the Commission and the province for carrying out the terms of individual proposals. Project activity is conducted by the sponsoring educational organization and monitored by the Commission.

**Payments:**

CEP Contributions		
1977/78	1978/79	1979-80 Est.
\$500,000	\$845,000	\$2,000,000

Payments are made based on an approved financial plan and are adjusted in accordance with actual expenditures.

***For Further Information:*****General:**

Director,  
Youth Employment Division,  
Special Client Needs Branch,  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission,  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0J5

**Officer Responsible:**

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**In each province:*****Newfoundland***

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***Nova Scotia***

Mr. Don Brown,  
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***New Brunswick***

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***Saskatchewan***

Mr. Doug Breese,  
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S4P 2H9



*British Columbia*

Mr. Ed Rumohr,  
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Canada Employment and Immigration Commission,  
Royal Centre, P.O. Box 11145,  
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V6E 2P8

**QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)**

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

*Administered By:*

Immigration and Demographic Policy Group and Department of External Affairs.

*Purpose:*

The new accord, which replaces the 1975 Andras-Bienvenue Agreement, outlines the framework for overall co-ordination of the immigration program and allows the two governments to establish parallel sets of selection criteria. The Agreement gives Quebec the power to select foreign nationals who wish to settle permanently or temporarily in Quebec, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of foreign nationals to Canada. In addition the Agreement establishes consultative mechanisms necessary for the implementation and for other areas of common interest related to immigration and demography.

*Authority:*

General agreement signed by federal and Quebec Ministers, February 20, 1978.

*Time Frame:*

The Agreement is concluded for a period of three years. It may be terminated by either party by a written notice at least three months before the expiration of the three year period or at any time by a written notice of six months. On expiry it is renewable by tacit understanding.

*Financing and Operation:*

The Agreement provides for the presence of Quebec Immigration officers in Canadian diplomatic missions when accommodation within the mission is possible and is requested by Quebec. Quebec officers may also be established in separate premises or in a "Maison du Québec".

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is recovered on a pro-rated basis by the federal government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec Government is also responsible

for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

*Payments:*

The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual "leases of tenancy" and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

*For Further Information:*

## General:

Executive Director  
Immigration and Demographic Policy,  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
305 Rideau Street, 11th Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J9

Tel: (613) 992-0354

Federal-Provincial Co-ordinator  
Foreign Service Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Bourque Building  
305 Rideau Street, 2nd Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J9

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Director  
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Branch  
Department of External Affairs  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

Tel: (613) 992-7917

**JOINT SETTLEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

(Letter of Agreement, Saskatchewan — Canada) Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

*Administered By:*

Settlement Branch of the Immigration and Demographic Policy Group and the Saskatchewan Region.

*Purpose:*

The Letter of Agreement with Saskatchewan provides for the establishment of a consultative committee to ensure that immigration to Saskatchewan remains responsive to the province's needs. Specific federal and provincial responsibilities with respect to the settlement of newly-arrived immigrants are included in the Letter of Agreement.

**Authority:**

The Letter of Agreement signed by federal and Saskatchewan Ministers, February 23, 1978.

**Time Frame:**

Either party may re-open the Agreement for the purpose of re-negotiation, revision or termination by notice in writing.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Letter of Agreement commits the federal government to provide employment services, emergency financial assistance and emergency medical assistance to newly-arrived immigrants. It commits the provincial government to providing hospital and health care, and financial assistance for indigent immigrants once they have been employed. In addition both parties jointly fund voluntary agencies involved in immigrant settlement work.

**Payments:**

As this is the first year of this Agreement, no cost figures are available.

**For Further Information:**

Director General,  
Settlement Branch,  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission,  
305 Rideau Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J9

Tel: (613) 593-5233

Director of Immigration,  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Saskatchewan Region  
2101 Scarth Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 2H9

Tel: (306) 569-6512

## *Energy, Mines and Resources*

The objectives of the department's programs are to ensure that the energy and mineral resources available to Canada are effectively managed and used for the present and future benefit of the nation, and that geographic and geoscientific information about the landmass and its resources are available as needed by the government and community at large. To achieve these objectives the department's activities range through surveying, mapping, geology, geophysics, remote sensing, research and development of mining and mineralogical technology, economic analyses, and policy analysis and development.

The four principal sectors in the Department are the Science and Technology Sector, the Mineral Policy Sector, the Energy Policy Sector and the Economic and Policy Analysis Sector.

The Science and Technology Sector is responsible for providing the earth science information needed for effective use and demarcation of the country's landmass and for developing technologies needed to effectively utilize the country's mineral and energy resources.

The Mineral Policy Sector is responsible for the development of national policies on mineral resources, the collection and publication of data and information on mineral resources, mining activities, mineral legislation and economics of the mineral industry.

The Energy Policy Sector is responsible for formulating and implementing energy policies and monitoring energy activities to ensure the availability and to promote the effective use of energy resources for Canada in terms of resource determination, energy supply, energy demand, use and conservation and economic and social impact.

The Economic and Policy Analysis Sector provides economic analyses for the formulation of policy in the energy and mineral fields. At the microeconomic level, the sector's

activities include supply/demand/price projections, cost/benefit analysis and financial and corporate analysis. At the macroeconomic level, it monitors economic conditions and economic policies at both the national and international level in order to assist in the development of broad energy and mineral strategies.

In addition to the specific federal-provincial activities described in the following, a number of cooperative activities particularly within the Science and Technology Sector are underway as follows:

- the activities of the Earth Physics Branch are at times assisted by provincial governments or their agencies to accelerate the work within a certain region. Provincial assistance is provided in the form of technical support or the provision of data, or other assistance. Five such projects are active at present which relate to improved seismic coverage near the proposed La Grande reservoir in James Bay (James Bay Energy Corporation), improved seismic coverage for the Manicouagan hydro-electric development and the Gentilly nuclear power plant complex (Hydro-Quebec), improved seismic coverage in the vicinity of a potential nuclear power plant site near Fitzroy Harbour (Ontario Hydro), and improved seismic coverage near McNaughton Lake behind the Mica Dam in Southeast British Columbia (B.C. Hydro and Power Authority.)
- the Geological Survey of Canada carries out a variety of projects to investigate, document, and interpret the geology of Canada. Because this work is critical to local and regional activities such as mineral resource developments, highway and other civil construction projects, hydro-electric development projects, etc., provincial governments commonly wish to cooperate with or participate directly in GSC projects. Provincial participation may include cost-sharing of projects, providing information to the GSC or conducting certain aspects of the work directly.

### Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

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**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS*****Administered By:***

Science and Technology Sector

***Purpose:***

To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries for which there are joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

***Authority:***

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Act and section 4 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Federal and provincial orders in council creating the respective commissions.

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

***Financing and Operation:***

The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative and of a representative of each province involved. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays fifty per cent of the costs of provincial/territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the relevant provinces share the costs equally. The following boundary commissions exist at the present time:

Manitoba	— Northwest Territories
Alberta	— Northwest Territories
Saskatchewan	— Northwest Territories
British Columbia	— Northwest Territories/ Yukon Territory
Manitoba	— Saskatchewan
Alberta	— British Columbia

***For Further Information:***

General:

Officer Responsible:

W.V. Blackie  
Surveyor General  
Surveys and Mapping Branch  
Energy, Mines and Resources  
615 Booth Street  
Ottawa K1A 0E9

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM*****Administered By:***

Science and Technology Sector

***Purpose:***

To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

***Authority:***

Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

***Time Frame:***

The program was started in 1960. Since that time 7.9 million kilometers of surveying have been completed. The last systematic surveys needed to complete coverage of the provinces (with the exception of the prairie regions) will be essentially completed by 1983/84. In addition to the systematic surveys, more detailed high-resolution surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work being conducted under mineral development agreements and the Uranium Reconnaissance Program.

***Financing and Operation:***

The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in cooperation with provincial agencies, with the survey work being done under contract with private companies.

The total federal cost of all surveys done in the provinces will be about \$8.5 million. Canada is funding 100% of the Labrador survey (about \$4.3 million) and 50% of the British Columbia and Quebec surveys (about \$.032 million and \$1.75 million respectively).

***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.J. McLaren  
Geological Surveys of Canada  
601 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8

## FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL URANIUM RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

Science and Technology Sector

### *Purpose:*

To provide industry with high quality reconnaissance exploration data to indicate those areas of the country where there is the greatest probability of finding new uranium deposits, and to provide governments with nationally consistent data to serve as a basis for uranium resource appraisal.

### *Authority:*

Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

### *Time Frame:*

The program began in 1975 and will terminate as of March 31, 1979. Agreements of varying duration of one year and upwards have been signed with a number of provinces with activities currently underway in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Over the duration of the program the federal expenditure will be in the order of \$6 million.

### *For Further Information:*

Dr. D.J. McLaren  
Geological Surveys of Canada  
601 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8

## CANADA-MANITOBA NON RENEWABLE RESOURCE EVALUATION PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

Science and Technology Sector

### *Purpose:*

To assess known and estimated non-fuel mineral resources of Manitoba as a basis for exploration and mineral-based economic development.

### *Authority:*

This program originated from the Western Economic Opportunities Conference in 1973 and is set out in a federal-provincial agreement signed on June 3, 1975.

### *Time Frame:*

The agreement extends from June 3, 1975 to March 31, 1979.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The total funding of about \$1.6 million is shared equally by the federal and Manitoba governments. The Geological Survey is the coordinating agency and provides geological and metallogenic expertise for the program.

### *For Further Information:*

Dr. D.J. McLaren  
Geological Survey of Canada  
601 Booth Street  
Ottawa, K1A 0E8

## ALBERTA/CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND

### *Administered By:*

Science and Technology Sector

### *Purpose:*

To provide funds to support research on energy - related projects proposed by or acceptable to Alberta. The objective is the development or improvement of recovery, production, utilization and conservation technologies with respect to Alberta's fossil fuels excluding oil sands and heavy oil; the development and utilization of renewable energy resources; and the strengthening of scientific and engineering expertise in Alberta's institutional, university and private sector energy related research and development.

### *Authority:*

Exchange of letters between Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Lougheed in October and November 1976.

### *Time Frame:*

Funding is to be spread over a six year period — fiscal year 1976-77 to fiscal year 1981-82.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The total funding will be \$96 million, transferred as follows: \$4 million in 1976-77; \$10 million each in 1977-78 and 1978-79; and \$24 million each for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

The projects to be funded and their levels of funding are approved by a committee consisting of three senior officials from each of the Alberta and federal governments. The projects are reviewed by the committee each year.

### *For Further Information:*

Dr. J.D. Keys  
Science and Technology Sector  
Energy, Mines and Resources  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, K1A 0E4

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INTERCONNECTION****Administered By:**

Energy Policy Sector.

**Purpose:**

To provide a loan to assist in capital costs for the construction of an underwater electrical interconnection between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

**Authority:**

Federal Cabinet decision. Joint studies were undertaken during 1973 and 1974. The project is nearing completion. The cable has been in operation on a trial basis since October 1977. An additional loan was advanced in March 1978.

**Financing and Operation:**

This project is estimated to cost \$36 million. A grant of \$18 million will be provided by DREE and a loan of up to \$9 million by EMR is providing 50 per cent of the balance. This is consistent with Cabinet approved policy for regional electrical interconnections.

**Payments:**

A loan payment of \$7.75 million was made by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources March 15, 1978. The DREE grant of \$18,000,000 was virtually fully paid in 1976/77. Estimated payment 1978/79 loan \$1.25 million.

**For Further Information:**

Officer responsible:

A.R. Scott  
Energy Policy Sector  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E4

**NOVA SCOTIA-NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION****Administered By:**

Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

**Authority:**

Cabinet decision on loans for regional interconnections. Agreements were signed with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978 and Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

**Time Frame:**

The project is under construction and is expected to be in service by March, 1979.

**Financing and Operation:**

Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans of 50% of estimated capital cost. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981 special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which would be repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

**Payments:**

Total loans to New Brunswick are estimated at \$10 million of which \$7.2 million was advanced in 1977/78; the balance will be provided in 1978/79. Total loans to Nova Scotia are estimated at \$2.8 million of which \$0.6 million was advanced in 1977/78; the balance will be provided in 1978/79.

**For Further Information:**

A.R. Scott  
Energy Policy Sector  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, K1A 0E4

**CANADA - NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL  
SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION****Administered By:**

Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

To diminish Nova Scotia's dependency on imported oil for electrical energy generation by:

- (1) the increased use of coal as a fuel for the generation of electrical energy,
- (2) the increased use of renewable resources,
- (3) improving efficiency in existing energy generation and distribution systems to conserve energy usage and reduce energy losses,
- (4) upgrading transmission systems to facilitate availability of electrical energy generated outside the province, and
- (5) undertaking other research and demonstration projects designed to reduce consumption of oil or conserve energy usage.



**Authority:**

Order-in-Council and a federal-provincial agreement signed March 31, 1977.

**Time Frame:**

The agreement is in effect from March 31, 1977 to March 31, 1987.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada contributed \$9.2 million to the program which became the public money of the Province of Nova Scotia to be used for the purpose of this program.

**Payments:**

The program is being managed by a management committee comprised of representatives of the two governments.

**For Further Information:**

A.R. Scott  
Energy Policy Sector  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, K1A 0E4

**MANITOBA-NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM****Administered By:**

Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

Loans to assist in the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC Converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro generating sites on the Nelson River to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

**Authority:**

Cabinet decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates.

**Time Frame:**

The work has started in Manitoba and is scheduled for completion in 1985.

**Financing and Operation:**

The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$448 million; Cabinet has approved loans to a maximum of \$193.2 million representing 50 per cent of the total cost of the new installations excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converters and related auxiliary equipment. Total federal loans are currently estimated at \$157 million.

**Payments:**

The first installment of \$59.6 million was paid to Manitoba in March 1977 and further installments of \$15.0 million and \$28.2 million were paid in January 1978 and March 1978 respectively, in accordance with an agreement between Canada and Manitoba of March 25, 1977.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

A.R. Scott  
Energy Policy Sector  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa Ontario  
K1A 0E4

**CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

To augment the petroleum resources of Saskatchewan.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council and a federal-provincial agreement (Oct. 4, 1976).

**Time Frame:**

The program which started in 1976 contains no termination date.

**Financing and Operation:**

A four-member management committee reviews and selects for partial funding of industrial proposals, for enhanced recovery pilot projects. The program is cost shared 50/50 between Canada and Saskatchewan, with the federal share not to exceed \$8.1 million.

**Payments:**

Saskatchewan submits to Canada, quarterly, for reimbursement, an itemized account of all expenditures incurred.

**For Further Information:**

M. Edwards  
Energy Policy Sector  
Energy Mines and Resources  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, K1A 0E4



## CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT TO EVALUATE NORTHEAST COAL AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

### *Administered By:*

Energy Policy Sector

### *Purpose:*

To carry out studies on coal resources, transportation, community development and human resources, and on environmental, economic and financial questions related to possible coal development in northeastern British Columbia.

### *Authority:*

Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-14/3799.

An agreement subsidiary to the 1974 Canada-British Columbia General Development Agreement.

### *Time Frame:*

The duration of the agreement is from May 1977 to March 1980.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The program is cost shared 50/50 between the province and Canada, with Canada's share not to exceed \$5 million.

### *For Further Information:*

Officer Responsible:

E. Jamieson

Energy Policy Sector

Energy Mines and Resources

580 Booth Street

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E4

## ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMS

### *Administered By:*

Energy Policy Sector

### *Purpose:*

In cooperation with other federal agencies and the provincial governments to improve the efficiency of energy use, to reduce the rate of growth of energy demand through conservation measures and to promote the use of alternative forms of energy.

### *Authority:*

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Act, RSC 1970 and the Resources and Technical Survey Act, RSC 1970.

### *Time Frame:*

Federal-provincial activities are a continuing function, with the time frames for individual programs outlined in the agreements.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The various activities carried out with the provinces range from information sharing in regular meetings to joint studies and formal agreements for specific programs.

The mechanisms are summarized in the following categories:

#### 1. Federal-Provincial Agreements and Programs

##### a) Insulation Assistance Grant Program

###### (i) Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia

In December, 1976, EMR and CMHC announced a \$6,940,000 program for a home insulation grant program to be administered by CMHC. An additional \$1.3 million was voted in main estimates 78-79 to bring total federal contributions to \$8.2 million. As of August 19, \$6.5 million had been spent.

In February, 1977, a similar program was approved for residents of Nova Scotia. Total federal expenditure is now \$30 million of an expected \$61 million program.

###### (ii) All other provinces and the territories

In July, 1977, a \$1.4 billion program was approved to provide homeowners with financial assistance to insulate their dwellings. The CHIP (Canadian Home Insulation Program) is administered by CMHC, although EMR has representation on a monitoring committee. Some provinces (Quebec, Saskatchewan, B.C. and Nova Scotia) have instituted complementary programs to include items not already covered by CHIP. Total expended funds at August 25 were in the order of \$8.5 million.

##### b) National Energy Bus Program

The purpose of the program is to provide energy conservation assistance to interested commercial, industrial and institutional users of energy resources in order to reduce energy expenditures and to achieve an economically efficient use of energy supplies.

The energy audit vehicles (energy buses) equipped with on-board computers and audio-visual aids will utilize data provided by clients to perform a computerized analysis of energy losses and to identify the potential for reducing such losses. The results of the analysis will be presented directly to the client's

management to stimulate awareness of the cost savings available to clients through energy conservation.

The energy buses are owned by Canada and are on loan to the particular province for the term of the program. The capital expenditure by Canada over a two year period 77/78 is \$1.5 million. The cost-shared portion is:

P.E.I.	\$1,030,000	75/25 Can/P.E.I.
N.S.	\$1,125,000	100% Canada
Other provinces	\$2,720,000	50/50

The P.E.I. and N.S. programs have been in operation since August, 1977. The B.C., Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec and N.B. programs began in August, 1978. Alberta, Newfoundland and Manitoba do not participate at this time.

#### c) Renewable Energy Program

In P.E.I., the federal government contributed \$3 million to a renewable energy study program. The program continues until March, 1981. A similar agreement was signed with Nova Scotia in July, 1978, whereby the Department of Regional Economic Expansion contributed \$19 million for the development and demonstration of projects using renewable technologies. Total cost of the agreement is estimated at \$25 million. EMR is an active participant in the management committee.

#### d) Demonstration Agreements

For all provinces except Alberta, P.E.I. and Nova Scotia, a special federal-provincial agreement on the development and demonstration of conservation and renewable energy technologies is being negotiated and should be in place in the near future. The three aforementioned provinces already have agreements in place.

#### 2. Joint Projects and Studies

EMR is also involved in conservation and renewable energy projects or studies where the province participates actively. One such example is the emphasis which EMR has placed on promoting conservation and renewable energy throughout the country by means of job creation projects. During the summer of 1977, a \$2 million program was carried out in cooperation with the provinces. Input from provinces was sought in the development of a \$21 million federal labour intensive program which ran in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Additional projects were approved under the Summer Job Corps program for the other provinces for the past summer.

#### *For Further Information:*

Dr. I.E. Efford  
Director-General  
Conservation and Renewable Energy Branch  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, K1A 0E4

### MINERAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

(Part of the Minerals Program)

#### *Administered By:*

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with Geological Survey of Canada and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology.

#### *Purpose:*

In cooperation with the provincial governments and the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, to reduce regional economic disparities through the discovery and development of mineral resources, which could contribute to the growth and diversification of the mineral industry.

#### *Authority:*

This activity is under the Department's general mandate. Separate federal-provincial agreements for mineral development have been signed with Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. All are subsidiary to General Development Agreements signed by DREE and the provinces.

#### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity of the Mineral Policy Sector. Time frames for individual mineral development programs are established in the agreements.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

EMR provides funds directly to those programs conducted with Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. DREE is the other funding department, and the only federal funding agency in the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia agreements.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources participates in the administration and management of all federal-provincial mineral development programs, whether or not the department participates in funding. This is carried out by management committees consisting, typically, of two federal representatives (EMR, DREE) and two provincial representatives (always the provincial mines department, plus a department concerned with program co-ordination or regional development).

The appended table summarizes programs being implemented. This includes programs in which DREE is the only

## FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

<i>Program</i>	<i>Projects Included</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Funding Agencies</i>	<i>Costs Total</i>	<i>Balance (est. Apr. 1/78) ('000,000)</i>
1. Canada-Newfoundland Subsidiary Agreement for Mineral Development	(1) Geological mapping and geochemical surveys (2) Technical and economic assessment of Crownheld properties, and supporting activities (3) Development and evaluation of policies and strategies for mineral resource management	Nfld. Labrador	1977-81	EMR/DREE/Nfld. 45/45/10	12.458	10.948
2. Canada-Nova Scotia Subsidiary Agreement for Mineral Development	(1) Resource development planning (2) Mineral resource inventory (3) Mineral evaluation surveys (4) Geological-geochemical surveys (5) Laboratory services (6) Program management administration	Nova Scotia	1974-79	DREE/N.S. 80/20	19.838	10.197
3. Canada-New Brunswick Subsidiary Agreement for Minerals & Fuels	(1) Coal, uranium and thermal peat inventories (2) Metallic, industrial and structural mineral evaluation (3) Geological mapping central N.B. (4) Processing, base metals and coal (5) Promotion of specific opportunities	New Brunswick	1976-81	DREE/N.B. 80/20	11.313	7.360
4. Canada-Quebec Sub-Agreement for Mineral Development	(1) Access roads to resources (2) Geoscientific works (geological, geophysical, geochemical surveys; core storage facilities, deep drilling; (3) Applied research and development works	Quebec	1975-80	DREE/Quebec 60/40	28.6	17.377
5. Canada-Manitoba Sub-Agreement on Mineral Exploration and Development	(1) Base metal exploration (2) Uranium reconnaissance (3) Regional survey and evaluation (4) Industrial minerals evaluation (5) Pegmatite mineral evaluation (6) Mineral development studies	Manitoba	1975-79	EMR/DREE/Manitoba 25/25/50	8.5	3.199
6. Canada-Saskatchewan Interim Sub-Agreement on Mineral Dev.	(1) Resource planning (2) Geoscience surveys (3) Peat study (4) Metallogenic studies (5) Underwater scintillometry (6) Report compilation Note: Program originated with WEOC	Northern Saskatchewan	1978-80	(EMR-DREE) Saskatchewan 50/50	2.4695	2.4695
7. Canada-Saskatchewan Sub-Agreement on Iron, Steel, and Other Related Metal Industries	(1) Iron ore exploration (2) Direct ore reduction plant (3) Development, expansion and diversification of primary and secondary iron and steel facilities	Saskatchewan	1974-79	DREE/Saskatchewan 60/40	45	—



federal funding agency, but in which EMR plays a major consultative role.

**Payments:**

In most federal-provincial programs, the province pays the total cost and is then reimbursed by the federal government.

**For Further Information:**

General:

R.J. Shank

Mineral Policy Sector

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

Ottawa K1A 0E4

## ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

### (Atomic Energy)

#### NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

**Administered By:**

Nuclear Power Demonstration Reactor — Atomic Energy of Canada Research Company — c/o Executive Vice-President

Prototype and Commercial Power Stations — Atomic Energy of Canada Engineering Company — c/o Executive Vice-President

Heavy Water Plants — Atomic Energy of Canada Chemical Company — c/o Executive Vice-President

**Purpose:**

In cooperation with the provinces, to construct and operate nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

**Authority:**

Atomic Energy Control Act

Atomic Energy Control Regulations

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to six nuclear power plants and two heavy water plants.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. Each agreement has a specified time frame.

**Financing and Operation:**

The six agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided or will provide for the construction and operation of:

- a nuclear power demonstration reactor (NPD)

- two prototype nuclear power stations (Douglas Point and Gentilly-I)
- three commercial size nuclear power stations (Pickering, Gentilly-II and Lepreau).

The arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

The 25 megawatt Nuclear Power Demonstration Station was constructed under a tri-partite agreement between Ontario Hydro, Canadian General Electric and AECL. The construction costs of the power plant were divided three ways. AECL provided the nuclear facilities (\$25.7 million) while Ontario Hydro provided the non-nuclear facilities and Canadian General Electric provided, without charge, design to the extent of \$2 million. The nuclear facilities are owned by AECL but are operated by Ontario Hydro. Ontario Hydro submits a monthly claim to AECL when operating costs exceed revenues and in the reverse, a net payment is made to AECL.

The 208 megawatt Douglas Point Prototype Station and the 250 megawatt Gentilly-I Prototype Station were constructed and are operated under agreements with Ontario Hydro and Hydro-Quebec respectively. Both stations were built to demonstrate the suitability of the CANDU system for large-scale power production. AECL owns both stations which are operated by the respective provincial utilities on behalf of AECL. The utilities submit monthly claims to AECL when operating costs exceed revenues and in the reverse, net payments are made to AECL. Once the stations have been demonstrated to be a safe and dependable source of power, both Ontario Hydro and Hydro-Quebec are committed, under contract, to offer to purchase these stations at a price that is economically viable to the utilities. Since the Douglas Point reactor is of a non-commercial size but operates on a co-generation basis supplying power in the form of steam to the Bruce Heavy Water Plant and electricity to the Ontario Hydro grid, AECL was authorized to convert the respective capital loans (\$69.9 million) to equity. Loans from Canada for the capital cost of the Gentilly-I station (\$87.5 million) were forgiven in fiscal year 1977-78 since this station is primarily a Research, Development and Demonstration facility.

The Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the Province of Ontario. In order to share in the risk of establishing such a station, the Province of Ontario and the federal government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized fossil fuel-fired station.

The three parties are to be reimbursed over a period not exceeding thirty years by means of "payback" represented by the difference between the operating and maintenance costs of the two Pickering units and the total cost, including capital charges, that would have been involved if the power



generated by the Pickering units had been produced by two coal-fired units. This "payback" is shared in the ratio of each party's contribution to the capital costs of the first two Pickering units. Ontario Hydro, the Province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be \$395 million of which the federal portion (i.e. amount loaned) including interest is \$141 million or about 36 percent. Prior to March 1977, all payback received from Ontario Hydro was sent directly to the Government Consolidated Revenue Fund. Effective April 1, 1977, outstanding loans and accrued interest thereon were converted to equity. The payback, which represents in a broad sense the net operational advantage of having the power generated by nuclear as compared to coal-fired units, accrues to the credit of AECL.

The Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station is under construction and will be operated by Hydro-Quebec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Quebec and AECL, engineering consulting services will be provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. The federal government has agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to assist the construction of the station. Repayment of the federal loan will be by annual payments over a twenty-five year term commencing from the in-service date. AECL will administer this loan and its repayment. The federal portion (i.e., amount to be loaned) is fifty per cent of capital costs to a maximum of \$151 million.

The Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station is under construction and will be operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Under an agreement between the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and AECL, engineering consulting services will be provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. To assist the construction of the station, the federal government has agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to an amount of approximately fifty per cent of the capital costs. The federal portion (including amounts loaned and accrued interest thereon) has a maximum of \$350 million with repayment provision over a 25 year term from the in-service date.

#### *Heavy Water Plants*

The Bruce Heavy Water Plant was constructed by AECL and operated by Ontario Hydro. In 1973, AECL agreed to sell the plant to Ontario Hydro for a price of \$254.9 million, which includes all costs plus interest to the date of the sale. Payment is by monthly installments commencing July 1973 over a 19 1/2 year period ending with the final payment

due in December 1992. AECL's role after the sale is primarily that of administering the purchase agreement.

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant was rehabilitated by AECL, under agreement with Deuterium of Canada Limited and the Province of Nova Scotia at a cost of \$211.2 million. On February 9, 1978, AECL agreed to purchase the Glace Bay plant. The purchase agreement provides for payment of \$66 million over a 20 year period. The federal investment in the rehabilitation program and the purchase payments for the property are expected to be recovered through a capital cost component in all sales of product from the Glace Bay Plant.

#### *Payments:*

AECL makes monthly payments to Ontario Hydro for the operation of the Nuclear Power Demonstration Station and the Douglas Point Station and to Hydro-Quebec for the Gentilly-I Prototype Station when those stations incur a net operating loss. Quarterly installments of \$825,000 are made to Deuterium of Canada Limited for the purchase of the Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant. Long-term loans are being made to Hydro-Quebec for the construction of the Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station and to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for the construction of the Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station.

Monthly payments to AECL are made by Ontario Hydro for the Nuclear Power Demonstration Station and the Douglas Point Station when those stations operate at a net profit. Monthly payments are made to AECL by Ontario Hydro relative to AECL's investment in the Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2). Monthly payments to AECL from Ontario Hydro for the purchase of the Bruce Heavy Water Plant will be received from July 1973 to December 1992.

#### *For Further Information:*

##### *General:*

Corporate Head Office  
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited  
Ottawa

##### *Office Responsible:*

Mrs. Louise Carisse  
Treasurer's Office  
Corporate Head Office  
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited  
275 Slater Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0S4

Tel: 237-3270

## *External Affairs*

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian International Development Agency. Both entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of the Department of External Affairs is defined in the 1909 Act, as amended, by which the Department was created. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 white paper entitled *Federalism and International Relations* and *Federalism and International Conferences on Education*.

In general, the Department of External Affairs is a coordinating department and is not in charge of "program" administration. Because of this, very few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

### CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)

In 1960 an Order in Council created the External Aid Office; the duties of its Director General were defined in the following terms: the operation and administration of all assistance programs funded from the credits voted for this purpose to the Department of External Affairs; the study of such programs and the recommendation of any appropriate changes; co-ordination of operations with the other government departments and agencies with international agencies and Canadian non-governmental organizations; co-ordination of all Canadian efforts directed toward obtaining aid for foreign countries affected by disasters; internal administration and other duties related to Canadian air programs.

The External Aid Office acquired status of a government department through the proclamation of series of Orders in Council which made it subject to the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Staff Relations Act.

In 1968 the name of the External Aid Office was changed, by Order in Council, to Canadian International Development Agency and the title of "Director General" was changed to "President".

CIDA's central objective today might, in general terms, be described as follows:

To support the efforts of developing countries in fostering

their economic growth and the evolution of their social systems in a way that will produce a wide distribution of the benefits of development among the populations of these countries, enhance the quality of life and improve the capacity of all sectors of their population to participate in national development efforts.

The following passages from *Federalism and International Relations* and the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-80* form the background against which current Federal/Provincial cooperation in international development assistance fields takes place:

"External aid forms an integral part of Canadian foreign policy and ultimate control must rest with the federal authority. At the same time, it is clear that an effective programme depends for its realization upon full co-operation from the provinces. In recent years provincial authorities have contributed generously to the Canadian aid effort, especially in the recruitment of teaching and advisory personnel for service abroad and the provision of training facilities in Canada.

"In addition to participation in federal programmes a number of provinces have indicated an interest in providing assistance directly to developing countries, particularly in the field of education and other spheres of provincial jurisdiction." (*Federalism and International Relations*).

"Though the official program of development cooperation may be financed and administered by the Government, it will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen, and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community: individuals and voluntary non-profit organizations, the governments of the provinces, the several departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities, and the business sector.

"The Government will encourage the setting up of a special voluntary fund that will facilitate the participation of provinces, of non-governmental organizations, and of individuals in the global Canadian food aid effort.

"Local, provincial and national non-governmental organizations and groups, representing people in all regions and walks of life, are already playing an important part in international cooperation. This has prompted provincial governments to provide direct financial support for various types of international cooperation. Such initiatives are likely to stimulate even greater activity in, and fund-raising

for, international cooperation by Canadians.” (Strategy 1975-80).

The existing federal/provincial contact points involve a number of program areas in the Agency. Primarily these are:

- the Policy Branch, which has the responsibility for overall coordination of CIDA activities involving the provinces;
- the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) under the Multilateral Branch;
- the Bilateral Programs Branch, which utilizes provincial government organizations as executing agencies and which draws upon provincial human resources in support of projects abroad;
- the Special Programs Branch which has funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international cooperation, in support of NGO ventures. Through its Industrial Cooperation Division, this branch also maintains

contact with provincial governments in the development and management of programs linking Canadian business and industry with Third World counterparts;

- Resources Branch, which has entered into agreements with individual provinces in order to obtain the services of qualified individuals, consultants and experts in the context of CIDA projects abroad and which arranges for the placement of students and trainees in support of several programs and projects;
- Communications Branch whose information programs involve liaison with provincial governments, including departments of education, in order to bring the aid program “closer to Canadians”.

Of the foregoing, only the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) provides a formal channel permitting provincial governments to receive federal financial and administrative support for provincial initiatives in providing agricultural development assistance and food aid to developing countries.

#### **Department of External Affairs**

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER IN ABIDJAN

PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD

GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON DIPLOMATIC PROPERTIES

CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGENCY

CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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#### **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)**

VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA)

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**EDUCATIONAL ADVISER IN ABIDJAN*****Administered By:***

Personnel Operations Division, Department of External Affairs

Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division

***Purpose:***

To provide expertise to the governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education.

***Authority:***

Following a ministerial agreement made on the recommendation of the Government of Quebec, this diplomatic appointment is made by Order of the Governor General in Council (March 2, 1971), and the allocation of funds is authorized following a submission to Treasury Board.

***Time Frame:***

Two-year term of office (renewable).

***Financing and Operation:***

An employee of the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs is seconded to the Department of External Affairs to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Upper Volta and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the Ambassador.

***Payments:***

Salary paid by the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs. Allowances and moving and housing expenses paid by the Department of External Affairs.

***For Further Information:***

General:

The Director  
Personnel Operations Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel: 992-5317

The Director  
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel: 992-7917

***Quebec:***

Mr. Denis Gervais  
Directeur de l'Afrique  
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales  
Quebec

Tel: (418) 643-9130

**PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD*****Administered By:***

Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division, with provinces concerned.

***Purpose:***

To prepare, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial government officials to foreign countries under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian post in the country visited.

***Authority:***

Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the co-operation of the provinces.

***Time Frame:***

Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time-limit on these arrangements.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Department of External Affairs is responsible for liaison between the province concerned and the authorities of the country visited, with the Embassy or Consulate in Canada acting as intermediary. The latter often provide assistance with basic problems such as accommodation, transportation and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

***Payments:***

The provinces send the Department of External Affairs an advance to cover costs.

***For Further Information:***

General:

The Director  
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel: 992-7917



## GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC PROPERTIES

### *Administered By:*

The Legal Advisory and Financial Services divisions of the Department of External Affairs and the Municipal Grants Division of the Department of Finance.

### *Purpose:*

To compensate municipalities for the losses in revenue they would incur due to the fact that diplomatic (embassy or high commission and residence of ambassador or high commissioner) and consular (consulate and chief consul's residence) properties are exempt from real estate taxes under international law.

### *Authority:*

Subject to orders of the Governor General in Council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (Vote 10).

### *Time Frame:*

Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The grant program operates by the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. The diplomatic and consular properties must be used for diplomatic or consular functions in compliance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

The Department of External Affairs receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. The Department of Finance then appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant, whereupon the Department of External Affairs issues a cheque to the municipality or province.

### *Payments:*

Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by the Department of External Affairs.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

The Director  
Legal Advisory Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel: 996-1940

## CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGENCY

### *Authority:*

Department of External Affairs, Francophone Institutions Division.

### *Purpose:*

To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency.

### *Authority:*

Cabinet decisions on Canadian participation in the Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the purpose of organizing the Agency.

### *Time Frame:*

Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as a member in the Agency's activities.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the federal government and participation by the Quebec and New Brunswick governments. Canada, represented by the federal government, is a full member of the Agency, while Quebec and New Brunswick have a status of participating governments in the institutions, programmes and activities of the Agency.

### *Payments:*

Canada's share is 35 per cent of the Agency's budget, 32 per cent of which is paid by the federal government, 3 per cent by the Quebec government and 0.3 per cent by the New Brunswick government. The total contribution of the federal government for 1978 was 18,130,000 French francs (about \$4 million).

### *For Further Information:*

General:

The Director  
Francophone Institutions Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel: 996-3906

Quebec:

Mr. Jacques Côté  
Chargé des Affaires de la Francophonie  
Direction des Organisations internationales  
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales  
Quebec

Tel: 643-2023

## CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

### *Authority:*

The Department of External Affairs, Francophone Institutions Division.

### *Purpose:*

To enable Canada to participate in the activities and programs of the international French-speaking community.

### *Authority:*

Canada has been participating in Education Ministers' conferences and Youth and Sports Ministers' conferences for French-speaking countries since 1969.

### *Time Frame:*

Contributions to be paid for as long as Canada continues to participate in these conferences.

### *Financing and Operation:*

In principle, the conferences are held once yearly. Up to 1976 the Quebec Minister of Education headed the Canadian delegation, which includes representatives from Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba and advisers from the federal government. This is also true with regard to the youth ministers' conferences.

### *Payments:*

As the result of a decision to merge the two secretariats, Canada's share is 35 per cent of the budget. Fifty per cent of this is paid by the Government of Quebec. In 1978, Canada's contribution was 5,250,000 CFA francs, or approximately \$25,000.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

The Director  
Francophone Institutions Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel: 996-3906

Quebec

Mr. Jacques Coté  
Chargé des Affaires de la Francophonie  
Direction des Organisations internationales  
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales  
Quebec

Tel: 643-2023

## EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(Canadian International Development Agency)

## VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA)

### *Administered By:*

Director, VADA Program, Multilateral Branch, with provinces concerned.

### *Purpose:*

To facilitate and increase the value of international aid activities of the Federal and provincial governments, Canadian non-governmental organizations, companies and private individuals in efforts to alleviate famine and in support of agricultural development in the developing world.

### *Authority:*

Cabinet decision in 1975 to sponsor a Canadian voluntary food aid and agricultural development scheme directed to the alleviation of famine and agricultural development in the Third World through the establishment of a mechanism to provide for the participation of the federal government, the provinces, Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGO), companies and private individuals.

### *Time Frame:*

VADA is a continuing program which began operations in 1976.

### *Financing and Operation:*

CIDA is responsible for the provision of federal funding in support of program objectives and for coordinating individual projects with the donor province(s), organizations(s), commercial enterprise(s), NGO(s) or individual(s) and the recipient developing country or countries. CIDA and officials of other federal departments meet individually with donors as required, conduct liaison with recipients and coordinate twice-yearly informal federal-provincial meetings to discuss VADA and other cooperative ventures involving both orders of government as they pertain to the aid program. VADA is a shared-cost program with the provinces supplying foodstuffs, commodities or services in support of agricultural development in Third World countries, with the federal government granting funds through CIDA to meet associated delivery costs. Shipment must have a minimum value of \$25,000 and shipping charges must not be of a value greater than 70% of the material worth of its shipment. Federal expenditures in support of VADA to 1 January, 1979 amounted to \$588,640 against a total value of goods and services

provided to developing countries of \$2,865,440. In 1979/80 federal costs associated with this expanding program are estimated to be in the order of \$1,000,000.

***Payments:***

Invoices for costs associated with the transfer of goods and services provided under VADA are forwarded to CIDA for payment. Payment may also take the form of reimbursement for costs incurred by the donor for delivery to recipients.

***For Further Information:***

Officer responsible:

Mr. W.J. Burnett  
Director, VADA Program  
Multilateral Branch  
Canadian International Development Agency  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0G4

Tel: (819) 997-6476

General:

Mr. C.V. Svoboda  
Coordinator, Federal/Provincial Relations  
Policy Branch  
CIDA  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0G4

Tel: (819) 997-7866

## *Finance*

The Department of Finance is the central agency of the federal government primarily responsible for advice on the economic and financial affairs of Canada. It is concerned with all aspects of an improved performance of the Canadian economy. It is concerned with the harmony of various government actions affecting the economy, the external factors that bear on our domestic performance, and the consistency of economic actions by other levels of government.

The Department is comprised of four areas of responsibility: Tax Policy and Federal-Provincial Relations, Economic Programs and Government Finance, International Trade and Finance, and Fiscal Policy and Economic Analysis.

In addition to its advisory role, the Department administers programs assigned to it by legislation. These programs are administered by the Federal-Provincial Relations Division and the Government Finance Division.

The Federal-Provincial Relations Division administers several major programs and advises on the operation and development of the various federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. These arrangements include those concerned with the joint occupancy of tax fields, conditional and unconditional fiscal transfers to provinces and municipalities, shared-cost programs, "opting out" provisions, intergovernmental taxation, and intergovernmental co-operation in fiscal and economic matters generally. The Division administers most of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act,

1977, and other fiscal arrangements between the federal government and the provinces. These include the statutory subsidies and the transfer of public utility corporation taxes. The Division is also responsible for the program of grants in lieu of real estate taxes to taxing authorities in Canada within whose boundaries federal property is situated.

The Government Finance Division is responsible for financial operations and advice on policy formulation concerning loans, investments and guarantees by the government. It is also responsible for the preparation of legislation and amendments of various financial bills including the Canadian National Financing and Guarantee Act, the Small Business Loans Act, the Farm Improvements Loan Act and the Fisheries Improvements Loans Act. This Division recommends terms and conditions for loans to Crown Corporations and calculates interest rates on government loans designed to recover the government's cost of borrowing.

In addition to his responsibility for the Department itself, the Minister of Finance reports to Parliament on the activities of several regulatory, supervisory and other government agencies. These include the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, the Anti-Inflation Board, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Department of Insurance and the Tariff Board. While the activities of some of these agencies are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, none of them operates programs under which funds are made available to provincial and municipal governments.

### **Department of Finance**

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## STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

### *Administered By:*

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

### *Purpose:*

This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were:

1. To provide a source of revenue to the provinces and to compensate for revenues lost on joining the union.
2. To support provincial governments and legislatures.

### *Authority:*

The BNA Act and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes:

Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act;  
Provincial Subsidies Acts;  
Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

### *Time Frame:*

The first of these subsidies date from 1867. They are payable in perpetuity unless subjected to further constitutional amendments.

### *Financing and Operation:*

These are unconditional payments by the government of Canada to the governments of the provinces. The federal government is wholly responsible for the operation of this program.

The payments fall into four classes:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance according to statutory formula. The first two classes of payments listed above also provide for escalation with population increase, so payments are automatically increased according to the official census population figures.

Since these are statutory payments there is no need for the provinces to submit claims. Payments are made automatically every six months on July 1 and January 1 of each year except for the Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies which are paid on April 1 and October 1 of each year and the interest on debt allowances paid to Saskatchewan and Alberta on September 1 and March 1.

### *Payments:*

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 Estimate (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	9,708	9,708	9,708	9,708	9,708
Prince Edward Island	659	659	659	659	659
Nova Scotia	2,174	2,174	2,174	2,174	2,174
New Brunswick	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774
Quebec	4,484	4,484	4,484	4,484	4,484
Ontario	5,504	5,504	5,504	5,504	5,504
Manitoba	2,156	2,156	2,176	2,182	2,178
Saskatchewan	2,100	2,100	2,111	2,125	2,116
Alberta	3,132	3,132	3,214	3,350	3,282
British Columbia	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,117
	33,808	33,808	33,921	34,077	33,996

## Statutory Subsidies by Class, 1978-79

	<i>Allowances for Government</i> \$	<i>Allowances per head of Population</i> \$	<i>Special Grants</i> \$	<i>Interest on Debt Allowances</i> \$	<i>Total</i> \$
Newfoundland	190,000	417,683	9,100,000	—	9,707,683
Prince Edward Island	100,000	89,313	430,880	38,790	658,983
Nova Scotia	190,000	631,168	1,300,000	52,771	2,173,939
New Brunswick	190,000	507,646	1,050,000	26,465	1,774,111
Quebec	240,000	4,116,658	—	127,461	4,484,119
Ontario	240,000	5,121,864	—	142,414	5,504,278
Manitoba	220,000	826,202	750,000	381,584	2,177,786
Saskatchewan	220,000	740,529	750,000	405,375	2,115,904
Alberta	240,000	1,511,215	1,125,000	405,375	3,281,590
British Columbia	240,000	1,747,697	100,000	29,151	2,116,848
	2,070,000	15,709,975	14,605,880	1,609,386	33,995,241

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Frank Gregg  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Place Bell Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0G5

Tel:(613) 992-1731

**FISCAL EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

The purpose of equalization is to make it possible for provinces with tax bases of below-average productivity to provide reasonable standards of public services without having to resort to levels of taxation which are above the average of all provinces.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part I and Regulations thereunder.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program which began in 1957. However, the present form of equalization may be said to

have been established in 1967-68. The Fiscal Arrangements are reviewed and revised, traditionally at five year intervals. The present arrangements began on April 1, 1977 and, in so far as equalization is concerned, terminate on March 31, 1982. They were devised following extensive discussions with the provinces — initially between officials, and subsequently between Ministers.

**Financing and Operation:**

The equalization formulas that have been used in Canada since 1967-68 are of a particular kind, which is often referred to as the “representative tax system”. This is a tax system which consists of a broad range (or all) of the various taxes and revenues that the ten provinces actually levy, classified in such a way as to give separate recognition to those taxes or revenues in respect of which relative provincial capacities to derive funds are distributed in a unique or distinctive way. The result is a tax system which is conducive to making precise and sensitive comparisons between provinces in respect of their potential capacities to derive revenues. It is referred to as a “representative” system because it is based upon the particular economic activities, income flows, expenditure flows, etc. which the provinces actually choose to tax. The result, therefore, is a tax system which may be considered as “representative” or typical of the systems of all the provinces.

In calculating equalization, the yield of this representative tax system is estimated for each province. This is done by calculating what each tax in the system would yield in each province, if applied on the basis of *uniform* rates and structures to the province's own tax bases. The resulting yields of all the taxes in each province are then compared. Since some provinces have richer tax bases than others, the yields vary. Those provinces for which the total yield of the representative tax system is below some prescribed standard are entitled to equalization to bring them up to that standard.

The present representative tax system has the following characteristics:

1. It is calculated in respect of one-half of provincial revenues from non-renewable resources, plus 100 per cent of almost all other kinds of provincial revenues from own sources, plus federal taxation revenues that are shared with the provinces, plus that portion of local government taxes which is levied for the purpose of financing elementary and secondary education. The limitation of non-renewable resource revenues continues, although in a different form, a restriction which was introduced with effect from 1974-75 because of the very rapid escalation of oil and gas prices which began at that time. The very large increase in provincial revenues from oil and gas, combined with the wide disparities between the "have" and "have-not" provinces in respect of such revenues, threatened to produce very large increases in the total cost of equalization. The latter would have endangered the credibility of the entire program — in part because it could have been financed only by increases in federal taxation, and in part because there was no corresponding increase in the financial needs of "have-not" provinces based upon changes in their costs of providing reasonable levels of basic public services.

2. The above revenues are classified into 29 separate groups, including categories for personal income taxes, corporation income taxes, general and miscellaneous sales taxes, gasoline taxes, diesel fuel taxes, motor vehicle licences — commercial, motor vehicle licences — non-commercial, alcoholic beverage revenues, tobacco taxes, succession duties, health premiums, lotteries, payroll taxes, forestry revenues, metallic and non-metallic mineral revenues, oil royalties, natural gas royalties, sale of Crown leases on oil and gas lands, and property taxes. There is a separate measure of fiscal capacity for each of the 29 revenue resources.

3. The prescribed standard of equalization is the "national average per capita". This means that any province where the yield of the representative tax system, as defined in (1) and (2) above, is below the average per capita yield of the system in all ten provinces has an entitlement to equalization to bring it up to that standard. Thus, if the representative tax system for a given fiscal year yields an average of \$1,300 per capita for all provinces, and if a given province has a yield of only \$1,000 per capita and a population of 1,000,000, it would have an equalization entitlement of \$300 million. ( $\$300 \times 1$  million).

4. Payments are made free of any conditions.

5. The general formula set out above is subject to a ceiling which provides that the amount of equalization which is payable in respect of revenues classified as natural resource revenues may not exceed one-third of total equalization. This ceiling is not applicable at the present time but could

soon become operative if oil and gas revenues continue to grow more quickly than other revenues.

#### *Payments:*

Payments to the provinces commence with the first month of the fiscal year and are made in 24 equal instalments payable on the 1st and 3rd working days following the 15th day of each month. Payments during the fiscal year are made on an interim basis. Successive calculations of equalization are made during the course of the year — each incorporating the latest available data, and each resulting in a new level of instalment payments for the balance of the year. Successive adjustments are made following the end of the year, culminating in the final calculation of equalization some 24 months after the end of the fiscal year.

Since the representative tax system with a national average standard was introduced in 1967-68, seven provinces have normally qualified for equalization — the four Atlantic Provinces, plus Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. However, Saskatchewan did not qualify for equalization in 1975-76 — which was a year of exceptional prosperity for that province. The following table indicates the amount of equalization payable by province for 1977-78 and 1978-79.

See table on following page.



Province	Amount of Equalization Entitlement for Fiscal Year (\$000'000)		Amount of Equalization Entitlement Per Capita for Fiscal Year (\$)	
	1977-78 (interim)	1978-79 (est.)	1977-78 (interim)	1978-79 (est.)
Newfoundland	286	313	506	551
Prince Edward Island	65	71	538	581
Nova Scotia	353	374	423	445
New Brunswick	287	312	418	449
Quebec	1,265	1,326	202	211
Manitoba	205	227	199	219
Saskatchewan	30	41	32	43
Total	2,491	2,664	238	254

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**FISCAL STABILIZATION PAYMENTS****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

To protect each province from a sudden year to year loss in revenue as a result of a severe economic downturn in the national economy or in the province's own economy.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act 1977, Part II and Regulations thereunder.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program which began in 1967 and was renewed in 1972 and again in 1977, in each case with certain modifications. The present program, which was devised following discussions with the provinces, will terminate on March 31, 1982.

**Financing and Operation:**

Stabilization payments are intended to be unconditional payments to provinces whose total revenues, measured on the basis of constant rates of taxation and constant tax structure, decline from one year to the next. The revenues which are stabilized are the same as those which are subject to equalization (except that natural resource revenues are included in full and school purpose taxes are excluded) plus equalization itself (except that portion of equalization which relates to school purpose taxes). There is however a threshold which a province must meet before it can qualify for stabilization payments in respect of natural resources. This threshold provides that payment may be made only if, and to the extent that, a year to year decline in natural resources exceeds 50%. This provision has been added to prevent the possibility of making stabilization payments to resource-rich provinces whose revenues could fall from present or future high levels as a result of declining volumes of production or reductions in the prices of resources from peak levels which they achieve from time to time. It is felt that such declines are foreseeable and, therefore, ought not to be covered by the stabilization program.

**Payments:**

No province has qualified for a payment under the revenue stabilization program since it began in 1967-68.



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**TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

To provide income tax collection services to the provinces and to prevent unnecessary duplication in the operation of similar tax collection programs by the two levels of government.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part III and Regulations thereunder.

Agreements with all provinces except Quebec for personal and corporate income taxes and except Ontario for corporate income taxes.

**Time Frame:**

Agreements generally provide for tax collections to proceed as set down in the agreement until notice is given by either the federal government or the province. The notice required for termination is a full year before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the federal government, and three months in the case of the provinces.

There are no formal arrangements for renegotiation of these agreements. Negotiations are dealt with as necessary between federal and provincial Ministers of Finance.

**Financing and Operation:**

Agreements under this part of the Fiscal Arrangements Act provide for the federal government to provide tax collection services to the provinces and the Northwest Territories. No agreement has been entered into with the Yukon Territory.

Personal and corporate income taxes are collected by the federal government at no cost to the provinces. The objectives are to prevent duplication of income tax collection machinery, to reduce tax payer confusion and to maintain a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada. The provinces are required to adopt income tax legislation and regulations similar to those of the federal government to simplify administration. The legislation is flexible enough that tax credits and rebates can be given against provincial income tax through the federal machinery. A fee, designed to cover administrative costs is charged for the administration of provincial tax credits.

The agreements vary slightly from province to province. The federal government collects the personal income tax of all provinces but Quebec and the corporation income tax for all provinces but Quebec and Ontario. A range of tax credits and rebates is administered for Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. These tax credits and rebates are against the provincial income tax.

**Payments:**

The agreements provide for federal collection of provincial revenues and the transfer of these to the Provinces. Payments are made by the federal government only as an intermediary so there is no net transfer of federal funds to the provincial governments. The federal government generally makes payments to the provinces by instalments, throughout the period in respect of which the tax is collected. These instalments are paid at specified intervals each month and are adjusted during the year as more accurate information on receipts becomes available. Subsequently, further adjusting payments are made when the actual data becomes available.

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## PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

### *Administered By:*

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

### *Purpose:*

The Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee is intended to avoid serious disruption to provincial financial planning as a result of federal tax policy changes in the course of the tax year. Its purpose is to encourage maintenance of a common tax system across Canada by removing a provincial problem in the tax collection agreements. Provincial personal income tax rates under the tax collection agreements are applied to federal basic tax. As a result, any policy change that alters federal basic tax, after provincial rates are struck, alters provincial tax collections. This guarantee will pay for provincial revenue losses as a result of federal policy changes that exceed 1% of federal basic tax in the province. The purpose of this threshold is to avoid the necessity of making payments in respect of small tax changes. That threshold for 1978 is estimated to range from about \$450 thousand in Prince Edward Island to \$71 million in Ontario, and represents about 2% of provincial personal income tax in most cases.

### *Authority:*

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part IV.

### *Time Frame:*

This provision of the Act is effective for the five years from April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1982.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The guarantee will apply to all personal income tax changes announced after the beginning of the tax year and effective in that year. The change in revenues will be estimated by province, and where the potential loss exceeds 1% of federal basic tax, a payment will be made. When the tax returns for the year becomes available (during the fiscal following the tax year) a sample of those returns will be used to estimate the loss more exactly and adjustments will be made for any difference. While some provinces may not have brought down their budgets at the time federal tax changes are announced and thus may be able to change their tax rates without disruption, the guarantee will be paid unless provincial action to offset the revenue reduction is taken. The province of Quebec collects its own personal income tax, and would not be directly affected; however, to encourage a common system across Canada, if Quebec makes similar tax changes in the same year, a similar payment will be made.

### *Payments:*

Since the introduction of the 1977 revenue guarantee program, there have been no tax changes which made necessary the payment of a revenue guarantee payment.

### *For Further Information:*

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## TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND

### *Administered By:*

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

### *Purpose:*

To share with the Provinces the proceeds of the special 15 per cent tax on distributions of corporation income surplus built up prior to the January 1, 1972 reform of the Income Tax Act and paid out after that date.

### *Authority:*

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part V

Income Tax Act, Part IX

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1977

### *Time Frame:*

It was announced in the March 31, 1977 federal budget that effective after December 31, 1978 the provisions for payment of the special 15 per cent tax on undistributed 1971 income on hand would be repealed. The taxation year 1978 will, therefore, be the last year in respect of which these transfer payments will be made. However, since payments in respect of a year are made 18 months later, payment in respect of the 1977 year will be made in June 1979 and June 1980 for the 1978 year. In addition, a small payment will be made in June 1981 to cover those corporations with a fiscal year that ends in 1979 but commences before January 1, 1979.

**Financing and Operation:**

These are unconditional payments from the federal government to the provinces.

Early in March of each year Revenue Canada furnishes the Department of Finance with a statement of total income tax collections under Part IX of the Income Tax Act and the amount of such tax that is shareable in respect of each province for the preceding calendar year. Payment is then made to the provinces along with a statement of how it was calculated. Payments amount to 20 per cent of federal collections.

Payments in respect of taxation year 1976 were as follows:

	(\$000)
Newfoundland	111
Prince Edward Island	9
Nova Scotia	354
New Brunswick	235
Quebec	5,458
Ontario	6,653
Manitoba	615
Saskatchewan	384
Alberta	1,105
British Columbia	1,919
Total:	16,843

**For Further Information:**

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**ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare

Education Support Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State

**Purpose:**

The purpose of these arrangements is to provide more flexibility in the financial assistance to the provinces in the program areas of Hospital Insurance, Medicare, Post-Secondary Education and Extended Health Care Services.

**Authority:**

The Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part VI and Regulations thereunder.

The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

The Medical Care Act.

**Time Frame:**

The Established Programs Financing arrangements have no specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice and that such notice will not be given for at least two years after April 1, 1977.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Established Programs Financing arrangements provide for a new method of financing federal contributions to Hospital Insurance, Medicare and Post-Secondary Education. In essence, the cost-sharing formulae for these three programs have been replaced by a new formula under which federal contributions are determined independently of program costs in the provinces. Federal contributions are in the form of cash and tax transfers.

The basic cash contribution is equal to 50% of the national average per capita contribution in a base year (1975-76) escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy and multiplied by the population of the province.

The tax transfer consists of 13.5 personal and 1 corporate income tax points. This tax transfer is equalized to the national average and grows with the natural yield of the income taxes.

Since the value of the tax transfer varies among the provinces, transition payments are made to ensure that the value of the tax transfer is at least equal to the basic cash contribution.

Since shared-cost contributions in the base year vary among the provinces in per capita terms, levelling adjustments are made in order to ensure a smooth transition to the new arrangements. (Provinces below the national average in per capita terms in the base year will be "levelled up" to the national average in three years; those above will be "levelled down" in five years).



Cash payments are allocated among the "established programs" in the ratios which obtained for Canada as a whole in the base year: Hospital Insurance accounts for about one-half of the total contribution; Medicare, about one-sixth; and Post-Secondary Education, about one-third.

The provinces also receive a grant of \$20 per capita escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy; this grant is designed to cover certain extended health care services.

Additional information on the four programs covered by these arrangements is included in the material provided by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.)

#### *Payments:*

The following table provides a summary of the financial data related to Established Programs Financing for 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Established Programs Financing (\$millions)

	<i>EPF Cash<sup>(1)</sup> Transfer</i>	<i>EPF Tax Transfer</i>	<i>Estimated Health Care Services</i>	<i>Total Contributions</i>
1977-78				
Newfoundland	83.2	64.6	11.2	159.0
Prince Edward Island	16.6	13.8	2.4	32.8
Nova Scotia	130.7	95.9	16.7	243.3
New Brunswick	101.1	78.8	13.7	193.6
Quebec <sup>(2)</sup>	758.4	1,070.8	125.7	1,954.9
Ontario	1,283.7	1,072.6	167.5	2,523.8
Manitoba	163.8	118.4	20.6	302.8
Saskatchewan	143.2	107.5	18.7	269.4
Alberta	273.2	266.2	38.0	577.4
British Columbia	329.1	332.5	50.0	711.6
Northwest Territories	7.2	4.9	0.9	13.0
Yukon	3.0	3.1	0.4	6.5
Total	3,293.2	3,229.1	465.8	6,988.1
1978-79				
Newfoundland	104.7	69.8	12.6	187.1
Prince Edward Island	22.0	15.1	2.7	39.8
Nova Scotia	159.8	103.8	18.7	282.3
New Brunswick	128.2	85.6	15.4	229.2
Quebec <sup>(2)</sup>	880.5	1,155.2	139.8	2,175.5
Ontario	1,537.5	1,163.6	188.1	2,889.2
Manitoba	198.2	127.9	23.0	349.1
Saskatchewan	177.8	116.7	21.0	315.5
Alberta	338.1	289.0	43.3	670.4
British Columbia	423.8	360.8	56.2	840.8
Northwest Territories	9.1	5.3	1.0	15.4
Yukon	3.7	3.4	0.5	7.6
Total	3,983.4	3,496.2	522.3	8,001.9

<sup>(1)</sup> The cash transfer is allocated among the three "established" programs in the manner described above and paid to the provinces by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.

<sup>(2)</sup> Please refer to the description of contracting out for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

#### **For Further Information:**

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Director

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Department of Finance

Officer Responsible:

Alistair Thomson

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

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## CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS

### *Administered By:*

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

### *Purpose:*

The original purpose of these arrangements was to permit any province that so desired to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain joint programs. Quebec was the only province to take advantage of the contracting out arrangements when they were proposed to the provinces by the federal government in the mid-1960s.

### *Authority:*

The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part VII. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964. The Income Tax Act.

### *Time Frame:*

The contracting out arrangements have no specified termination date.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Under the contracting out arrangements the federal taxpayer in Quebec has his federal basic tax reduced by a certain number of percentage points. The amount of the federal revenue forgone in Quebec as a result is used to offset cash otherwise payable to the province by the federal government. The Quebec taxpayer now receives a special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points. For administrative purposes, these are allocated as follows:

- 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing;
- 5 points for Special Welfare; and
- 3 points for Youth Allowances.

The 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing are used to offset cash otherwise payable for Hospital Insurance, Medicare, and Post-Secondary Education.

The 5 points for Special Welfare are used to offset cash otherwise payable for the Canada Assistance Plan and for three other small programs (Blind Persons Allowances, Disabled Persons Allowances, and Unemployment Assistance).

Authority for the special abatements of 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing and 5 points for Special Welfare and for the making of adjustment payments or recoveries is in Part VII of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

The value of the 3 points for the now defunct Youth Allowances program is recovered from the province by means of a reduction of amounts otherwise payable. The

authority for the 3 point abatement is in the Income Tax Act and the authority for the recovery of its value is in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964.

The contracting out arrangements with Quebec constitute an alternative way of financing certain programs in the province. Provincial entitlements are determined in the same way as in the other provinces and Quebec is neither better nor worse off as a result of the special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points.

### *Payments:*

The following table provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting-out for 1977-78 and 1978-79.

	Program and Form of Compensation (\$000,000)	
	1977-78	1978-79
Established Programs Financing		
Cash Entitlement	1,107.8	1,259.3
8.5 Point Tax Abatement	-349.5	-378.8
Cash Adjustment Payment	758.3*	880.5*
Special Welfare		
Cash Entitlement	604.4	664.1
5 Point Tax Abatement	-203.0	-217.5
Cash Adjustment Payment	397.4	446.6
Youth Allowances		
Cash Entitlement	—	—
3 Point Tax Abatement	-121.8	-130.5
Recovery	-121.8	-130.5

\* The cash adjustment payment is allocated among the three "established" programs (Hospital Insurance, Medicare and Post-Secondary Education) in the same ratios as the cash entitlements in the other provinces and is paid to Quebec by the departments responsible for the "established" programs.

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Motor vehicle registration fees, less the nominal registration fees, where applicable, now paid by individual departments in some provinces are calculated and paid by the Finance department.

Participating provinces, have undertaken, for their part, not to claim refunds of federal sales and excise taxes under subsection 44(2) of the Excise Tax Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

Payment in lieu of provincial taxes by the Department of Finance to the participating provinces under reciprocal taxation are as follows:

**RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM****Administered By:**

The Intergovernmental Taxation Centre  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

To rationalize inter-governmental taxation arrangements through federal-provincial agreements providing for reciprocal payment of consumption taxes and fees.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part VIII and Regulations thereunder.

**Time Frame:**

Agreements with the participating provinces of Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces became effective on October 1, 1977. There is no statutory time limit; the first agreements run from October 1977 to March 31, 1981, with provision for renewal.

**Financing and Operation:**

By quoting a provincial sales tax licence, federal departments in the participating provinces purchase goods and services without payment of provincial *ad valorem* sales taxes. The Department of Finance calculates the tax due on these purchases and makes direct payments to the participating provinces. For this purpose, federal expenditures on goods and services are allocated to provinces by means of a comprehensive set of indices based on criteria applied to various types of expenditure. A further set of indices determines the taxability of each category of goods or services, by department and province.

Some taxes are paid by departments through the suppliers. This procedure applies to the motor fuel (gallonage) taxes, tobacco taxes and amusement taxes. Provincial sales tax is borne by departments on meals and accommodation purchased by public servants on travel status, and on building materials purchased by contractors for use in federal construction or maintenance contracts.

	<i>Expenditures 1977-78* (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Estimates 1978-79 (\$ millions)</i>
Sales tax	43.3	92.3
Motor vehicle registrations	.8	2.1
Additional equalization	2.5	5.3
Total	46.6	99.7

\* Six month period October 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978.

In addition to these payments, it is estimated that in 1978-79, as a result of reciprocal taxation, federal government departments will pay through suppliers, \$9.8 million in provincial fuel, amusement and tobacco taxes.

Under the agreements, participating provinces bear federal sales and excise taxes on their purchases. This requirement offsets to a great extent the amount received by the provinces as a result of reciprocal taxation.

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**PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

To turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on income which is attributable to the generation and/or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam. A recent public announcement has been made which indicates that the percentage will be 50% for 1979 and subsequent years. A Bill was introduced in Parliament on December 11, 1978 to effect this change.

**Authority:**

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act and Regulations thereunder

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, subject to change only by federal legislation. There is no termination date specified in the Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collections from certain investor-owned utilities to the provinces and territories in which they operate.

The payment made is 95 per cent of income tax collections that are identified with the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam. On the basis of information provided by Revenue Canada the Department of Finance makes the payments to the provinces. Since 1972-73, payments have been made on a current basis with adjustments being made when information as to the actual tax collections becomes available in a subsequent year.

**Payments:**

Payments to Provinces Under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 Estimate (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	1,744	1,697	2,317	2,089	6,619
Prince Edward Island	453	442	310	02	1,436
Nova Scotia	200	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	948	2,697	2,022	166	2,107
Ontario	7,628	9,270	4,708	8,072	15,056
Manitoba	1,410	764	1,373	1,230	235
Saskatchewan	9	42	44	44	65
Alberta	12,495	9,599	25,536	31,916	50,484
British Columbia	1,768	1,840	2,190	478	235
Northwest Territories	117	84	72	175	272
Yukon	263	328	130	53	411
Total	27,035	26,763	38,702	46,124	77,220

**For Further Information:**

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**CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND****Administered By:**

Government Finance — Loans, Investments and Guarantees Division of the Economic Programs and Government Finance Branch

**Purpose:**

To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan

**Authority:**

Canada Pension Plan Act



**Time Frame:**

The first loans out of surplus moneys were made in 1966. All loans are secured by securities having a 20-year term to maturity. The first mature in 1986. There is no termination date on the Canada Pension Plan.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Canada Pension Plan Act provides that moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Plan be invested in securities of the provinces and Canada.

Every month the Department of Finance determines the amount of funds in the Canada Pension Plan in excess of the amount needed to meet operating requirements. The excess money is available to advance to the provinces according to the proportion of contributions received from residents in each. Advances are available within the first ten days of the following month in exchange for a provincial security, or a security issued by a provincial Crown agent and guaranteed by the province, having a term to maturity of twenty years. Contributions received from the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada. Also invested in obligations of the Government of Canada are contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms of twenty years or more, the market yields being those which obtain in the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down.

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund

	<i>Total to March 31, 1978 (\$ million)</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 1977-78 (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	247.9	33.0
Prince Edward Island	50.2	6.8
Nova Scotia	491.6	62.9
New Brunswick	372.0	48.0
Quebec	66.7	7.5
Ontario	6,853.5	851.1
Manitoba	728.9	91.1
Saskatchewan	561.3	69.3
Alberta	1,231.6	162.0
British Columbia	1,834.8	237.3
Canada	83.7	11.4
Total	12,504.2	1,580.4

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**MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Municipal Grants Division, Tax Policy and Federal-Provincial Relations Branch

**Purpose:**

Grants are paid to municipal, school and provincial taxing authorities in lieu of real estate taxes, development taxes, redevelopment taxes and local improvement charges on Crown property which is exempt from municipal taxation under section 125 of the British North America Act. These payments compensate for services provided to federal property and prevent a loss of revenue which would otherwise occur to taxing authorities when taxable property is owned by the federal government.

**Authority:**

Municipal Grants Act. R.S. 182, s.1. (Chapter M-15)  
Redevelopment Tax Grants Order. P.C.-1965. 12/138  
Real Property Grants Regulations. P.C. 1967.1935, and  
Development Tax and Redevelopment Tax Regulations. P.C. 1977. 662

**Time Frame:**

There is no time limit on payments under the Municipal Grants Act. Payments are made under annual appropriations. They have been made every year since 1950.



***Financing and Operation:***

These are grants in lieu of taxes and are therefore unconditional payments to the municipalities or provinces involved. Over 99 percent of the payments are made in respect of real property taxes — a tax which is levied in all parts of Canada on owners of real property. When a federal department purchases property in a given year, that department is responsible for the remainder of the taxes in the year of acquisition. The following year the local tax authority may make application for a grant to the Department of Finance. These grants must be applied for annually and are normally equal to the full amount of local taxes. However, deductions may be made where part of the tax is for a service which the federal government provides to its own property, e.g., policing at high-security properties or schooling at defence bases. Grants are paid on a very broad range of federal properties, including office buildings, post offices, research laboratories, airports, penitentiaries, defence bases, lighthouses, customs stations, experimental farms, R.C.M.P. establishments, hospitals, schools, warehouses, residences, water lots and vacant land.

Specifically excluded from the real property tax grant base are the following types of property:

1. Real property forming part of an undertaking in respect of the conservation, irrigation, reclamation, rehabilitation or reforestation of land;
2. Parks, historical sites, monuments, museums, public libraries, art galleries or Indian reserves;
3. An improvement to land or structure that is not a building designed for the shelter of people, plant or moveable property;
4. Improvements to land or structures (other than dwellings) forming part of any designated "self-contained defence establishment";
5. Property under the control, management or administration of the National Railways or of any corporation,

company, commission, board or agency established to perform a function or duty on behalf of the Government of Canada;

6. Any real property owned by Her Majesty in right of Canada and leased to or occupied by persons holding a taxable interest in such property. This does not include property leased to or occupied by an employee of Her Majesty or a member of the Canadian Forces and used by such person as a domestic establishment; and

7. The building known as the Houses of Parliament and grounds pertaining thereto.

However, provision is made under the Act for a series of transitional, declining grants over four years in respect of properties of the types listed under items 2, 3 and 4 above, as well as for special but limited annual grants in respect of the property indicated under item 7. Crown corporations, companies, commissions, boards and agencies pay grants on their own property under separate legislation.

The Real Property Grants Regulations also provide for annual grants in lieu of taxes to be paid to provinces which provide services that are normally provided by local municipalities. These grants are made under the same criteria and according to the same procedures as grants to municipalities.

Grants are also paid in respect of various other types of property taxes which are levied by municipalities on owners of real property. These include grants in respect of local improvements, development taxes and redevelopment taxes. The latter two types of tax are levied, usually on a frontage or area basis, for the express purpose of financing the capital costs of constructing or upgrading various municipal services such as roads, sewers and water mains within specifically designated areas.

***Payments:***

See table on following page.

## Grants in Lieu of Taxes to Taxing Authorities

Province	1976-77 Expenditures		1977-78 Expenditures		1978-79 Estimates	
	Grants to Municipalities (\$000)	Grants to Provinces (\$000)	Grants to Municipalities (\$000)	Grants to Provinces (\$000)	Grants to Municipalities (\$000)	Grants to Provinces (\$000)
Newfoundland	662	—	1,041	—	1,190	—
Prince Edward Island	152	154	361	353	260	270
Nova Scotia	5,009	—	7,153	—	8,710	—
New Brunswick	1,389	2,010	1,500	3,250	930	2,570
Quebec	14,758	—	16,891	—	29,570	—
Ontario	42,542	—	53,627	—	57,150	—
Manitoba	5,623	—	7,929	—	8,850	—
Saskatchewan	2,473	—	3,056	—	3,430	—
Alberta	5,709	—	7,007	—	7,520	—
British Columbia	8,036	823	11,561	1,509	13,200	1,600
Yukon	274	220	351	173	530	275
Northwest Territories	840	193	675	12	660	285
Sub Total	\$89,599	\$3,400	\$111,152	\$5,497	\$132,000	\$5,000
Total	\$92,999		\$116,649		\$137,000	

**For Further Information:**

General, and Officer Responsible:

Mr. L. H. Greensword  
Chief, Municipal Grants Division  
Department of Finance  
Place Bell Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G5

**DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

To assist provinces financially where the costs of dealing with a disaster exceed a level which any one province could be reasonably expected to bear on its own.

**Authority:**

There is no statutory authority of general application for the provision of disaster assistance. Requests from the

provinces for financial assistance are considered by the Cabinet on an individual basis.

**Time Frame:**

It has been a long standing policy of the federal government to assist the provinces financially in the event of major disasters. No termination of this policy is contemplated.

**Financing and Operation:**

Prior to 1970, the cost-sharing arrangements between the federal government and the provinces were negotiated with individual provinces on an ad hoc basis. Since 1970, the federal government policy on disaster assistance has taken the form of reimbursing the provincial governments on the basis of a per capita formula. The formula establishes the amount of assistance that will be available given various levels of provincial expenditures on disaster relief that are deemed eligible for cost sharing. The types of provincial expenditures that are considered eligible for cost sharing are defined in a set of administrative guidelines. Generally, these are expenditures that are made to restore public works, farmsteads, small business and the essential personal property of private citizens to their immediate pre-disaster condition.

Under the cost-sharing formula, no cost sharing occurs unless a province's expenditures exceed an amount equal to

\$1.00 per capita. Where a province's expenditures exceed this level, the amount of federal financial assistance payable to a province is determined as follows: 50% of next \$2.00 per capita of provincial expenditures eligible for cost sharing; 75% of the next \$2.00 per capita and 90% of the remainder. Payments to provinces, including advance payments, if requested, are authorized by the Cabinet against the Treasury Board Contingencies Vote. A special item is subsequently included in the Department of Finance Estimates to reimburse the Contingencies Item. The nature of the program is such that it can not be provided for in the Main Estimates. While the Minister of Finance has overall responsibility for disaster assistance, the details of cost-sharing arrangements are administered by Emergency Planning Canada (EPC), formerly the Canada Emergency Measures Organization. EPC has a regional director resident in the capital city of each province. When cost sharing is arranged with a province, the EPC regional director is formally designated as the representative of the federal government for purposes of administering the

arrangement. This involves the detailed interpretation of the guidelines, a general surveillance of private damage claims and the development of joint federal-provincial teams to review claims for agricultural and public sector damage.

***For Further Information:***

**General:**

Director  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Stewart D. Kronberg  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance  
Place Bell Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0G5

Tel: 996-1654

## *Fisheries and Environment Canada*

With the proclamation of the Government Organization Act, 1970, (see note below) the Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to: the sea coast and inland fisheries; renewable resources including forest resources, migratory birds, and non-domestic flora and fauna; water; meteorology; the protection and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality; technical surveys within the meaning of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act and; the enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to the Boundary Waters Treaty between Canada and the United States and any related questions of control. Under the Act, the Minister of the Environment is also the Minister of Fisheries for Canada.

The Department of Fisheries and the Environment undertakes three major programs: the Fisheries and Marine Program carried out by the Fisheries and Marine Service under an associate deputy minister; the Environmental Services Program carried out by the Environmental

Management Service, the Environmental Protection Service, and the Atmospheric Environment Service, under the direction of a senior assistant deputy minister; and the Administration Program carried out by the Planning and Finance Service, under an assistant deputy minister, and by the Information Services Directorate under a director-general reporting to the deputy minister.

The Fisheries and Marine Program encompasses a broad range of responsibilities and activities related to the aquatic environment and the living resources of ocean and inland waters. The Environmental Services Program deals with matters relating to meteorology; resource management of water, forests, wildlife and lands; and pollution control.

*Note:* The Government Organization Act, 1979 (proclaimed April 2, 1979) split the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into a Department of Fisheries and Oceans and a Department of the Environment, under separate ministers. The present report has been prepared on the basis of the structure of the Department of Fisheries and the Environment as it was in 1978. Future editions will reflect the division of program responsibilities between the two new departments.

### **Environment Activities**

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## Environment Activities

### ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

(Part of the Atmospheric Environment Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

#### *Administered By:*

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES)

#### *Purpose:*

To participate with provincial authorities in a variety of meteorological activities, including: acquisition and processing of data; application of meteorological knowledge and data to assist in solving economic and environmental problems; research studies; impact assessments and technical training.

#### *Authority:*

There are, as yet, no formal agreements with the provinces, although a federal-provincial agreement on climatological networks in Quebec is being negotiated by the Atmospheric Environment Service and the Quebec Meteorological Service (QMS). AES participation in cooperative projects with provincial authorities is generally arranged through ad hoc arrangements although there are some formal arrangements for support of water programs through the Canada Water Act, the Flood Risk Zoning Program and the Prairie Provinces Water Board.

Federal/Provincial Accords on environmental matters have been signed by several provinces.

#### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity. Specific projects or assessments may have a set termination date.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

The AES, by arrangement with the appropriate provincial authorities, provides a wide range of meteorological services, both directly to provincial agencies, e.g. weather reports for winter road conditions, and to various groups within the provinces, e.g. frost forecasts for orchardists, fire hazard forecasts for forestry interests, heavy precipitation forecasts for water resource management, etc.

The AES is presently participating with provincial authorities in the following cooperative projects and activities:

#### *Climatological Program:*

The Quebec Meteorological Service (QMS) operates a climatological network of more than 500 stations in the Province of Quebec. AES provides the QMS with instruments and data forms, and until recently, was responsible for most of the data processing and provided QMS with tapes of processed data. The QMS is developing its own computerized system for processing the data from its

network of climatological stations. The system will conform to specifications established by AES and, when the programming is complete and other aspects of the system are in place, will provide data tapes to AES on a monthly basis.

#### *Research studies:*

AES participates with provincial authorities in numerous studies such as:

#### Ontario

1. Sudbury air quality studies
2. effects of air pollutants on crops

#### Quebec

1. air pollution model for Montreal

#### New Brunswick

1. spruce budworm dispersal
2. St. John regional air quality studies
3. hydrology of St. John River basin

#### Alberta

1. Alberta watershed research
2. Alberta Oil Sands Environmental Research Program

#### *Air Quality Studies:*

Air quality problems at Kamloops B.C., Flin Flon, Man., Atikokan, Port Hope, and Nantikoke, Ont., and St. John, N.B., are under study.

#### Eastern Canada

1. Long-Range Transport of Air Pollutants in Ontario, Quebec and Maritimes.

#### *Climatological Studies:*

AES provides consultation, undertakes special studies and participates in committees with provincial representatives dealing with the application of climatology and meteorology to such land-based activities as energy development, industry, transportation, agriculture and forestry, recreation and tourism and environmental impact assessment and to such water-oriented areas as hydrologic design, flood and streamflow forecasting, and the effects of weather on the marine environment. Examples of recent activities include:

- a) the publication of "The tourism and outdoor recreation climate of Ontario"
- b) the meteorological aspects of energy planning for Ontario's Porter Commission
- c) wind power potential for Ontario
- d) the application of meteorology to operational hydrology of the Saint John River Basin

- e) the development of a streamflow forecast model for the Ottawa River Basin
- f) study of Environmental-Social-Economic Impacts of Climatological fluctuations in Ontario
- g) Task Force for Development of Steam-Electric Power Generating Sites

*Training:*

AES provides technical training to provincial forestry personnel in meteorology and the application of meteorology to forestry operations. Training courses generally of a one-week duration, are given on request at provincial forestry establishments. Costs are recovered on a student/week basis.

*For Further Information:*

*General:*

Program Development and Evaluation Branch  
Atmospheric Environment Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario

*Officer Responsible:*

Mr. Lloyd Berntsen  
Chief, Program Integration and Evaluation Division  
Program Development & Evaluation Branch  
Atmospheric Environment Service  
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Downsview, Ontario  
M3H 5T4

Tel: (406) 667-4708

**AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

*Administered By:*

Water Planning and Management Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service

*Purpose:*

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed or are under negotiation on several aspects of inland waters study and management. These include agreements for the provision of federal contributions to works and structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements for joint study of various aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins;

agreements for implementing joint water resource development; and agreements for undertaking various measures for flood damage reduction.

*Authority:*

Canada Water Act

The following federal-provincial agreements for water planning and management were in operation or under negotiation as of September 1978.

*Implementation Agreements:*

Canada — Ontario: Southwestern Ontario Dyking  
Canada — Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation  
Canada — British Columbia: Okanagan Implementation  
Canada — British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Program

*Study Agreements:*

Canada — Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality  
Canada — Manitoba: Lake Winnipeg Water Quality  
Canada — Nova Scotia: Shubenacadie — Stewiacke River  
Canada — British Columbia — Alberta — Saskatchewan: Mackenzie River Basin  
Canada — Ontario: Wabigoon — English River System Mercury Study.

*Flood Damage Reduction*

Canada — Nova Scotia:

A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping

An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

Canada — New Brunswick:

A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping

An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

An Agreement on Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin

An Agreement on Flood Damage Reduction for Marsh Creek Watershed

Canada — Quebec:

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to Flood Damage Reduction

Agreement Respecting Dykes and Flow Regulation Works in the Montreal Region

Canada — Ontario:

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and other Flood Damage Reduction Measures

**Canada — Manitoba:**

A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping

An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

**Canada — Saskatchewan:**

General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction Through Flood Area Management

An Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies

**Canada — NWT:**

An Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping

***Other Cooperative Arrangements***

Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Master Agreement on Apportionment

Canada — Alberta — British Columbia — Saskatchewan: Mackenzie Basin Intergovernmental Liaison Committee

***Time Frame:***

Water planning and management is a continuing activity. The expiry dates of the various agreements are included on the following pages.

***Financing and Operation:***

In terms of the financing of these agreements, two types of agreements can be distinguished. The first type includes agreements under which the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, i.e. such things as dams, reservoirs or channel improvements, constructed by the provincial government for the conservation and control of water resources. Under the Fraser River Flood Control Agreement the federal government makes payments to the Province of British Columbia, and under the Southwestern Ontario Dyking Agreement, makes payments to the Province of Ontario. Under these agreements the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Usually, these agreements provide for the establishment of federal-provincial boards for their administration.

Study type agreements are concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Joint boards or committees are invariably used to administer this type of agreement as well as implementation agreements. These boards or committees are charged with the responsibility of conducting the particular study or implementation program involved. Using the information collected, the boards draw up development and management plans for water resources.

New administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside DFE, are created and charged with the implementation of these plans when Canada and the province involved reach agreement on implementation measures. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a shared-cost basis, with money provided by both the federal and provincial governments. Limits are necessarily placed on these contributions and administrative arrangements and expiry dates are also specified in these agreements. Financial information on current agreements is contained on the following pages.

In third group of agreements, the two levels of government define general flood damage reduction policies which will aim to reduce development in hazardous areas. With general agreement on such policies, Canada will then consider further subsidiary agreements on specific flood damage reduction measures. These are also cost-shared on an equal basis between Canada and the respective province. Joint steering and technical committees are established to define and carry out the appropriate measures and maintain coordination between the agencies involved. The mapping programs provide the basis for the designation of flood risk areas. Following designation, neither the federal or provincial government will support or give flood disaster assistance to any new flood vulnerable developments in the designated areas. Where existing developments warrant it, however, specific programs can be developed, such as flood warning systems, flood forecasting, studies of flood problem areas, land acquisition and flood control works.

***For Further Information:*****General:**

Director General  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E7

**Officer Responsible:**

Director General  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Department of the Environment  
Place Vincent Massey  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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Tel: 997-2019

**IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENTS*****Name of Agreement:***

Canada-British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Program



**Time Frame:**

May 1968 — March, 1984

**Objectives:**

To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

**Financing and Operation:**

In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total contributions to the Flood Control Program and related studies to \$60,000,000. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-British Columbia: Okanagan Implementation

**Time Frame:**

February 1976 — 1981

**Objectives:**

To implement recommendations arising from the 1969-74 Okanagan Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act. Total cost of the implementation program is \$5 million. Sewage treatment facilities are expected to require federal loans in the amount of \$17 million.

**Financing and Operation:**

A comprehensive basin study has been completed and an implementation agreement was signed in 1976. Total cost of the implementation agreement is \$5 million to be shared equally by Canada and British Columbia.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation

**Time Frame:**

October 1975 — March 31, 1984

**Objectives:**

To implement recommendations arising from the Qu'Appelle Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Implementation Agreement was signed in October, 1975 as a subsidiary Agreement under the Canada-Saskatchewan-D.R.E.E. General Development Agreement. Department of the Environment is to provide almost half of the \$18 million federal share of the \$33.7 million program. The department of Regional Economic Expansion provides co-ordination for the project.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Ontario: Southwestern Ontario Dyking

**Time Frame:**

March 1974 — March 1979

**Objectives:**

To provide for the construction and reconstruction of dykes and associated control works for protection of agricultural lands in the southwestern Ontario Counties of Essex and Kent, and the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada pays 45% of costs through the Department of Fisheries and the Environment, Ontario pays 45% of costs and the municipalities and/or Conservation Authorities contribute 10%. The federal share is not to exceed \$7,312,500. The agreement has been extended to March 31, 1979.

**STUDY AGREEMENTS****Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Manitoba: Lake Winnipeg Water Quality

**Time Frame:**

1977-1982

**Objectives:**

A study of Lake Winnipeg is underway to define water quality, present and future water uses and pollution sources and to establish water quality objectives and management strategies.

**Financing and Operation:**

Total funding proposed is \$2.9 million shared equally.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-British Columbia — Alberta — Saskatchewan: Mackenzie River Basin

**Time Frame:**

April 1978 — August 1981

**Objectives:**

To carry out studies of Mackenzie water resources and of the downstream effects of development projects. The studies are a result of the information exchange carried out by the Mackenzie Basin Intergovernmental Liaison Committee.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Department of Fisheries and the Environment and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are funding the program subject to re-imbursement by the provinces. The provinces pay a share which is in proportion

to their respective share of the basin. Total funding is \$1.6 million.

***Name of Agreement:***

Canada-Ontario: Wabigoon-English River System Mercury Study.

***Time Frame:***

1978 – 1979

***Objectives:***

To carry out shared-cost and other projects to evaluate and determine the effectiveness of various mercury amelioration measures in the Wabigoon-English River System.

***Financing and Operation:***

Total cost of \$100,000 is to be shared equally by Canada and Ontario. While some tasks are defined as shared-cost tasks, others will be undertaken individually by either Canada or Ontario, as agreed to by the Steering Committee.

***Name of Agreement:***

Canada-Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality

***Time Frame:***

April 1971 – March 31, 1980

***Objectives:***

To provide a basis for implementing the Canada-U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality in the basins of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, by reaching agreement on water quality objectives, acceleration of investment in sewage treatment facilities and research into treatment technology. Negotiations are proceeding to extend studies and financial provisions to include the upper Great Lakes.

***Financing and Operation:***

Canada and Ontario are each to provide \$3 million for feasibility studies and joint sewage treatment technology research. CMHC will loan up to \$210 million (increased from \$167 million in 1974-1975) for sewage treatment facilities and Ontario is to provide \$130 million. During 1976, additional funding and an extension to March 31, 1980 was formalized in new agreement between Canada and Ontario. Although the agreement will terminate in 1980, it is likely that an extension will be required.

***Name of Agreement:***

Canada-Nova Scotia: Shubenacadie-Stewiacke River

***Time Frame:***

August 1976 – January 1979

***Objectives:***

To (a) examine critical problems affecting the water resources and the interrelationships of these problems, (b) develop proposals for interim measures to control critical problems and to maintain options for future action; and (c) develop a comprehensive framework plan focusing on water quality and quantity objectives and complementary development and resource use strategies.

***Financing and Operation:***

The funding of \$730,000 is to be shared equally by Canada and Nova Scotia. The starting date was changed to August 1976 and the study will take up to thirty months to complete.

## FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AGREEMENTS

***Name of Agreement:***

Canada-Nova Scotia

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
3. An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

***Time Frame:***

1. General – June 22, 1978 to June 22, 1988
2. Mapping – June 22, 1978 to June 22, 1983
3. Studies – June 22, 1978 to June 22, 1983

***Objectives:***

The General Agreement outlines the basic approach and policies of the Flood Damage Reduction Program while the mapping agreement provides for mapping and designation of 12 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply. The studies agreement provides for examination of means to deal with flood problems in specified areas.

***Financing and Operation:***

Costs are shared equally by Canada and Nova Scotia, with Canada's share not exceeding \$300,000 for mapping and \$150,000 for studies. A Steering Committee and Technical Committee with equal federal-provincial membership have been appointed to administer the Agreements.

***Name of Agreement:***

Canada-New Brunswick

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction

2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
3. An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction
4. An Agreement on Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin
5. An Agreement on Flood Damage Reduction for Marsh Creek Watershed

*Time Frame:*

1. General — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1986
2. Mapping — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1981
3. Studies — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1981
4. Forecasting — August 30, 1977 to March 31, 1982
5. Marsh Creek — September 15, 1977 to March 31, 1980

*Objectives:*

The general agreement outlines the basic approach and policies of the Flood Damage Reduction Program while the mapping agreement provides for mapping and designation of 24 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply. The studies agreement provides for the examination of means to deal with flood problems in three areas. The flood forecasting agreement is providing a flood forecasting centre for the Saint John River. The Marsh Creek Agreement is providing flood control works and land acquisition to reduce flood damages for the Marsh Creek area.

*Financing and Operation:*

The mapping studies and forecasting agreements are funded equally by Canada and New Brunswick, with Canada's share being not more than \$500,000 for mapping, \$100,000 for studies and \$300,000 for forecasting. The Marsh Creek agreement is cost shared equally between Canada, New Brunswick and the City of Saint John, with Canada's third being not more than \$670,000. A Steering Committee and several Technical Committees have been appointed to administer the Agreements.

*Name of Agreement:*

Canada-Quebec

1. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Dykes and Flow Regulation Works in the Montreal Region

*Time Frame:*

1. Basic approach to Flood Damage Reduction — September 30, 1976 to September 30, 1986

2. Mapping — September 30, 1976 to September 30, 1981
3. Montreal Dyking — October 4, 1976 to March 31, 1980

*Objectives:*

The first agreement is a combined general and mapping agreement. The general portion outlines the basic approach and arrangements for flood damage reduction policy. Provision is made for mapping 183 flood prone areas and the resulting maps will serve as a basis for designation of flood risk areas and application of agreed policies. The Montreal dyking and flow regulation program provides for studies and works with a view to solving flood problems in the Montreal Region.

*Financing and Operation:*

The cost of the combined general and mapping agreement will be shared equally between Canada and Quebec, the federal share being not more than \$2,500,000. The Montreal dyking agreement will be shared, 45% Canada and 55% Quebec, the federal share being not more than \$4.5 million. Two committees have been appointed to control implementation with equal federal-provincial membership. Some areas in Montreal have already been designated on the basis of 22 completed Montreal flood risk maps.

*Name of Agreement:*

Canada-Ontario

1. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and Other Flood Damage Reduction Measures in the Province of Ontario

*Time Frame:*

1. Basic approach to Flood Damage Reduction — March 31, 1978 to March 31, 1988
2. Mapping — March 31, 1978 to March 31, 1983

*Objectives:*

Objectives of this agreement are similar to other FDR agreements with the exception that provision is made for all flood damage reduction measures in one agreement. Measures which are included are mapping, studies, land acquisition, flood control works, flood forecasting, flood warning, flood proofing and watershed planning.



**Financing and Operation:**

Costs are shared equally between Canada and Ontario with Canada's share being \$4 million for mapping and \$600,000 for other measures. A Steering Committee and Technical Committee, have been appointed with equal federal-provincial membership to administer the Agreement.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Manitoba

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
3. An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

**Time Frame:**

1. General — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1986
2. Mapping — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1981
3. Studies — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1981

**Objectives:**

The general agreement outlines the basic approach and defines policies for flood damage reduction and the mapping agreement provides for the mapping and designation of 45 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply. The studies agreement provides for the examination of means to reduce the flooding problem in 14 areas.

**Financing and Operation:**

Costs of these agreements are shared equally with Canada's share not exceeding \$350,000 in mapping and \$155,000 in studies.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Saskatchewan

1. General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction through Flood Area Management
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies

**Time Frame:**

1. General — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1986
2. Mapping and Studies — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1981

**Objectives:**

The general agreement outlines the basic approach and policies for flood damage reduction. The mapping and

studies agreement provides for the mapping and designation of 30 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply and the study of 14 areas with special flooding problems.

**Financing and Operation:**

Costs will be shared equally between Canada and Saskatchewan with Canada's share being \$650,000 for mapping and \$240,000 for studies. A federal-provincial Steering Committee and Technical Committee are administering the Agreements.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada (DFE, DINA) and Northwest Territories

1. A General Agreement Respecting: Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping (proposed)

**Time Frame:**

1. General — 10 years (from 1979)
2. Mapping — 5 years (from 1979)

**Objectives:**

The objectives of this Agreement are similar to other general and mapping agreements. Six flood prone areas are proposed for mapping.

**Financing and Operation:**

Approximately \$400,000 funding will be contributed by Canada, and will be shared equally by DFE and DINA. This will be formalized in a proposed Memorandum of Understanding between DFE and DINA.

**OTHER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS****Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Alberta-Manitoba-Saskatchewan Prairie Provinces Master Agreement on Apportionment

**Time Frame:**

1969 — continuous

**Objectives:**

The equitable apportionment of interprovincial prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Prairie Provinces Water Board is composed of inter-governmental personnel. The Board studies and manages the apportionment of eastward flowing water on the



prairies. The Board prepares an annual budget and five-year forecast. Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. In 1977 the annual cost ceiling of \$200,000 was raised to \$500,000 to cover costs of operation, monitoring and a Prairie Provinces Water Demand Study. This study of the present levels of demand for water is now underway.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada (DOE, MOT, DINA) Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Mackenzie Basin Intergovernmental Liaison Committee

**Time Frame:**

January 1973 — continuous

**Objectives:**

To exchange information on potential water-related developments in the basin and to formulate a program to gather data on the basin's water and resources, with the intent of determining what further studies may be undertaken in the basin.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Committee established a Task Force on Information to gather and compile information on the basin; to develop a hydrologic model; to determine conflicts of legislation in the basin, including the advantage offered by a Basin Board; to develop a central depository for the lodging of information and data; and to determine basic research needs. An intergovernmental Memorandum of Understanding respecting federal-provincial cooperation in the Basin was signed in May 1977. It has led to cost-shared studies under an Agreement signed in April 1978.

**COOPERATIVE WATER QUANTITY SURVEY DATA GATHERING PROGRAM**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Water Survey of Canada, Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service

**Purpose:**

To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public

**Authority:**

Canada Water Act

Formal agreements effective 1975 have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the Ministers of

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of Fisheries and the Environment provide for water quantity surveys in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1912. The present agreements provide for termination on 18 months' written notice by either party.

**Financing and Operation:**

This is a shared-cost program, with the federal government carrying out the operation and invoicing the provincial governments quarterly. Quebec operates the provincial network, except for the part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices the federal government quarterly. Capital and operating costs are recovered in accordance with the federal-provincial agreements. The gross budget of the Department of Fisheries and the Environment includes funds to cover the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development's share of capital and operating costs in the Territories.

Program and financial arrangements are planned by federal-provincial Coordinating Committees.

The Cooperative Water Quantity Survey Data Gathering Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly financed by the federal government. The data from these other federal activities is also provided to the provinces as required for their programs.

**Payments:**

Payments by Provinces for Cooperative Water Quantity Survey Data Gathering Program

Province	1975-76 (\$000)	1976-77 (\$000)	1977-78 (\$000)
Newfoundland	41.4	44.3	60.0
Prince Edward Island	0	2.5	2.3
Nova Scotia	33.0	46.4	45.5
New Brunswick	26.0	27.8	33.0
Ontario	386.1	382.3	408.2
Manitoba	203.0	283.0	283.5
Saskatchewan	188.5	228.3	240.0
Alberta	197.4	231.1	240.0
British Columbia	518.1	450.1	515.0
Payment to Quebec	472.6	593.0	720.5
Territories — Transfer From DIAND to DFE	210.0	321.1	370.0
Total	2,276.1	2,609.9	2,918.0

*For Further Information:***OTTAWA**

## General:

Director  
Water Resources Branch  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Environmental Management Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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Tel: (819) 997-1508

## Officer Responsible:

Chief  
Water Survey of Canada  
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**REGIONAL***Pacific*

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*Ontario*

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*Quebec*

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*Atlantic*

Mr. V. C. Dohaney  
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B3J 2P8

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**LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the  
Environmental Services Program)

*Administered By:*

Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate,  
Environmental Management Service

*Purpose:*

The regulation and control of the Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, Winnipeg and English Rivers and the Lake St. Joseph Diversion. This regulation and control is necessary to fulfill Canada's obligations under the Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol with respect to International commitments on Lake of the Woods as a boundary water and domestic obligations under concurrent Federal, Ontario, Manitoba legislative enactments with respect to the regulation and control of the Winnipeg River watershed.

**Authority:**

Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol, signed by Canada and the United States at Washington, February 24, 1925

The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 and the Lake of the Woods Control Board Amendment Act, 1958

The Tripartite Agreement signed by Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, 15 November, 1922

The Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928.

**Time Frame:**

Canada's obligations under the above authorities are of a continuing nature.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board is responsible for the regulation and control of water levels of both the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul storage reservoirs, in addition to the English and Winnipeg Rivers levels and flows to the Ontario/Manitoba boundary. In the case of regulation of Lake of the Woods, the federal government pays one-third of the operating costs, with the Provinces of Ontario (one-ninth) and Manitoba (five-ninths) sharing the remaining two-thirds based proportionately on the developable powerhead on both the Winnipeg and English River systems. This sharing of costs including the provision of five man-years in staff reflects the complexity and the federal government interest in navigation, the potential for hydro-electric power generation, wild rice production, fishing and recreational uses in the two provinces. For recovery of costs related to regulation and control operations, the federal government bills each of the two provinces on an annual basis for their share of the costs.

In the case of the regulation of Lac Seul, the Province of Ontario pays two-fifths of the capital and operation costs and the Province of Manitoba pays the remaining three-fifths, in addition to interest on Ontario's initial capital investment in the Lac Seul Dam. Ontario operates this facility and storage reservoir and bills the federal government for Manitoba's share. The federal government recovers this amount from the Province of Manitoba.

**Payments:**

Operating Costs for Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1976

	Canada (\$000)	Ontario (\$000)	Manitoba (\$000)
Lake of the Woods	37.3	12.8	61.7
Lac Seul	—	6.0	16.4
	37.3	18.8	78.1

Operating Costs For Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1977

	Canada (\$000)	Ontario (\$000)	Manitoba (\$000)
Lake of the Woods	36.3	12.5	60.2
Lac Seul	—	7.6	16.3
	36.3	20.1	76.5

**For Further Information:****General:**

Water Resources Branch  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

**WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Waters Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service

**Purpose:**

To assess the natural quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to determine pollution levels including contaminants and toxic substances for federal and provincial governments and the private sector by providing water quality data and interpretive information in summary, detailed and special reports.

**Authority:**

Canada Water Act. Arrangements are made with the provinces as required. Also supports programs under the Environmental Contaminants Act, Fisheries Act, Boundary Waters Treaty Act, the Northern Inland Waters Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the Canada Shipping Act, the Navigable Waters Protection Act, and others.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of new pollution problems and user's needs.

**Financing and Operation:**

Water Quality programs are completely financed by the federal government. Data on inland waters are also received from provincial governments as required.

A special arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for coordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

**Payments:**

There are no intergovernmental payments involved. It is estimated that approximately \$500,000.00 may be of economic benefit to the provinces through the production of water quality data reports and special computer printouts.

**For Further Information:**

**OTTAWA**

Chief  
Monitoring and Surveys Division  
Water Quality Branch  
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**CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the  
Environmental Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management  
Service

**Purpose:**

To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival

**Authority:**

Canada Wildlife Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program which began in 1968.



**Financing and Operation:**

The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing Directors. They are the Director of the British Columbia Fish and Wildlife Branch, the Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region, Canadian Wildlife Service, and a member of the public is appointed Director by the B.C. Minister of Recreation and Travel Industry. All Directors have equal status in the management of the Authority. In addition to an annual grant to the Authority the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the Authority through a Technical Advisory Committee and assists in all management plans.

**Payments:**

An annual grant of \$55,000 is paid directly to the Authority.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environmental Management Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D. K. Pollock, Director  
Management and Administration  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environmental Management Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Tel: 997-1245

**CANADA/MANITOBA DELTA MARSH MANAGEMENT**  
(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services program)

**Administered By:**

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service

**Purpose:**

To undertake joint programs to rehabilitate, develop and manage Delta Marsh for the purpose of optimizing the wildlife values in ways compatible with agriculture.

**Authority:**

Canada Wildlife Act

**Time Frame:**

The agreement commenced April 1, 1974 and will continue until March 31, 1979.

Governor General — Order-in-Council 1974-4/642  
Lieutenant Governor — Order-in-Council 141/74

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the agreement a Management Authority has been established consisting of the Regional Director, Western Region of the Canadian Wildlife Service and a senior official of the Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management (Lands, Forests and Wildlife Resources) of the province or their delegates to be responsible for all phases of the joint program. Included among its responsibilities shall be the following:

1. To maintain and develop the Delta Marsh area for the purpose for which it is established, and, in this respect, it shall be competent for the Authority to do such acts and works as are necessary for the conservation, management and development of wildlife for the public benefits therein;
2. The review, approval, and revision of management program proposals, procedures, and personnel requirements; and
3. The appointment of the federal and provincial representatives comprising the Project Directorate.

**Payments:**

Payment is made to the province: \$350,000 in 1974-75 and \$312,500 in each of the four succeeding years.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environmental Management Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

**Officer Responsible:**

Director, Western and Northern Region  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Department of the Environment  
10025 Jasper Avenue  
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**For Provincial Information:**

The Honourable Kenneth MacMaster, M.L.A.  
Minister of Northern Affairs  
Province of Manitoba  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8

**CANADA/BRITISH COLUMBIA STURGEON BANK MANAGEMENT**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services program)

**Administered By:**

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service

**Purpose:**

To provide a staging and wintering area for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds. It is also critical habitat for rearing juvenile Fraser River salmon and other species of fish.

**Authority:**

Canada Wildlife Act

**Time Frame:**

The agreement commenced April 1, 1978 and will continue until March 31, 1983.

Governor General Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-2/1685

Lieutenant-Governor Order-in-Council 1811-29/6/78

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the agreement a Management Committee has been established consisting of Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region of the Canadian Wildlife Service; and the Director, Land Management Branch, Provincial Ministry of the Environment to be responsible for all phases of the joint program. Included among its responsibilities shall be the following:

1. To develop and implement wildlife research, conservation and interpretation programs.
2. The review, approval and revision of management program proposals, procedures and personnel requirements.
3. The appointment of federal and provincial representatives comprising the Working Groups.

**Payments:**

Payment is made to the province: \$500,000 in 1978-79 and \$200,000 in each of the four succeeding years.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environmental Management Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E7

**Officer Responsible:**

Director, Pacific and Yukon Region  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Department of the Environment  
P.O. Box 340  
Delta, British Columbia  
V4K 3Y3

**For Provincial Information:**

The Honourable Rafe Mair  
Minister of the Environment  
Province of British Columbia  
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**NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS)**

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Environmental Protection Service

**Purpose:**

To monitor all locally significant air pollution levels in the major centres of pollution. The Network provides urban air pollution data and is a ready means of auditing progress in air pollution control across the country.

**Authority:**

Clean Air Act

**Time Frame:**

Continuing

**Financing and Operation:**

The development and operation of the Network is a joint project based on the co-operative efforts of both the federal and provincial governments. Network costs are shared approximately equally by both. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition and processes, publishes and disseminates the data. The equipment in the two territorial capitals is operated by regional personnel of the Environmental Protection Service. Personnel of the Montreal Urban Community and of the Greater Vancouver Regional District operate the equipment in their respective regions. The Federal-Provincial Committee on Air Pollution was

responsible for creating the program. Presently, consultation on operational aspects and revision are conducted on a bilateral basis between the federal government and individual provinces. As of May 1, 1978, the network comprised 554 monitoring instruments located at 158 stations in 54 cities, and is very close to being fully developed.

***For Further Information:***

Regional: Program Implementation

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Mr. B. A. Heskin  
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***Headquarters: National Coordination***

Mr. Ray Robinson  
Director-General  
Air Pollution Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
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Mr. D. Williams, Chief  
Surveillance Division  
Air Pollution Control Directorate  
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**NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK**

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

***Administered By:***

Environmental Protection Service

***Purpose:***

To monitor all significant spills of oils and other hazardous materials to ensure that appropriate authorities are alerted and, where necessary, take action to mitigate the effects of spills on the environment.

The Network relies on existing federal and provincial facilities that provide a 24 hour per day manned service and is supplemented by telephone intercept and tone-and-voice pager systems for a 24 hour on-call service at key locations across Canada. Lists of contacts in the several federal and provincial response agencies are maintained to ensure that authorities at the local, provincial and federal levels are alerted promptly and kept up-to-date on significant spills.

***Authority:***

Government Organization Act, 1970.

Record of Cabinet Decision, 29 November 1973,

Environmental Emergency Activities.

***Time Frame:***

Continuing

***Financing and Operation:***

The Network uses the Trans-Canada Telephone System and the CN/CP Telex System. Generally speaking, participating agencies pay for their own operating costs. Federal agencies accept reverse-charges for telephone calls made to report accidents. In the Atlantic provinces, the Canadian



Coast Guard pays the total costs for a common Zenith telephone reporting system. Accident reports are then distributed to appropriate provincial and federal agencies. In Manitoba the provincial Emergency Measures Organization serves as the focal point for accident reports of all kinds. Manitoba EMO accepts reverse-charges and then distributes information to the appropriate response agencies. The Province of Manitoba pays for this service.

**For Further Information:**

Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network".

Headquarters: National Coordination:

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Environmental Impact Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Environment Canada  
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**NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEM (NATES)**

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

**Purpose:**

To accumulate computerized data on spills of oils and other hazardous materials into the environment anywhere in Canada so as to determine pollution sources and problem areas and take action to prevent or at least reduce the number of accidents. In addition, the system facilitates the analysis of trends in accidental spills and allows contingency planners to prepare or modify their response plans accordingly. Trend analysis also assists research and development personnel in assessing priorities for equipment development and deployment.

**Authority:**

Government Organization Act, 1970 Record of Cabinet Decision, 29 November 1973, Environmental Emergency Activities.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing.

**Financing and Operation:**

Participating federal and provincial agencies incur some incremental expenses in collecting and providing spill information to EPS offices in each province. EPS bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. The data base is available only to federal or provincial government agencies and they pay their own computer usage costs.

NATES is the only national inventory of spill events affecting the environment. The data-base now contains over 6,000 entries and, with additional provincial contributions (notably Ontario and Saskatchewan) the recorded events should exceed 11,000 by April 1979. EPS publishes annual analyses in its Spill Technology Newsletter and, upon request, analyses a variety of problems in provinces, regions, water basins and specific locations.

**For Further Information:**

Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network".

Headquarters: See under "National Alerting and Reporting Network".

**NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE GENERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES**

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Environmental Protection Service.

**Purpose:**

To determine the quantities of hazardous wastes generated annually and define the geographical area of generation, transportation flow patterns and locations and modes of existing disposal practices.

**Authority:**

This project is based on a plan of action for a National Hazardous Waste Management Program submitted to the June, 1978 Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers.

**Time Frame:**

The survey began in the latter part of 1977 and will continue through until the end of the first quarter of 1982.

**Financing and Operation:**

The first survey began in 1977 and completed in mid 1978 covered Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the northwestern portion of Ontario. One half of the cost was provided by Environment Canada and the other half by participating provinces. It is anticipated that other areas of Canada will be covered in a similar



manner. The cost of the first project up to June 1978 was \$55,000.

**Payments:**  
Nil

**For Further Information:**

Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network".

**Headquarters: National Coordination**

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Director General  
Environmental Impact Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries & Environment Canada  
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Tel: (613) 997-4292

Chief, Hazardous Waste Management Division  
Waste Management Branch  
Environmental Impact Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries & Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1C8

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**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

**Purpose:**

The study has the following objectives:

1. develop a long term plan in the surveillance of environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
2. to identify the magnitude and sources of shellfish growing area contamination;
3. to incorporate growing area surveillance results into provincial, municipal and federal solutions to the waste disposal problems (present and future) affecting environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
4. to protect the public health and encourage more effective protection and utilization of estuarine resources.

**Authority:**

This project is based upon the mandate contained within the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The major objectives of the

program are to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish and that the available stocks of shellfish can be effectively and safely utilized. The program is a joint effort to control pollution sources affecting estuarine areas by use of EPS and provincial pollution control mandates. The program was initiated through a work sharing arrangement between the Department of Environment of Prince Edward Island and the Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

**Time Frame:**

The cooperative program is a continuing activity which began in May of 1975.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Environmental Protection Service provides a fully equipped mobile laboratory, all supplies and materials, supervision and report preparation. The province provides 0.9 MY of casual staff assistance and some support from their permanent personnel for specific projects. Total cost of the project is approximately \$15,000 annually, with EPS providing approximately 50% of the total.

**Transfer Payments:**

None.

**For Further Information:**

Ottawa:

Dr. A. Prakash, Chief  
Coastal Zone Programs  
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Department of the Environment  
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K1A 1C8

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**TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH UNDER CANADA/ONTARIO AGREEMENT ON GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY**

**Administered By:**

Federal/Provincial Review Board

A Technical Committee is responsible for the development, recommendation and overseeing of the research program.

**Purpose:**

To provide a basis for implementing the Canada/U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality. One provision of the Agreement was for the conduct of a research program

with a view to reducing costs of programs to achieve the specific water quality objectives set out in the Agreement.

**Authority:**

Canada/U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality.

**Time Frame:**

To March 31, 1980

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the research portion of the Agreement a need was recognized for research and development to refine the processes for removal of phosphorus at municipal wastewater treatment plants. In addition it was expected that the operation of Provincial Water Pollution Abatement Plants could be improved and costs reduced by supporting research on chemical removal methods, on sludge handling, sludge disposal and other matters related to the process of removal of phosphorus from sewage.

A number of research projects under this Agreement were undertaken and completed by EPS, the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and by the private sector and universities through contract arrangements. Work remaining under the Agreement involves the publication of reports on the research projects and dissemination of the information. The budget for this activity for FY78-79 and 79-80 is \$130,000 which is to be split 50-50 by MOE and DFE.

**Payments:**

Nil

**For Further Information:**

Ottawa:

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Water Pollution Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, K1A 1C8

Tel: 997-3513

**Regional:**

Dr. R. W. Slater  
Regional Director General  
Ontario Region  
Environmental Protection Service  
Department of the Environment  
2nd Floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4V 0P5

Tel: 996-6406

**Fisheries Activities**

**ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS**  
(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

**Administered By:**

Small Craft Harbours Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans

**Purpose:**

To plan, develop and administer small craft harbours in Canada

This includes:

1. Commercial Fishing Harbours;
2. Recreational boating facilities; including administration of the Marina Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program.

**Authority:**

Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the Marina Assistance Program the Small Craft Harbours Branch will, under approved application, enter into cost-sharing agreements with provincial and municipal governments for the provision of public recreational boating facilities. Under the agreements, the federal government agrees to fund marine capital works such as dredging, breakwaters, etc. up to a total federal contribution equal to the amount agreed to be spent by the provincial and municipal governments for other marina facilities.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program the federal government provides for the construction of wharves and launching ramps. The facilities are provided on a one-time-only basis with total expenditures not to exceed a maximum of \$15,000 for each wharf.

The facilities provided by the federal government are constructed by or under the supervision of the Department of Public Works on behalf of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Small Craft Harbours Branch  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E6

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. K. T. Brodersen, Director  
Small Craft Harbours Branch  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
240 Sparks Street, 6th Fl. W.  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E6

Tel: 995-2003

**FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT**

(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Directors-General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans

**Purpose:**

To provide for federal financial participation in fisheries development projects and programs undertaken by the various provincial governments under cost-sharing arrangements.

**Authority:**

Fisheries Development Act

Program proposals are developed with each province in the late summer and early fall for implementation in the following fiscal year, and these, as modified in the light of available funds and other factors are subsequently formalized by written federal agreements with each province.

**Time Frame:**

This has been a continuing activity of the federal government since 1962.

**Financing and Operation:**

Programs receiving federal financial support under shared-cost arrangements include activities in the following fields: engineering and fishing vessel development; development of fish-catching gear and equipment used aboard vessels, or attached to shore and fixed installations; and shipboard fish handling, refrigeration, cold storage, and related facilities. Projects also cover engineering developments in fields such as electronics (fish finding and navigation, etc.) and mechanical devices and equipment for use in the fishing industry.

An important part of the Branch's shared-cost activities is the search for under-exploited or unexploited fish populations and the development of new fisheries based on these resources. Also, it is engaged in shared-cost projects involving instructional and demonstration activities related to technical improvements within the fishing industry.

Occasionally, the cost-sharing principle may be applied to some aspects of new plant installations and pilot plant operations to demonstrate and/or prove up technological advances.

The Programs are generally funded on a 50/50 cost-sharing basis. On occasion, however, it is increased to 75/25, with the federal share being the larger. If a project is primarily of local or provincial interest, a 50/50 sharing of costs is adopted, but if the interest is national or regional, cost sharing is based on a 75 per cent federal and 25 per cent provincial formula.

The financing of projects, in the first instance, is usually undertaken by the province concerned, which then claims against the federal government for the agreed federal share. Progress payments are made during the fiscal year and final adjustments are made at the end of the fiscal year. In the case of British Columbia, federal government pays the initial cost of projects and the Province then reimburses the federal government for its agreed share. In the case of third parties under contract, the Province and the federal government pay their respective obligations independently.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Mr. R. A. Crouter  
Director-General  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
240 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E6

Tel: 992-1105

**FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Directors-General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans

**Purpose:**

To provide fishermen with financial assistance for the construction of new fishing vessels and for the conversions and modifications of existing vessels with a view to increasing the productivity and efficiency of the Canadian fishing fleets.

**Authority:**

Fisheries Development Act

Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations 1976, P.C. 1976-2087 dated August 25, 1976.



Agreements have been signed by the Minister of Fisheries for Canada and the appropriate provincial lending authorities in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec.

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program that began in 1944. It has undergone changes since its inception and it now applies to fishing vessels less than 75 feet long and more than 25 feet long in the sea coast fisheries and more than 16 feet long in the inland fisheries.

***Financing and Operation:***

The current rate of federal subsidy for the construction of eligible new fishing vessels and for conversion and modification of eligible existing vessels is in an amount not exceeding 35% of the approved cost.

Subsidy applications must be submitted for approval to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the applicants must provide assurance that they will be eligible to participate in the fisheries in which the vessel will be engaged.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has the exclusive financial responsibility for all fishing vessels under 75 feet in overall length.

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce may grant subsidy to a fishing vessel in excess of 75 ft. under the Shipbuilding Assistance Program. This is an amount currently not exceeding 20% of the approved cost. In addition DFO may pay a supplemental amount under the Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations to increase the total federal contribution in respect of any such fishing vessel, to an amount not exceeding 35% of the approved cost.

The ITC contribution is paid to the shipbuilder, the DFO contribution is paid to the vessel owner.

For each Atlantic province (Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, PEI, and Newfoundland), under the formal agreement between the respective loan agency and the Minister of Fisheries, and in compliance with prevailing resources and fishery management policies, an agreed program of vessel construction is drawn up each year.

In order to receive assistance fishermen should first make application through the nearest regional office of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and thereafter, if assured of a fishing license, formal subsidy application may be made directly to the DFO regional office.

Where there are no agreements with the inland provinces and British Columbia, the federal government works in close liaison with provincial authorities on subsidy matters.

***Payments:***

Payments are made only on the basis of approved individual applications for assistance.

***For Further Information:***

Mr. L. J. Cowley  
Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
P.O. Box 5667  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1C 5X1

Dr. W.E. Johnson  
Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
1090 West Pender Street  
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Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
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Halifax, Nova Scotia  
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Dr. G. H. Lawler  
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Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
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Winnipeg, Manitoba  
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Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
P.O. Box 15500  
901, Cap Diamant  
Quebec, Quebec

Director-General  
Fishermen's Services Branch  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
240 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E6

A/Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
3050 Harvester Road  
Burlington, Ontario  
L7N 3J1

**NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM**  
(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

***Administered By:***

Inspection Branch, Fisheries and Marine Service



**Purpose:**

To ensure the production and distribution of safe, wholesome, good quality fish products to consumers and observance of fair trade practices within the industry which prevent fraud and deception.

**Authority:**

Fish Inspection Act as amended and similar legislation introduced by each of the ten provinces.

Fish Inspection Regulations (P.C. 1971-935, as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Manitoba and Ontario have prepared draft regulations and are expected to introduce regulations in the not too distant future.

Although formal agreements have not been made with each of the provinces having Fish Inspection legislation and regulations, there is an arrangement in each instance for federal inspectors to enforce provincial requirements. Such arrangements are made through provincial action where federal officers are either appointed by Order-in-Council as inspectors under provincial Fish Inspection legislation, or by virtue of the provincial Act are declared ex officio officers for the purposes of that Act or the regulations thereunder.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all of the ten provinces in the early 1950's.

**Financing and Operation:**

The National Fish Inspection Program as such, is financed by the federal government. However, in a number of instances there have been shared-cost projects administered by the Inspection Branch which are related to the overall program. To date, all of the federal-provincial programs administered by the Inspection Branch have been on a fifty-fifty cost-shared basis.

Cash payments (loans or compensations) have been made to fishermen or fish processors in emergency situations where livelihoods or businesses were affected. For example, while a newly discovered problem of mercury in certain species of fish was assessed, there was need to provide emergency financial assistance to the industry. Either the federal or provincial government may have prime responsibility for administering a special compensation or loan program. Claims would be submitted to the federal or provincial agency administering the program.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Inspection Branch  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. R. M. Bond  
A/Director  
Inspection and Technology Branch  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Tel: 995-2096

**NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE**

(Part of the Fisheries and Marine Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Director General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's, Newfoundland

**Purpose:**

Under the 1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada the federal government undertook continuing responsibility for supplying bait to Newfoundland fishermen.

**Authority:**

1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada

**Time Frame:**

Continuing

**Financing and Operation:**

This activity is only federal-provincial in the sense that the Terms of Union represent a federal-provincial agreement. Under the Newfoundland Bait Service the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates some 17 key bait depots, 37 small bait holding units and one refrigerated bait vessel, the "M.V. Artica". In recent years the gross cost of the program has averaged about \$1,500,000 per year with revenue from the sale of bait averaging about \$350,000 for an annual net program cost of about \$1,150,000.

**Payments:**

No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

***For Further Information:***

Regional:

Mr. L. Cowley  
Regional Director General  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
P.O. Box 5667  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1C 5X1

Tel: 737-4419

## *Health and Welfare Canada*

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the areas of federal government concern which most gives rise to the need for close cooperation and coordination with the provinces. The Department of National Health and Welfare conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada. Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the Department's activities involves cooperation with provincial authorities in efforts directed toward the preservation and improvement of public health and toward the provision of social security and welfare for all Canadians.

### HEALTH

In the area of preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents, much of the Department's involvement with the provinces originates with the operation of the Health Services and Promotion Branch. Its main federal provincial programs are the Health Insurance Programs, the Health Resources Fund, Family Planning Grants and Research, The Health Insurance Programs are designed, in cooperation with provincial health authorities, to make accessible appropriate insured health services of high quality to all residents of Canada, regardless of their ability to pay. They include the Hospital Insurance and Medical Care Programs, and the Extended Health Care Services Program. The objective of the Health Resources Fund is to assist the provinces financially in the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of health training and research facilities. Other programs are the National Health Research and Development Program, and the Family Planning Grants.

Other activities of the Department which involve cooperation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards and health practices; dissemination of information about these hazards and practices; and efforts to eliminate potential health problems. Many of these activities are directed to private institutions and individuals and may include

provincial agencies only incidentally. Others depend heavily on provincial inputs to operate. The activities most directly involving the provinces are described under Health Protection Cooperative Activities.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch administers the "Fitness and Amateur Sport Program". The activities of the Program have been grouped into five broad areas: (1) Promotion and Communication (2) Training (3) Resources Development (4) Competition and (5) Planning and Management. Each of these areas comprises a series of projects, many of which involve federal-provincial collaboration. Projects involving cost-sharing arrangements include: Canada Games and assistance to the Interprovincial directors Conference.

### WELFARE

The provision of social security and welfare services for Canadians is, in its federal-provincial aspects, largely within the ambit of the Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of Social Services Programs Branch. The Canada Assistance Plan provides the framework for federal sharing in the costs of social assistance to persons in need and welfare services to persons in need or likely to be in need. Assistance and services are provided by provincial and municipal departments of welfare. The Young Offenders Agreements established under authority of the Appropriations Act enables cost sharing of certain care and after-care services provided by provinces and territories to young offenders in the care of a child welfare authority or correctional authority but who are not subject to an order of the provincial secretary placing them under the child welfare law of the province or territory. Shareable costs are those that relate to care and services which would be shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan if the young offenders were in the care of a child welfare authority both in fact and in law. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act (previously administered by the Department of Manpower and Immigration) permits federal sharing in the costs of comprehensive provincial programs for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. The agreements under two other shared-cost programs — Blind Persons Act and Disabled Persons Act — will terminate in 1981. The costs for a small group of recipients, who could not be eligible for allowances under the more general programs are still being shared by Canada under the agreements

made under these Acts. Under the National Welfare Grants program, project grants are available to the provinces, as well as to voluntary agencies and organizations, research institutions and universities.

## Health and Welfare Canada

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## Health Activities

### CANADA HEALTH SURVEY

**Administered By:**

Long Range Planning, Policy Research and Strategic Planning Branch, in cooperation with Statistics Canada.

**Purpose:**

To determine health status of Canadians on a broad basis and identify problem priorities.

**Authority:**

Department of National Health and Welfare Act, and Annual Appropriation Acts.

**Time Frame:**

An analysis of the data collected during 1979-80 will be analyzed with results published in early 1980.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Canada Health Survey was developed to obtain better data on the health status and risk exposure of the Canadian population, and to complement existing information which now comes primarily from vital statistics and medical care records. It consists of measuring not just of disease and disability, but also of relevant facts in lifestyle, environment and socio-economic factors. Both perceived and observed measures are obtained. The perceived information comes from an interview and questionnaire; the observed information will come from physical measures and blood tests.

Provincial and federal governments, professional associations and university researchers will be using the information for health planning purposes.

Approximately 12,000 homes — 40,000 individuals — were visited during 1978 and 1979. About one-quarter of the interviewees will participate in the physical measures portion of the survey. A joint Project Team of NHW and Statistics Canada personnel began intensive development work in November 1975. National Health and Welfare has responsibility for content definition, data interpretation, user liaison, conduct of the instrumented measures, and laboratory analysis of the blood sample. Statistics Canada is responsible for designing and implementing appropriate data collection methods, collecting self-report information (interview and questionnaire), establishing a data processing system, and providing project management.

To facilitate consultation with users outside NHW, two bodies were established, namely the Federal-Provincial Liaison Group and a Federal Departments Liaison Group. Each group met approximately every six months during the planning phase of the survey. Meetings with professional

associations and interested university groups are held on a more irregular basis. Content definition has relied heavily on consultations with health officials at both levels of government.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Long Range Planning  
Policy Research and Strategic Planning  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

**Officer responsible:**

Dr. T. Stephens  
LRP, PR & SP  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
13th Floor, B.C.  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Tel: 992-4961

### FAMILY PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM

(Part of the Family Planning Program)

**Administered By:**

The Family Planning Division of the Health Services and Promotion Branch

**Purpose:**

The program assists in the development of provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning services and other specific projects which ensure the accessibility of family planning services to all Canadians who want them. These services and specific projects make information available about the purpose and methods of family planning; promote professional and other training in family planning; support research in family planning and provide demonstrations of the delivery of family planning services.

**Authority:**

The program falls generally under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Department of National Health and Welfare pays grants to provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning agencies and to universities for approved family planning projects of five types. The five types can be generalized as:

- 1) projects which provide family planning services;
- 2) projects which demonstrate the need for, and methods of delivering, family planning services;
- 3) projects for the training of health and welfare and other staff in family planning;
- 4) projects for research into family planning, including demographic and behavioural studies, and
- 5) university fellowships for family planning teaching and research.

The Department has available a Guide to the Family Planning Grants on the basis of which agencies may prepare applications for Family Planning Grants. Applications are submitted to the Family Planning Division for review and evaluation. Grants are paid to approved projects in two payments; the second payment is contingent upon adequate program and financial reports. Applications for grants submitted by agencies within a province are submitted to the appropriate provincial department for comments. In addition to the evaluation described above, research projects are submitted to a Family Planning Research Advisory Committee for further appraisal.

To help ensure that provincial government objectives are met, there are arrangements for federal-provincial liaison and consultation, particularly on the conformity with provincial priorities of family planning projects, other than those national in scope, funded under this program.

#### **Payments:**

Payments to Provincial and Municipal Governments Under the Family Planning Grants Program (1977-78)

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Grants to the Provinces</i>	<i>Grants to Municipalities</i>
Quebec	357,429	—
Ontario	—	10,390
Saskatchewan	29,760	—
Alberta	—	31,162
Total	\$387,189	\$41,552

The total of grants to the provinces and municipalities in 1977-78 was \$428,741. The rest of the \$2,099,000 allocated to Family Planning Grants was paid to private agencies and universities. The same total of funds is available for 1978-79, but figures cannot be given for its distribution as it depends on the submission of eligible projects from each province.

#### **For Further Information:**

Director  
Family Planning  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

Tel: 992-3609

#### **HEALTH RESOURCES FUND**

##### **Administered By:**

The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch

##### **Purpose:**

The Health Resources Fund assists the provinces financially in the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of health training and research facilities.

##### **Authority:**

Health Resources Fund Act, as amended

Health Resources Fund Regulations

##### **Time Frame:**

The fund was established in 1966 to provide funds for costs incurred on approved projects up to December 31, 1980.

##### **Financing and Operation:**

The federal government may, under the Act, contribute to the reasonable capital costs of health training facilities as noted above. Health training facilities are defined under the Act as a school, hospital or other institution, or portion thereof, for the training of persons in the health professions, or any occupations associated with the health professions, or for the conducting of research in the health fields, but do not include residential accommodation. Excluded from shareable costs are any interest of land costs and provincial sales taxes. Costs incurred prior to January 1, 1966 or after December 31, 1980 are not eligible for sharing.

To be eligible for support, a health training facility must fall within the definition provided in the Act, and be included in a provincial five-year program for new and improved health training and research facilities. Provincial five-year programs are reviewed, and approved in principle, by the Health Resources Advisory Committee which is made up of representatives of all ten provinces and the federal government.

The Health Resources Fund Act established the Fund in the sum of \$500 million. This is now allocated into three parts as follows: \$400 million assigned to the ten provinces and two territories on a per capita (1966 census) basis; \$25 million for regional projects in the Atlantic Provinces; and \$75 million for projects of national significance.

The federal share of Health Resources Fund projects is usually 50 per cent, with the balance absorbed by provincial governments or other sources. However, for regional projects in the Atlantic Provinces the federal share may be higher with the extra money coming from the Atlantic portion of the Fund.

Prior to acceptance of a project for federal support under the Health Resources Fund, it is assessed on three counts. The first is — does the proposed project fall within the terms of the Act? The second is the health manpower aspect — will the facility contribute to national health manpower pro-

gram objectives for teaching, training and research? The third aspect is technical — is the planning, architecture and engineering of acceptable standard and are the costs reasonable? The Health Facilities Design Division is responsible for the third aspect as well as assisting in assessing claims, and amendments received by the Health Resources Directorate. Construction is the responsibility of the provincial governments and they forward their claims to the Health Resources Directorate as the project is developed and construction progresses. Interim claims may be made for up to 90 per cent of the level of contribution approved for a project and are paid after departmental review. Final claims are submitted in a similar manner but an audit by federal auditors is required before they are paid.

With the passing of Bill C-2 in March 1979, funding is limited to projects approved as of November 4, 1978.

#### *Payments:*

Payments to Provinces from the Health Resources Fund

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1979-80 Provisional Allocation (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	2,433	25	94	—	922	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	366
Nova Scotia	—	233	749	561	240	1,474
New Brunswick	186	256	3,284	47	1,870	—
Quebec	11,383	12,122	4,096	5,336	6,702	533
Ontario	4,565	2,999	6,056	8,792	6,632	760
Manitoba	643	285	807	—	1,226	534
Saskatchewan	503	1,208	2,146	2,439	1,586	—
Alberta	1,822	579	—	—	—	449
British Columbia	(93)	22	4,735	2,045	6,140	2,694
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic Portion	2,807	1,847	1,104	24	2,385	614
Special	7,098	423	979	2,875	4,074	76
Total	\$31,347	\$20,000	\$24,050	\$22,119	\$31,777	\$7,500

#### *For Further Information:*

Director, Health Insurance Division  
Health Resources Directorate  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

Tel: 995-6186

#### HOSPITAL INSURANCE AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

##### *Administered By:*

The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

##### *Purpose:*

The program aims are to ensure that all residents of Canada have access to necessary hospital care services upon uniform terms and conditions.



**Authority:**

The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, 1957, C. 28, S8 and Regulations as amended; the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Subject to agreements between the federal and each provincial government, including the two territories, as prescribed in the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, Canada is authorized to make contributions in respect of insured in-patient and out-patient services through the mechanism prescribed in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

**Time Frame:**

Every agreement will continue in force as long as the provincial law continues to give full effect to the Agreement unless notice of termination is given by the Governor-in-Council. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 ensures continued federal financial support for this program for the five years beyond April 1, 1977. Three years notice of termination of further cash contributions may only be given after April 1, 1979.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under these Agreements, provinces agree to make insured services available to all residents of their province upon uniform terms and conditions. The agreements embody a scheme for administration of the provincial law which describes, among other things, the following:

- 1) the provincial authority, its powers, duties and responsibilities;
- 2) the arrangements by which residents of a province become insured persons and the arrangements through which insured services are made available to insured persons;
- 3) the arrangements for payment of the cost of insured services provided to insured persons by hospitals outside of a province and the rules governing determination of such charges.

The provinces agree to provide insured services in a manner that does not impede or preclude either directly or indirectly, whether by charges or otherwise, reasonable access to insured services. Moreover, the provinces covenant to make arrangements to ensure maintenance of adequate standards and provide such information as required by the Minister of National Health and Welfare for the purpose of determining whether the provincial law is being administered and services are being provided in a manner that satisfies the conditions specified in the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

Provided that the Minister is satisfied that the province is maintaining a Hospital Insurance Program that fulfills the

conditions, Canada will pay to the province in accordance with provisions of the Federal Acts, cash contributions in the manner prescribed in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. The legislation and agreements embody the principles of universality of coverage, accessibility to in-patient services with optional out-patient services, and portability of coverage and benefits. As a basic minimum, the provincial law must prescribe the following services as insured in-patient services:

- 1) accommodation and meals at standard ward level;
- 2) necessary nursing service;
- 3) laboratory, radiological, and other diagnostic procedures, together with the necessary interpretations;
- 4) drugs, biologicals, and related preparations as provided in an Agreement when administered in a hospital;
- 5) the use of operating room, case room and anaesthetic facilities including necessary equipment and supplies;
- 6) routine surgical supplies;
- 7) use of radiotherapy and physiotherapy facilities where available;
- 8) services rendered by persons who receive remuneration therefor from the hospital; and
- 9) such other services as are specified in the provincial law.

Since its inception, the program has evolved and developed to the point where all provincial plans exceed the basic minimum in-patient benefits and as well provide extensive out-patient benefits, which vary to some degree from province to province.

Effective April 1, 1977, shared-cost arrangements for hospital insurance, medical care and post-secondary education were replaced with a system whereby federal contributions are no longer directly tied to provincial expenditures on these programs. This new system is embodied in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Federal contributions take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with cash contributions. The federal government transfers to the provinces personal and corporate income tax points, equalized to the national average under the general equalization provision. The payments are based on 50% of the federal contributions to the programs in 1975-76, and escalated thereafter by a three-year moving average of nominal gross national expenditures per capita.

The federal government continues to attach the same broad conditions to its cash contributions, in order to guarantee adequate standards of health care across the country.



**Payments:**

Hospital Insurance Program  
1978-79  
(Millions of \$)

Province	Cash Payments	Value of Tax Points	Estimated Total Contributions
Newfoundland	52.3	34.9	87.2
Prince Edward Island	11.0	7.5	18.5
Nova Scotia	79.8	51.8	131.6
New Brunswick	64.0	42.7	106.7
Quebec	439.6	576.4	1,016.0
Ontario	767.6	580.6	1,348.2
Manitoba	98.9	63.8	162.7
Saskatchewan	88.8	58.3	147.1
Alberta	168.8	144.2	313.0
British Columbia	211.6	180.0	391.6
Northwest Territories	4.5	2.7	7.2
Yukon	1.8	1.7	3.5
Canada	1,988.7	1,744.6	3,733.3

**For Further Information:**

Director  
Health Insurance  
Health Resources Directorate  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Tel: 995-6186

**MEDICAL CARE****Administered By:**

The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

**Purpose:**

The Medical Care Act was passed in 1966 to ensure that all residents of Canada have access to necessary medical care services regardless of their ability to pay.

**Authority:**

Medical Care Act, and the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

**Time Frame:**

The Medical Care Program commenced in 1968 and is a continuing program, subject to the provincial medical care insurance plans continuing to meet the minimum criteria of

the Medical Care Act related to comprehensiveness of insured services, universality of coverage, access to services uninhibited by excessive user charges, portability of benefits and public administration. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 ensures federal financial support for this program for a minimum of five years from April 1, 1977. Notice of termination of further cash contributions may be given with a minimum of three years' notice after April 1, 1979.

**Financing and Operation:**

The objectives of the Medical Care Program are achieved through a series of interlocking provincial medical care plans which meet the minimum criteria of Medical Care Act mentioned under "Time Frame". The insured services of the Medical Care Program comprise all necessary medical services rendered to insured persons by medical practitioners except any services that a person is eligible for and entitled to under any other federal act or a provincial law related to workers' compensation. Certain surgical-dental procedures by dental surgeons in hospital are similarly covered. These latter services are included under Order-in-Council dated May 29, 1968 (P.C. 1968-1044). This is the only Order-in-Council which has been issued pursuant to the Medical Care Act.

For fiscal years prior to April 1, 1977 the federal financial contributions payable annually to the provinces under the Medical Care Act amounted to 50 per cent of the national average per capita cost of providing the insured services of the national program in all provinces multiplied by the average number of insured persons during the year in the province concerned, with provision for monthly advance payments. A 1976 amendment to the Medical Care Act established a ceiling of 13 per cent per capita on the rate of increase of the federal contribution for fiscal year 1976-77 compared with the 1975-76 per capita contribution.

Effective April 1, 1977, the shared cost arrangements for medical care, and hospital insurance and post-secondary education, were replaced with a system whereby federal contributions are no longer tied to provincial expenditures on these programs. This new system is embodied in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Federal contributions take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with cash contributions. The federal government transfers to the provinces personal and corporate income tax points, equalized to the national average under the general equalization provisions. The payments are based on 50 per cent of the federal contributions to the programs in 1975-76, and escalated thereafter by a three-year moving average of nominal gross national expenditures per capita.

The federal government continues to attach the same broad program conditions to its cash contributions, that pertained

to contributions to provinces prior to April 1, 1977. Provinces provide relevant information on the operation of their plans. Liaison and consultation is also maintained through the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Institutional and Medical Services.

**Payments:**

Medical Care Program  
1978-79  
(Millions of \$)

Province	Cash Payments	Value of Tax Points	Estimated Total Contributions
Newfoundland	18.5	12.4	30.9
Prince Edward Island	3.9	2.7	6.6
Nova Scotia	28.3	18.4	46.7
New Brunswick	22.7	15.1	37.8
Quebec	155.9	204.5	360.4
Ontario	272.2	206.0	478.2
Manitoba	35.1	22.6	57.7
Saskatchewan	31.5	20.7	52.2
Alberta	59.9	51.1	111.0
British Columbia	75.0	63.8	138.8
Northwest Territories	1.6	0.9	2.5
Yukon	0.7	0.6	1.3
Canada	705.3	618.8	1,324.1

**For Further Information:**

Director  
Health Insurance  
Health Resources Directorate  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Tel: 995-6186

**EXTENDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES (EHCS)  
PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

The Health Services and Promotion Branch.

**Purpose:**

To provide the provinces and territories with financial assistance to allow them greater flexibility in the identification, implementation and development of health services

which are complementary to the insured services of the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act and the Medical Care Act and which are lower cost alternatives to these services.

**Authority:**

Section 27 of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, under section 28(1), ensures federal support for this program for a minimum of five years from April 1, 1977 although notice of termination of further cash contributions may be given with a minimum of three years' notice after April 1, 1979.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal contribution allocated to the EHCS Program is calculated on a fiscal year basis commencing in 1977-78 and is in the form of an equal per capita cash contribution which in the first year of operation was \$20 per capita. Yearly escalations are based on the rate of growth of the GNP. The attached table gives the financial data, by province, for 1978-79, based on a per capita of \$22.23.

The services which are included in the EHCS Program are nursing home intermediate care, adult residential care, converted mental hospitals, home care (health aspects) and ambulatory health care.

One of the federal government's main responsibilities regarding the administration of the EHCS Program, is to avoid or eliminate the existence of any overlapping of the EHCS Program, with the Canada Assistance Plan, two mutually exclusive funding arrangements, by monitoring the interface which exists between them. It must also monitor the interface which exists between the EHCS Program and the HIDS and Medical Care Programs, the two other health services programs which are covered by the established programs financing arrangements.

The Health Resources Directorate which is part of the Health Services and Promotion Branch is responsible for administering the EHCS Program and is also responsible for developing and maintaining a detailed inventory of the extended health care services which have developed; for preparing comparative analyses of the benefits and types of services available, and, for developing and maintaining federal-provincial liaisons in order to promote the sharing of information with the provinces and territories.

**Payments:**

Extended Health Care Services Program  
1978-79  
(Millions of \$)

Province	Cash Payments	Value of Tax Points	Estimated Total Contributions
Newfoundland	12.6	—	12.6
Prince Edward Island	2.7	—	2.7
Nova Scotia	18.7	—	18.7
New Brunswick	15.4	—	15.4
Quebec	139.8	—	139.8
Ontario	188.1	—	188.1
Manitoba	23.0	—	23.0
Saskatchewan	21.0	—	21.0
Alberta	43.3	—	43.3
British Columbia	56.2	—	56.2
Northwest Territories	1.0	—	1.0
Yukon	0.5	—	0.5
Canada	522.3	—	522.3

**For Further Information:**

Director  
Health Insurance  
Health Resources Directorate  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Tel: 995-6186

## NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

**Administered By:**

Research and Evaluation Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

**Purpose:**

The National Health Research and Development Program enables the Department of National Health and Welfare to acquire science-based information pertinent to the achievement of broad departmental objectives which embrace the promotion and preservation of the health of the people of Canada. These objectives include the meeting of similar provincial requirements having national interest or implications.

The Program is designed to encourage and support research and development projects, studies, and demonstrations in the field of public health, developed either spontaneously or in response to departmental statements of research requirements. In addition, the Program provides for the creation, development and maintenance of research manpower in selected disciplines associated with public health.

**Authority:**

The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, Annual Appropriation Acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing

**Financing and Operation:**

Recipients may include: Canadian universities and hospitals and their affiliated institutions; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities and departments and agencies thereof; and corporations, individuals and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance, whether in the form of "grants or contributions", are submitted by the applicant to the Research and Evaluation Directorate by pre-determined closing dates, whereupon separate assessments are undertaken by departmental officials to determine relevance to departmental objectives; by experts, including experts outside the department, to determine scientific significance and importance; and by panels of experts, which may include departmental experts, to determine feasibility, methodology and quality of planning.

Although the National Health Research and Development Program is not a federal-provincial shared-cost program, provincial health authorities are asked, as part of the review and appraisal process, to evaluate proposals emanating from within their boundaries (except those submitted by national organizations, regardless of locale) from the point of view of relevance to provincial priorities. If provincial support for proposals is lacking, this information is taken into account when recommending approvals.

Neither geographic locale nor institutional affiliation influences the distribution of Program funds. Nonetheless, program disbursements have consistently reflected to a reasonable degree the distribution of Canada's population.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed from the Department's reference collection (National Health and Welfare Library, Ottawa, K1A 0W9) through established inter-library loan mechanisms. In addition, descriptions of projects assisted by the National Health Research and Development Program appear in periodic (now annual) publications issued by the Research and Evaluation Directorate. Copies are available to all interested parties on request.



**Payments:**

## National Health Research and Development Program Expenditures

	(\$000)
1974-75	10,690
1975-76	9,061
1976-77	8,128
1977-78	10,547
1978-79(est.)	11,262
1979-80(est.)	9,262

**For Further Information:**

Dr. H.W. Jackman  
A/Director General  
Research and Evaluation Directorate  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1B4

Tel: (613) 992-7116

**HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES****Administered By:**

Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch

**Purpose:**

These activities of the Department of National Health and Welfare with the close cooperation of the corresponding provincial agencies are all aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards and health practices, dissemination of information about these hazards and practices, and efforts to eliminate potential health problems.

**Authority:**

Generally, the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and the Hazardous Products Act. Informal agreements between the Health Protection Branch and the provincial health agencies concerned in each activity.

**Time Frame:**

These are all continuing programs

**Financing and Operation:**

The Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. To further this objective the Department carries on a wide range of activities to identify, publicize and eliminate conditions which are dangerous to the population's health. Some of these programs are carried out entirely by federal staff, others with private institutions such as universities and hospitals or practising doctors, and still others in cooperation with the provincial governments. Some of the projects with agencies outside the federal government, especially in the private sector, are carried out under contract. Others involve no exchange of funds. The seven health protection activities in which provincial cooperation is of particular importance are:

1. Environmental Health
2. Food Safety
3. Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories
4. Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
5. Methadone Control Program
6. Drug Quality Assessment Program
7. Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians.

A paragraph outlining each of these activities follows.

**Environmental Health:**

The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1978 to advise Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Health on all matters of environmental and occupational health including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and programme options, with due regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

- contamination of food, air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;
- urban, industrial and other waste disposal activities, effluents, and emissions;
- new chemical compounds and operational innovations;
- physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;
- personal health services provided at the work-place;
- other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

Specific activities are carried out by federal-provincial working groups e.g. revision of drinking water standards, preparation of compendium of methods for the analysis of



drinking water, development of radiation Safety Codes (x-rays, microwave equipment), preparation of guidelines for use of ultrasound equipment, development of safety procedures for use of demonstration laser devices in schools, preparation of document illustrating need for a national uniform system of notification of occupational diseases, preparation of an evaluation paper on acceptable lead levels in blood, etc.

Secretariat support is provided by the Environmental Health Directorate.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities, some of which include: analyses of blood of exposed workers for PCBs, and the analysis of air-borne dust samples in support of provincial industrial hygiene programs. In addition, drinking water samples have been examined for trihalomethanes, asbestos, gasoline and PCB content. Surveys and studies have been conducted to determine whether air pollution in Sydney, Nova Scotia adversely affects human respiratory health; to determine background radon levels in homes across the country, to conduct a safety assessment of electromagnetic radiation (microwaves and radiofrequency) emissions from the CN Tower in Toronto, to determine radioactive waste levels, etc.

#### *Food Safety:*

Efforts are still being made to develop standards for microbiological content of food that will be agreeable both to provincial and federal authorities. Additionally, the feasibility of coordinating federal and provincial regulations controlling temperature at which potentially hazardous food is stored and transported is being explored with provincial authorities. There is active participation of provincial authorities in a program for reporting food-borne disease on an annual basis.

#### *Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories:*

There are two of these: one in Nova Scotia for the four Atlantic Provinces and one in Manitoba. Agreements governing the program are between the Health Protection Branch and the Atlantic Provinces Pesticide Residue Laboratory Committee and the Manitoba Committee on Pesticide Residues Testing, respectively. The laboratories monitor primary agricultural product for pesticide residues and provide support for programs designed to correct problem areas identified by the monitoring program or by the provincial or federal health department. The activity is shared cost. The federal contribution is the provision by the Health Protection Branch of working space and technical and administrative support to the provincial laboratory chemists.

#### *Laboratory Centre for Disease Control:*

The role of the Centre is directed towards the achievement of acceptable national strategies for communicable disease prevention and control, and for a national perspective on the health status of Canadians, and requires strong federal/provincial cooperative programs. Among the activities carried out by this centre is a variety of internal and external reference services for diseases such as tuberculosis, influenza, hepatitis, measles, spotted fever, and for infections caused by enteric, streptococcal and staphylococcal organisms, as well as arboviruses and parasites. These services in some cases provide diagnostic reagents in the provincial laboratories, where none are available from commercial sources. National Quality Assurance and Proficiency Testing programs have been developed by the laboratory services to ensure quality diagnosis in virology, bacteriology, and clinical chemistry. These programs are federal/provincial cooperative programs, which are being coordinated through various professional societies in Canada. Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres to assist in the formulation of strategies for the control of diseases on a national basis. Medically qualified epidemiologists have been attached to several provinces to help coordinate provincial and federal epidemiological programs. From data submitted by the provinces, the Poison Control and Adverse Reaction Program provides data to provincial and other health authorities on cases of human poisoning and on adverse effects resulting from the administration of drugs. Congenital anomaly surveillance integrates with existing provincial systems to provide a national perspective.

#### *Methadone Control Program:*

The objective of this activity is to establish guidelines for the use of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction. Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, authorizations are issued for using methadone to physicians affiliated with federally accredited methadone treatment programs or, on a temporary basis, to individual non-affiliated practitioners for use of methadone in the management of narcotic addiction or for other medical purposes. The activity is to some extent shared cost. It is administered by the Central Nervous System Division, Bureau of Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

#### *Drug Quality Assessment Program:*

The program is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist the ten provincial Departments of Health and other federal departments in the selection of drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce, control and

distribute drugs; by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. The QUAD Program is entirely financed by the federal government.

*Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians:*

Authority exists in the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and the Narcotic Control Act for the Minister (or his designate) to authorize possession of certain drugs by certain individuals having the capability of performing analyses for a physician. This authorization is always contingent upon approval by a provincial health department, but the final authority rests with the federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

**Payments:**

No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

**For Further Information:**

Environmental Health

Dr. E. Somers  
Director General  
Environmental Health Directorate  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel: 996-8988

Food Safety

Dr. D.S. Clark  
A/Director  
Bureau of Microbial Hazards  
Food Directorate  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel: 996-7173

Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories

Dr. K.A. McCully  
Chief, Field Sciences Division  
Bureau of Field Operations  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
255 Argyle Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel: 593-7571

Laboratory Centre for Disease Control

Dr. Alastair Clayton  
Director General  
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel: 992-6385

Methadone Control Program

Dr. T. DaSilva  
Bureau of Drugs  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
355 River Road, Third Floor  
Vanier, Ontario

Tel: 993-3203

Drug Quality Assessment Program

Dr. D. Leclerc-Chevalier  
Director  
Bureau of Drug Quality Assessment  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel: 995-5441

Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs  
for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians

Mr. R.A. Graham  
Chief, Scientific Services  
Drug Research Laboratories  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel: 995-7818

## ASSISTANCE TO INTER-PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS CONFERENCE

### *Administered by:*

The Recreation Canada Directorate of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch.

### *Purpose:*

To assist provincial directors of sport and recreation to meet regularly and share their concerns.

### *Authority:*

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

### *Time Frame:*

This assistance is on-going and relates to two meetings a year.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The federal government pays for provincial representatives travelling to and from the point of meeting.

### *For Further Information:*

Peter B. Lesaux  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0X6

### *Officer Responsible:*

Director  
Recreation Canada  
Journal Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0X6

Tel: 996-4510

## CANADA GAMES

(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

### *Administered By:*

Canada Games Council composed of representatives of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, provincial government sport and recreation directors, the Sports Federation of Canada and a representative of national sport governing bodies. The chairman represents the National Advisory Council of Fitness and Amateur Sport.

### *Purpose:*

To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for the athletes representing the provinces and territories.

### *Authority:*

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

### *Time Frame:*

The first Canada Games were held in 1967. The summer and winter games alternate with one of them being held every two years. The following games have been held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax-Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster-Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 Summer Games in St. John's, Newfoundland and the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba. The 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario, will complete the current cycle.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local Games Society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented in this Society. In general, the federal government assumes 100 per cent of the basic operating costs of the Games. It also contributes one-third of the capital costs, with the host province and municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance.

All federal payments are made to the host Society which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the Games, is provided for in advance of each Games by means of a formal Agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, and the participating local Games Society.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a Council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation directors of the provincial governments, and representatives of the Sports Federation of Canada. A representative of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport serves as Chairman.

### *For Further Information:*

#### *General:*

Mr. Peter B. Lesaux  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0X6



**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. Lou Lefaive  
 Director  
 Sport Canada  
 Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch  
 Department of National Health and Welfare  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0X6

Tel: 996-2780

**Welfare Activities****NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS****Administered By:**

The National Welfare Grants Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The program aims, through research, demonstration and manpower development grants, to help improve and develop welfare services in Canada so that these services will more effectively meet social welfare needs while lessening welfare problems and dependency.

**Authority:**

Department of National Health and Welfare Act.

National Welfare Grants Rules as approved by Cabinet.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program

**Financing and Operation:**

Contributions are made available to provincial public welfare departments, voluntary agencies and organizations, schools of social work, research institutions, university departments other than social work and, in the form of fellowships for advanced training, to individuals. Most of the projects to which contributions are made are wholly federally financed. The exceptions are contributions made to provincial departments of welfare for projects not eligible for cost sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan.

The exceptions referred to above make up the Welfare Services Plan. Under this plan, the federal government contributes up to 50 per cent of actual provincial expenditures for Welfare Services Plan Projects. Each province may receive contributions up to a maximum of the funds allocated to it annually under the Plan. The allocation formula provides a basic amount (currently \$5,000) for

each provincial and territorial welfare department and distributes the remainder of the total annual allocation in proportion to the population of the individual provinces and territories relative to the total population of Canada.

Besides the Welfare Services Plan allocation, contributions also may be made to provinces, on an ad hoc basis, for research, demonstration, manpower and National Voluntary Agency projects which are approved by the Minister. Projects may be monitored by the Directorate's staff although actual operations are the responsibility of the provincial welfare department of organization whose project is being funded. Claims for project costs are submitted directly to the National Welfare Grants Directorate for processing.

**Payments:**

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Welfare Services Plan

<i>Province</i>	<i>Federal Expenditure 1976-77 (\$)</i>	<i>Federal Expenditure 1977-78 (\$)</i>
Saskatchewan	2,628	—
New Brunswick	232	—
Ontario	23,613	4,590
Northwest Territories	3,950	—
Nova Scotia	—	1,750
Total	\$30,423	\$6,340

Expenditures for 1978-79 fiscal year should be at the same level and similarly distributed, although the final distribution will depend on the claim submissions from each province and territory during the year. Excluded from the table are payments to provinces for projects not included under the Welfare Services Plan. These grants are included in the total of all National Welfare Grants Contributions which was \$4,468 million in 1977-78 and is estimated at \$3,468,000 in 1978-79.

**For Further Information:**

Mr. G.H. Aubut  
 Acting Director  
 National Welfare Grants Directorate  
 Brooke Claxton Building  
 Tunney's Pasture  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5

Tel: 992-7773

**MANITOBA BASIC ANNUAL INCOME EXPERIMENT****Administered By:**

The federal financing of the Experiment is administered by the Policy Research and Strategic Planning Branch.



**Purpose:**

This Experiment is intended to develop a comprehensive longitudinal data base to provide for research regarding the effects of introducing a comprehensive guaranteed income, particularly its effects on labour supply, administrative procedures, the community and on mobility. Some research will also be done within the confines of the Experiment on administrative issues.

**Authority:**

The Experiment falls within the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare's mandate.

Specific authority is drawn from:

- 1) a Government of Canada decision, taken early in 1971, concerning experimentation with guaranteed annual income programs;
- 2) the annual Appropriation Acts;
- 3) Treasury Board minute 724738 dated January 23, 1974, and
- 4) an agreement entered into between Canada and Manitoba dated June 4, 1974, and subsequent amendments.

**Time Frame:**

Design of the Experiment began in 1973 and payments began in January 1975. The three year program of payments and interviewing was completed during the 1978 calendar year. By March 31, 1979, Manitoba will produce a final report describing the results of a series of studies dealing with administrative issues. Also, as of that date Canada will assume full responsibility for all the data developed during the course of the Experiment, which is necessary for research. Final preparations are now being made to transfer that responsibility to Canada.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Experiment is financed 75% by the federal government and 25% by the province of Manitoba under the terms of the federal/provincial agreement which sets out the definition of cost shareable items in detail. The federal government reimburses the provinces monthly upon receipt of a claim for actual expenses incurred during the previous month.

Total authorized budget for the Experiment is \$17.3 million (\$13 million federal and \$4.3 million provincial).

The Experiment was jointly designed by scientists from the federal and provincial governments. Mincome Manitoba, a provincial agency, is responsible for administering the operational aspects of the project and for research activities conducted within the Experiment's budget. There is also provision for either government to conduct research on its own at no cost to the other. Both governments are

guaranteed full access to all data generated by the Experiment except that the use of identifiable data is strictly controlled to protect the confidentiality of participants.

An independent coordinator is responsible for monitoring the project and advising Canada and Manitoba concerning his observations. In addition there has been a jointly appointed Research Working Group comprised of several independent scientists, who are internationally respected for their work with socio-economic experimentation, and representatives from the federal and provincial governments. This group was responsible for providing regular advice on a wide range of scientific, technical and other matters bearing on the successful accomplishment of the Experiment's objectives.

**Payments:**

Payments have been made to Manitoba for costs incurred as follows:

Fiscal Year 1972/73	\$ 85,635
Fiscal Year 1973/74	711,199
Fiscal Year 1974/75	1,674,144
Fiscal Year 1975/76	2,882,219
Fiscal Year 1976/77	3,077,738
Fiscal Year 1977/78	2,536,716
Fiscal Year 1979/80 (est.)	1,282,349

Total	\$12,250,000
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Note: Since total federal expenditures during the course of the Experiment will be well below budget some \$750,000 is expected to be available for phase-out costs and post-experiment activities.

**Post-Experiment Activities:**

In order to fulfill its commitments with respect to post-experiment access to and use of the data generated during the Experiment the federal government plans the following activities in 1979/80:

1. to maintain and operate the data base including the completion of data cleaning and documentation activities begun during the operational phase of the Experiment;
2. to prepare for a research program aimed primarily at determining the labour supply effects generated by the various income maintenance programs incorporated in the Experiment.

**BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCES**

(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

**Administered By:**

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The objective of the Blind Persons Allowance program, which is now being phased out, was to encourage the provision by the provinces and territories of basic allowances for the blind, and the program was designed to provide, as a matter of right, a national minimum of income support for blind persons.

**Authority:**

Blind Persons Act

Blind Persons Regulations

Agreements with all provinces and territories

**Time Frame:**

This has been a continuing program but, since the Canada Assistance Plan has superseded the function of the Blind Persons Allowances, the program is being phased out over the period ending February 1, 1981. The Provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon have already ceased accepting applications under the Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government reimburses 75% of the amounts paid by each province and territory as allowances to blind persons eighteen years of age and older. The Blind Persons Act limits the federal contribution towards the allowance of any one recipient to 75% of the first \$75.00 a month, for a maximum contribution of \$675, per year.

The program is administered by the provinces; however, medical examinations to determine eligibility with respect to blindness are carried out by oculists employed and paid by the federal government. Claims are submitted by the provinces to the federal government on a monthly basis. The provincial claim statements include the actual expenditures made by the provinces during the previous month. Payments are made directly on the basis of these claims.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director

Blind Persons Allowances

Department of National Health and Welfare

Ottawa

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Blind Persons Act

Province	1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)	1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)	1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)	1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)	1978-79 Estimates (\$000)
Newfoundland	144	147	120	73	134
Prince Edward Island	31	29	24	19	23
Nova Scotia	252	227	207	188	217
New Brunswick	237	133	15	7	5
Ontario	18	7	5	3	5
Manitoba	55	32	23	17	15
Saskatchewan	17	17	12	8	9
Alberta	100	85	74	56	66
British Columbia	(14)	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	6	2	—	—	—
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$846	\$679	\$480	\$371	\$474

NOTE: Province of Quebec

In accordance with an agreement under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act, compensation was made to Quebec through tax abatements and equalization and adjustment payments made by the Department of Finance until March 31, 1977. From April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978 payments were made under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (Chapter 10)

As of April 1, 1978 payments are made by Department of National Health and Welfare under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (Chapter 10)

(See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance)

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D.J. Byrne  
 Director General  
 Canada Assistance Plan  
 Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building  
 Tunney's Pasture  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
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 Tel: 996-4233

**CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)**  
 (Part of the Social Assistance Program)

**Administered By:**

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by provinces and municipalities in providing social assistance to persons in need and welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided.

**Authority:**

Canada Assistance Plan Act

Canada Assistance Plan Regulations

Federal-provincial agreements under Parts I and III of the Act

Federal-provincial agreements under Part I of the Act have been signed by all the provinces and the territories. As for Part III of the Act, agreements have been signed with all the provinces but not the territories. Quebec has chosen to contract out of the program under Part I and, accordingly, receives tax transfer points (See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance.)

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the Plan, the federal government reimburses each province for 50% of the costs of financial assistance provided to persons in need, and 50% of the portion of the current year's shareable costs of providing welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided, that exceeds the costs of providing these services in the base year 1964/65. The Plan also provides for sharing in 50% of costs of approved work activity projects.

1. Under the Plan, assistance means aid in any form to or in respect of persons in need for the purpose of providing:

- (a) food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
- (b) prescribed items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment such as tools and licenses and other prescribed special needs of any kind;
- (c) care in a home for special care;
- (d) travel and transportation;
- (e) funerals and burials;
- (f) health care costs, such as drugs, dressings or prosthetic appliances;
- (g) prescribed welfare services purchased by or at the request of a provincially approved agency;
- (h) comforts allowances and other prescribed needs of residents or patients in hospitals or other prescribed institutions.

2. Welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance and include:

- (a) rehabilitation services;
- (b) casework, counselling, assessment and referral services;
- (c) adoption services;
- (d) homemaker and day care services;
- (e) community development services;
- (f) consulting, research and evaluation services with respect to welfare programs;
- (g) administrative, secretarial and clerical services, including staff training, relating to the provision of any of the foregoing services or to the provision of assistance.

The welfare services definition does not include any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction, recreation as well as health care services.

Shareable costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities in providing welfare services relate to salary, travel and training costs of staff employed in the direct delivery of these services to persons in need or persons likely to become in need.

Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the Plan with the exception of day care services and work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CAP headquarters in Ottawa via the field representative in each provincial or territorial



capital. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province concerned shares in municipal costs, and the federal government shares in the provincial and municipal portion.

**Payments:**

See table below.

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$ Mil)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$ Mil)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$ Mil)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$ Mil)</i>
Newfoundland	33.2	36.8	40.3	40.0
Prince Edward Island	7.0	9.0	10.7	7.4
Nova Scotia	31.2	41.1	46.8	47.6
New Brunswick	35.2	50.3	67.3	51.1
Quebec*	396.1	493.2	614.8	569.4
Ontario	271.4	377.9	408.7	395.7
Manitoba	39.8	47.1	53.1	54.5
Saskatchewan	34.7	42.0	63.5	55.8
Alberta	60.8	91.0	107.2	115.5
British Columbia	139.8	185.4	184.7	198.9
Northwest Territories	6.1	4.7	4.3	4.9
Yukon Territory	.7	1.0	.8	.9
Total	\$1,056.0	\$1,379.5	\$1,602.2	\$1,541.7

\* Payments are made to Quebec by the Department of Finance under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act up to March 31, 1977. Beginning April 1, 1977 payments to Quebec were made by the Department of Finance under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Director General  
Canada Assistance Plan  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

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*Alberta (and Northwest Territories)*

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**DISABLED PERSONS ALLOWANCES**  
(Part of the Social Assistance Program)*Administered By:*

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

*Purpose:*

The objective of the disabled persons allowances program, which is now being phased out, was to encourage the provision of basic allowances for the disabled. The program was designed to provide, as a matter of right, a national minimum of income support for disabled persons.

*Authority:*

Disabled Persons Act

Disabled Persons Regulations

Agreements with all Provinces and Territories

*Time Frame:*

This has been a continuing program but since the Canada Assistance Plan has superseded the function of the Disabled Persons Allowances the program is being phased out over the period ending February 1, 1981.

*Financing and Operation:*

The federal government reimburses 50 per cent of the amounts paid by each province as allowances to disabled persons eighteen years of age and older. The Disabled Persons Act limits the federal contribution towards the allowance of any one recipient to 50 per cent of the first \$75. a month, for a maximum of \$450. per year.

The program is administered by the provinces. However, medical decisions about applicants for disability allowances are made jointly by medical doctors employed by the provinces and by the federal government. Claims are submitted by the province to the federal government monthly. Provincial claim statements include the actual expenditures made by the province during the previous month. Payments are made directly on the basis of these claims.

**Payments:**

## Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

<i>Province</i>	<i>74-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>75-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>76-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>77-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	160	199	370	396
Prince Edward Island	67	105	118	135
Nova Scotia	494	889	1,316	1,583
New Brunswick	397	257	1,433	851
Ontario	7,046	11,596	10,786	11,373
Manitoba	596	1,750	1,686	2,156
Saskatchewan	840	1,812	2,201	2,413
Alberta	2,339	2,791	4,825	2,819
British Columbia	50	1,022	675	480
Northwest Territories	11	53	35	39
Yukon Territory	—	137	115	—
Total	12,000	20,611	23,560	22,245

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Disabled Persons Allowances  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

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Director General  
Canada Assistance Plan  
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**YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS****Administered By:**

Canada Assistance Plan Directorate, Social Services Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The Young Offenders Agreements are designed to compensate the Provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario and the Yukon Territory for the cost of services provided to young offenders which are not shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan by virtue of the fact that these services are provided by either a correctional authority or a child welfare authority to children who are not subject to an order of the provincial secretary placing them under the jurisdiction of the provincial child welfare law. A similar arrangement is being negotiated with the Province of Quebec. Equivalent services are shareable in other provinces under the Canada Assistance Plan since the young offenders are subject to an order of the Provincial Secretary placing them under the authority of the provincial child welfare law.

**Authority:**

Appropriations Act

Agreements with New Brunswick, Ontario and the Yukon Territory.

**Time Frame:**

These agreements were entered into in 1974 for a two year period with provision for annual renewal thereafter by mutual consent. Agreements have been signed for the fiscal year 1978-1979.

**Financing and Operation:**

These special agreements enable the federal government to share fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province of

providing care and after-care services to young offenders following their committal to care under paragraphs "h" or "i" of Section 20(1) of the Juvenile Delinquent Act.

Shareable costs are those defined under the Canada Assistance Plan and claiming by the provinces is the same as for claiming under the Canada Assistance Plan.

**Payments:**

See table below

Payments made under the Young Offenders Agreements

Province	1974/75 Expenditures (\$000)	1975/76 Expenditures (\$000)	1976/77 Expenditures (\$000)	1977/78 Expenditures (\$000)
New Brunswick	226	248	271	370
Ontario	12,274	16,719	15,526	15,857
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	602
TOTAL	112,500	16,967	15,797	16,829

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

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**Authority:**

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act.

Agreements with all provinces and territories except Quebec.

**Time Frame:**

This a continuing program. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act limits agreements with the provinces and territories to a maximum term of six years. Agreements have been renewed to March 31, 1979, and are in the process of renewal to March 31, 1980.

# **VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)**

(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

**Administered By:**

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate. Social Service Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The VRDP program provides for the payment, by the federal government to the provinces and territories, of contributions toward costs incurred by each province in undertaking a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons.

**Financing and Operation:**

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons is a shared-cost program under which the federal government shares fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program of services. A comprehensive program includes such services as assessment, counselling, training, restoration, and employment placement. Salaries and travelling costs of provincial staff whose duties are directly related to the program are shareable. Capital costs (acquisition of lands and buildings, cost of office equipment, other office accommodation costs, legal costs) are not shareable. Persons who are eligible for Veterans' Rehabilitation or Workmen's Compensation benefits are not covered under this program.

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on approximate known expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. The annual claims are prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures, and certified by the provincial or territorial auditor before submission to National Health and Welfare headquarters. There is also provision for a regular audit by authorized officers of the federal government. These audits are carried out by the Audit Services Bureau.

Under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, the Minister of National Health and Welfare has powers to coordinate and develop programs which further the aims of the Act. The Department of National Health and Welfare may undertake to coordinate federal activities in the field of vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons in cooperation with other federal departments. The Department of Manpower and Immigration, for instance, works closely with the provinces in providing employment placement for eligible persons.

**Payments:**

Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Disabled Persons Act

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	4	4	4	2	5
Prince Edward Island	2	2	2	1	1
Nova Scotia	52	42	33	27	31
New Brunswick	869	514	24	4	5
Ontario	39	24	18	8	11
Manitoba	76	47	30	23	21
Saskatchewan	13	10	7	5	6
Alberta	496	450	402	301	387
British Columbia	(27)	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	6	3	—	—	—
Yukon Territory	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,531</b>	<b>\$1,096</b>	<b>\$520</b>	<b>\$371</b>	<b>\$467</b>

NOTE: Province of Quebec

In accordance with an agreement under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act, compensation was made to Quebec through tax abatements and equalization and adjustment payments made by the Department of Finance until March 31, 1977. From April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978 payments were made under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (Chapter 10)

As of April 1, 1978 payments are made by Department of National Health and Welfare under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (Chapter 10)

(See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance)

The research budget under the V.R.D.P. Act for 1978-79 is \$75,000, part of which was used for one specific project related to rehabilitation of the deaf and a special research on sheltered workshops.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

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## *Indian Affairs and Northern Development*

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has three main areas of responsibility, in which he is assisted by programs of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Northern Affairs Program, which deals with economic, social and cultural development in the territories, has no programs which directly involve the provinces. Both the Parks Canada and the Indian and Inuit Affairs Programs do, however, enter into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with provinces and municipalities.

The Parks Canada Program has three major aspects: the development, protection and operation of national parks; the restoration or reconstruction, operation and maintenance of historic sites and parks; and the development of cooperative heritage areas which includes the maintenance and operation of canals of recreational and historic significance. There are therefore five activities where money may be transferred to provinces or municipalities. They are:

1. Agreements with provinces for the Establishment of National Parks;
2. Agreements with provinces and municipalities for the designation and commemoration of Historic Sites;
3. Agreements with provinces and municipalities for the provision of Forest or Municipal Fire Protection;
4. Agreements with provinces and appropriate federal departments and/or agencies for recreation and conservation in cooperative heritage areas; and
5. Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals under Parks Canada jurisdiction.

In the administration of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, the Department enters into numerous and varied cooperative arrangements with provinces and municipalities.

Much of the intergovernmental cooperation takes place informally and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts for municipalities to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations. Many of the activities in which the Department is involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians,

such as housing, roads, water, sewerage and electrification. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare, education and economic development; including such activities as Indian business support. There are still other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing regulation and flood protection for Indian communities.

Ten programs operate under formal agreements on other provisions governing provincial participation. They are:

1. Forest Fire Agreements;
2. Indian Economic Development Fund;
3. Natural Resources Development Agreement with Ontario;
4. Newfoundland Agreement;
5. Policing Agreements;
6. Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan;
7. Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc.;
8. Wild Fur Program Agreement with Manitoba;
9. Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education;
10. Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians.

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is also responsible for: The Council of the Northwest Territories; the Council of the Yukon Territory; the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada; the National Battlefields Commission; and the Northern Canada Power Commission. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and as a Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on historical matters. The National Battlefields Commission established by Act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the National Battlefields at Quebec City funded by annual appropriations provided by the Department. Of the nine commissioners, the Act provides for one each appointed by the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario.

## Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

### Parks Canada

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# AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

## Administered By:

Parks Canada Program

## Purpose:

To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new National Parks.

## Authority:

National Parks Act

In recent years, Parks Canada has been active in identifying new areas of potential National Parks interest, and working towards preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of National Parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions and 9 marine regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. It is hoped to acquire and set aside as National Parks, areas representative of each of these regions. Twenty of the terrestrial regions are now represented. A study is underway for the first Marine Park proposal.

## Time Frame:

This is a continuing program

New Parks being established by Federal-Provincial Agreement include:

Gros Morne	Newfoundland
Kejimikujik	Nova Scotia
Forillon	Quebec
Pukaskwa	Ontario
Pacific Rim	British Columbia
Grasslands	Saskatchewan

Expansion of Fundy National Park and St. Lawrence Islands National Park, (in New Brunswick and Ontario respectively) may prove feasible and result in new federal-provincial agreements for these projects.

## Financing and Operation:

These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to submit claims to the federal government for reimbursement normally on a cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished.

## Payments:

Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for new National Parks.

## Federal Expenditures

Project and (Province)	1974-75 (\$000)	1975-76 (\$000)	1976-77 (\$000)	1977-78 (\$000)	1978-79 Estimated (\$000)
Newfoundland Gros Morne	724	1,113	1,501	85	300
Saskatchewan Grass lands	—	—	—	—	1,000
New Brunswick Kouchibouguac	1,221	837	275	434	—
British Columbia Pacific Rim	784	634	685	827	1,150
Total	2,729	2,584	2,461	1,346	2,450

## For Further Information:

General

Assistant Deputy Minister

Parks Canada

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Director General

Parks Canada

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Ottawa, Ontario

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## AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

### *Administered By:*

Parks Canada Program

### *Purpose:*

To provide forest or municipal fire protection to national parks where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

### *Authority:*

National Parks Act

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

One agreement is in force, with Radium Junction, for

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks

Agency	Federal Expenditures			
	1974-75 (\$000)	1975-76 (\$000)	1976-77 (\$000)	1977-78 (\$000)
Radium Junction (Kootenay, B.C.)	4	4	4	4
British Columbia (Pacific Rim)	8	8	8	8
Alberta (Reciprocal Agreement)	8	—	—	—
Ontario (Punkaskwa)	—	—	—	51
Quebec (Forillon & La Mauricie)	14	21	21	21
Total	34	33	33	84

### *For Further Information:*

General

Assistant Deputy Minister

Parks Canada

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario

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Officer Responsible:

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municipal fire protection for Parks Canada buildings in Kootenay National Park.

Forest fire agreements are in effect with British Columbia (Pacific Rim National Park) and Quebec (Forillon and La Mauricie National Parks). An agreement has recently been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (750 square miles). These agreements provide for the payment of an annual per acre sum to the Province by Parks Canada for the provision of pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire activities in the Province of Alberta with whom Parks Canada has a reciprocal fire fighting agreement. In this case each party is reimbursed "out-of-pocket" expenses for supplying assistance to the other.

### *Financing and Operation:*

In general the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

### *Payments:*

## AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR HISTORIC SITES (Part of the Parks Canada Program)

### *Administered By:*

Parks Canada Program

### *Purpose:*

To enter into cost sharing agreements with provinces and municipalities for the acquisition where necessary, restoration, reconstruction and operation for the public benefit of historic sites declared to be of national, historical and/or architectural significance.



**Authority:**

Historic Sites and Monuments Act

Treasury Board Minute T.B. 623840 (which establishes guidelines for percentage of contribution payments paid by Her Majesty in right of Canada for cost-sharing agreements entered into under Historic Sites and Monuments Act).

National Parks Regulations

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution towards capital costs and the covenants and obligations entered into by both parties. Typical projects take from two to five years to complete.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Department has an ongoing program to assist municipal and provincial governments as well as private organizations in the acquisition and restoration or reconstruction of nationally important historic structures. An agreement is negotiated with the parties concerned to fit the specific requirements of each project. All such agreements contain similar provisions concerning the acquisition, restoration and reconstruction of each site, although variations do occur to accommodate particular cases.

Eight current and completed projects are outlined as follows, the first four of which are the most usual type, with some variations, and the remaining four, while basically similar to the normal type of agreement have special features.

As mentioned four of the current agreements provide for the federal government to contribute up to 50 per cent of the costs or acquisition, restoration or reconstruction of each site.

The province or municipality is responsible for work on the project and lets any necessary contracts. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development may supply expertise on restoration engineering and architecture. Payments are made to the province or municipality on the basis of certified costs submitted to Parks Canada in respect of each project. The site in all these cases is the property of the provincial or municipal government, and once the site is restored that government is required, under the agreement, to operate it for the benefit of the general public. The four projects which have been or are being restored or reconstructed in just this way are listed below, along with the estimated total federal contribution in respect of each. They are:

2. Grey Nun's Convent, St. Boniface, Manitoba (\$64,000) (Agreement with City of St. Boniface)

3. Victoria Hall, Cobourg, Ontario (\$765,000) (Agreement with Town of Cobourg)

4. Fredericton Military Compound, Fredericton, New Brunswick (\$224,000) (Agreement with Government of New Brunswick)

The current project being carried under a cost-sharing agreement with the Province of British Columbia for the restoration of Fort St. James differs from the usual arrangement in that the federal government will carry out the restoration development work and operate and maintain the national historic park when completed. The federal government will pay up to 50 per cent of capital costs for acquisition and restoration up to a ceiling of \$750,000.

Another of the current projects involves arrangements which differ in one respect from those which pertain to the four mentioned and that is the project at Ile Perrot in Quebec. The special feature in this project is that it includes a land transfer between the federal and Quebec governments. The federal government had previously owned land at Ile Perrot, the location of the future provincial historic site, and Quebec had title to certain lands, historic structures and artifacts at Les Forges du Saint-Maurice. In order to make the entire operation of the Ile Perrot site a provincial government concern, and to leave Parks Canada free to develop the site at Les Forges du Saint-Maurice, agreements were signed under which the two properties were exchanged effective June 4, 1973. In order to help restore the Ile Perrot site, the Canadian Government will pay the usual 50 per cent of costs up to a ceiling of \$500,000.

The last example is a project in Halifax, Nova Scotia under which Parks Canada contributed to the restoration of the exteriors of certain waterfront buildings of historic importance, as part of an urban renewal scheme. Work on this project was carried out by a private company — Historic Developments Limited, which leases the buildings from the City of Halifax and is responsible for their restoration and operation for the public benefit. The unique feature of this project is that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development had an agreement with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation under which C.M.H.C. acts as the Department's agent in dealing with the City of Halifax and the private company on matters relating to the project. In other respects this project is the same as others under the program; the federal government contributed half of the costs of the restoration work up to a ceiling of \$956,000.

**Payments:**

See table on following page

1. St. Thomas Rectory, St. John's, Newfoundland (\$157,500) (Agreement with Government of Newfoundland)

## Payments to Provinces and Municipalities for the Acquisition, Restoration and Reconstruction of Historic Sites

Project and Province	Federal Expenditures			
	1975-76 (\$000)	1976-77 (\$000)	1977-78 (\$000)	1978-79 Estimated (\$000)
<i>Newfoundland</i>				
St. Thomas Rectory	20			
<i>Nova Scotia</i>				
Halifax Waterfront Buildings	248			
<i>New Brunswick</i>				
Fredericton Military Compound	189	20	—	—
<i>Quebec</i>				
Ile Perrot	—			500
Forges du St. Maurice	—			400
<i>Ontario</i>				
Victoria Hall	250		215	
<i>Manitoba</i>				
Grey Nun's Convent	—	7		7
<i>British Columbia</i>				
Fort St. James	167	505	257	380
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>1,287</b>

**For Further Information:****General:**

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

**Officer Responsible:**

Director General  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4  
Tel: 992-3339

**AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE  
AREAS**

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

**Administered By:**

Parks Canada Program

**Purpose:**

To cooperate with federal and provincial agencies in the identification of heritage areas and recreational corridors and to co-ordinate efforts in the planning and development of the corridors' resources.

**Authority:**

Cabinet Decision Agreements with the provinces concerned in respect of each new heritage area created. At present they include one with the Province of Ontario in respect of the Rideau-Trent-Severn Corridor (CORTS Agreement) and another agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan in respect of the Qu'Appelle Valley corridor signed with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Department of the Environment under a Department of Regional Economic Expansion General Development Agreement.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, which commenced in 1975.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government and the provinces will jointly develop a framework plan and individually fund projects and activities agreed upon.

**Payments:**

## Expenditures under ARC Agreements

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<i>Ontario:</i> CORTS Agreement	\$108,100	\$95,000	\$120,000
<i>Saskatchewan:</i> Qu'Appelle Valley Agreement	\$21,350	\$91,500	\$65,000

**For Further Information:**

## General:

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, K1A 0H4

## Officer Responsible:

Director General  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, K1A 0H4  
Tel: 992-3339

**REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS  
UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION**  
(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

**Administered By:**

Parks Canada Program

**Purpose:**

To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

**Authority:**

The Transport Act

Agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

**Financing and Operation:**

A number of projects are carried out each year in which the Department shares the cost of replacing certain canal bridges with the provinces and municipalities concerned. An example of one of these projects is the replacement of a bridge over the Trent Canal at Frankford, Ontario. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost to this Department of replacing a swing bridge, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

**Payments:**

Contributions to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to the municipalities in the two provinces for replacement of canal swing bridges with fixed bridges totalled:

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Estimates 1978-79
Ontario	\$265,100	—	—	\$600,000	\$1,200,000
Quebec	—	\$650,000	—	—	—

**For Further Information:**

## General:

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

## Officer Responsible:

Director General  
Parks Canada  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, K1A 0H4  
Tel: 992-3339

**FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS**

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

The Regional Directorates concerned

**Purpose:**

The agreements are for the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian Reserves in the various provinces.

**Authority:**

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia. New agreements are presently being negotiated with Saskatchewan and Ontario.



**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31 of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31st of the year in which notice is given.

**Financing and Operation:**

The provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring on protected Indian Reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the provinces for adjacent public land.

The federal government reimburses the provinces on a negotiated cost per acre basis for the total acreage protected. This per acre cost varies from province to province. In British Columbia there is a set annual administrative charge, and in addition, the federal government is required to pay the average cost of fire suppression on Indian Reserves in the Province.

**Payments:**

Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately \$300,000 annually.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Mr. R. B. Kohls  
Director  
Membership and Statutory Requirements  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

Tel: 993-4524

Officer Responsible:

Mr. H. Roy, Chief  
Loan Fund Division  
Economic and Employment Development Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
10 Wellington Street  
Hull, Quebec

Tel: 996-3892

In each region please contact the Assistant Regional Director of Indian Affairs and Northern Development responsible for Economic Development.

## INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

The Loan Fund Administration Division of the Economic and Employment Development Branch.

**Purpose:**

The fund provides a source of capital to Indian people for economic development both on and off reserves; assists Indian people engaged in business to have access to basic managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses; and helps to achieve progressively greater participation by Indian businessmen in relevant sectors of the Canadian business community in general, in order to help optimize Indian peoples' opportunities for economic development.

**Authority:**

Indian Economic Development Direct Loan Order (P.C. 1977-3609) and the Economic Development Guarantee Order (P.C. 1977-3608).

**Time Frame:**

The Orders governing this program were passed on December 22, 1977. The program will continue indefinitely.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Fund is administered wholly by the federal government, but provincial government agencies sometimes provide joint financing for projects which are established with assistance through the Fund.

Applications for business financing are made through the Indian Affairs field organization. The share of financing provided by federal, provincial or other agencies is negotiated in respect of each project involved. Besides contributions, the federal government provides loan guarantees and loans from the Fund. Such loans usually have a maximum term of fifteen years.

**Payments:**

No payments are made from the Indian Economic Development Fund to the provinces or to municipalities.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Chief  
Loan Fund Division  
Economic and Employment Development Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4



## NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

### *Administered By:*

Regional Directorate, Ontario

### *Purpose:*

To assist Indian people in Northern Ontario to plan and develop employment and income opportunities through the more effective utilization of natural resources. The Agreement covers commercial fishing, forestry, wild fur harvesting, tourist outfitting, commercial recreation and related business and employment opportunities.

### *Authority:*

Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-73/1592, and P.C. 1974-78/2040.

### *Time Frame:*

The Agreement came into force on April 1, 1962 for a period of ten years and was extended for two years to March 31, 1975, at which time it terminated. A new Agreement came into effect on April 1, 1975 and is to extend until March 31, 1980.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Total cost \$400,000, 50 per cent from Ontario, 50 per cent from Canada. Advisory Committee is composed of nine members, three representing Ontario, one of whom shall be Chairman, two by Canada, and four persons representing Indian organizations.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Mr. V. Gran  
Regional A/Director General,  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
55 St. Clair Avenue East,  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 2P8

Tel: (416)966-6200

## NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

### *Administered By:*

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

### *Purpose:*

The agreement is to provide assistance for the economic, educational, social and cultural development of the Indian and Inuit people in Newfoundland and Labrador.

### *Authority:*

A federal-provincial agreement between the Province of Newfoundland and the Government of Canada was signed in 1965 for 5 years, renewed for another 5 years in 1970 and an additional 5 years in 1975.

### *Time Frame:*

This program began in 1965 and will probably continue. The agreement is renewable every 5 years.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The Province of Newfoundland extends services in the fields of economic, educational, social and cultural development to the Indians and Inuit of Newfoundland and Labrador. These services are provided wholly by provincial personnel. The federal government reimburses the province for 90 per cent of actual expenditures on the basis of audited claims which the province submits to the Indian Affairs and Northern Development Department. Annual reviews of operations and expenditures are carried out jointly by the two levels of government through a Federal/Provincial/Indian/Inuit Committee. The three Native associations of Newfoundland and Labrador were extended representation on the Committee in 1974.

### *Payments:*

At present the maximum federal contribution is limited under the agreement to 4.5 million dollars during any one year. This level of expenditure was reached in 1974-75 and continues.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Policy, Research and Evaluation,  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. H. Penner  
Policy, Research and Evaluation  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
16th Floor  
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0H4

Tel: 995-8691

## POLICING AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

### *Administered By:*

Program Support Directorate, Headquarters

**Purpose:**

To provide policing services on Indian reserves which are comparable to those enjoyed by other Canadians.

**Authority:**

On June 21, 1973, the Department obtained Cabinet approval and on June 19, 1973 Treasury Board approval to negotiate cost-sharing agreement for policing services with those provinces where the R.C.M.P. act as the provincial police force. More recently, Cabinet and Treasury Board approvals were also received to negotiate policing agreements of a similar nature with Ontario and Quebec, who have their own provincial police forces. Agreements have been signed with Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Agreements are still being negotiated with the other provinces and a submission is being prepared for Treasury Board for authority to negotiate agreements with the two northern territories.

**Time Frame:**

The first agreement was signed with Saskatchewan in the latter part of 1974. Negotiations are underway to transfer financing responsibility for this program to the Solicitor General's Department.

**Financing and Operation:**

Cost-sharing agreements were negotiated on a 52 per cent federal — 48 per cent provincial basis. Because of the heavy training costs which are involved initially, the Department agreed to pay an extra 8 per cent. This meant in effect, that agreements were negotiated with the provinces on a 60 per cent federal — 40 per cent provincial arrangement. This formula was to remain effective until March 31, 1978, at which time they would fall in line with the master R.C.M.P. provincial contract. The current contract between the R.C.M.P. and the provinces embodies a formula of 52 per cent provincial and 48 per cent federal as of April 1, 1977. This rate will increase by one per cent annually in federal favour to 56 per cent provincial and 44 per cent federal in 1981.

**Payments:**

Payments to all provinces for policing in 1975-76 were \$1,800,000, and for 1976-77, \$3,012,000.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General  
Program Support  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. P. M. Kyba  
Director  
Operational Support Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

**ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN**

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Directorate, Saskatchewan

**Purpose:**

The agreement consists in cost sharing of road construction and road maintenance on Indian Reserves.

**Authority:**

Agreement between Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Department of Municipal Affairs of the Government of Saskatchewan.

**Time Frame:**

This agreement was made June 20, 1974. This is a continuing program but this agreement may be amended by mutual consent and can also be terminated by either party giving to the other not less than six months prior notice in writing.

**Financing and Operation:**

New construction, reconstruction or regraveling of roads on Indian Reserves is mutually planned by federal and provincial representatives, and then carried out by the province. For construction costs incurred in the implementation of approved projects, the federal government reimburses the province for 80 per cent of the costs. In cases of road maintenance on Indian Reserves when carried out to required standards, costs are shared equally between Canada and Saskatchewan with Saskatchewan's share to be no more than \$85 per mile annually.

**Payments:**

Under the authority of the Regional Director General, Saskatchewan.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Housing and Community Facilities Branch  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa K1A 0H4  
Tel: 992-1478

**SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM INC.**

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program Inc., Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

**Purpose:**

To assist Indian people develop their agricultural resources potential.

**Authority:**

T.B. Minute 756549 March 30, 1978

T.B. Minute 756546 March 30, 1978

**Time Frame:**

April 1978 to March 1980

**Financing and Operation:**

The Corporation provides, in Saskatchewan, agrologist services, grants and loans for training of Indian farmers and the development of Indian agricultural resources. The grant and contribution funds for 1978-79 total \$2.6 million. Loan funds are committed from the Indian Business Loan Fund up to \$1.5 million in 1978-79 for this purpose.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Economic and Employment Development Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa K1A 0H4  
Tel: 593-4524

**Officer Responsible:**

Director  
Indian and Inuit Economic Development Branch  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4  
Tel: 996-1751

**WILD FUR PROGRAM AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA**  
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Directorate — Manitoba

**Purpose:**

To maximize the economic and social benefits to trappers in Manitoba from optimum development of the wild fur industry.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council PC/CP 1975-5/577 dated March 18, 1975

**Time Frame:**

April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980

**Financing and Operation:**

Financial constraints imposed by both the federal, provincial governments have resulted in a substantial decrease in funds allotted to the program, therefore, the total cost has been revised downward to approx. \$4,250,000 with the federal share estimated to be about \$1,500,000.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Economic and Employment Development Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa K1A 0H4  
Tel: 593-4524

**Officer Responsible:**

R. H. Knox  
Director General  
Program Support  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
10 Wellington Street  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0H4  
Tel: 992-8253

**AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION**  
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

The Regional Directorates concerned.



**Purpose:**

The Department (Education Branch) negotiates two types of agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education.

1. *Tuition Agreement:*

- To provide instructional and other services to Indian students who attend provincially administered schools.

2. *Capital Agreement:*

- To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost in respect of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

**Authority:**

The Indian Act (Section 114)

Treasury Board Authority 601776 — March 9, 1963

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. Tuition agreements are normally negotiated to reflect the current provincial or school district net operating cost on which is based the per pupil tuition fee.

**Financing and Operation:**

Joint school agreements, resulting from negotiations between the Indian Bands, the provincial school authorities and the Department, are entered into in response to the Bands' wishes to have their students educated in provincial schools. These requests for joint school participation are usually communicated in the form of band council resolutions.

The provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration, control and operation of every public school in which are enrolled Indian students including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and all matters relating to the curriculum and method of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally-oriented programs designed basically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The Department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services on the basis of a negotiated per student tuition cost. The federal government contributes toward the provision of education facilities in provincial schools on a pro-rata basis.

**Payments:**

Expenditures by the federal government for tuition costs and for joint school construction fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately \$70,000,000 and \$7,000,000 respectively.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Mr. P. E. Bisson  
Chief, Regional Support Division  
Education and Skill Development Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Tel: 996-1923

## AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS

**Administered By:**

Regional Director, Ontario

**Purpose:**

To make available to persons living on Indian reserves the provincial welfare services and programs available to persons living in other communities.

**Authority:**

Agreement between Canada and Ontario

**Time Frame:**

The agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party has given notice of the desire to terminate to the other party.

**Financing and Operation:**

With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario some 95 per cent of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by a formula which takes into account the difference between the per capita costs incurred by Ontario in providing assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies and other persons.

With respect to capital costs, Canada pays 90 per cent of costs in respect of capital projects of which Canada has approved prior to their commencement.

Payments are made to Ontario by Health and Welfare Canada, which recovers from the Department.



The Agreement requires that Indian bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are so provided.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Director General  
Program Support  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. P. M. Kyba  
Director  
Operational Support Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa K1A 0H4  
Tel: 996-9673

## *Industry, Trade and Commerce*

The major responsibility of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce is to promote the establishment, growth and efficiency of Canadian industry, in general, and of the manufacturing, processing and tourist industries, in particular, and to foster the expansion of Canadian trade. The greatest number of programs directed towards this end is administered by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce itself. These programs operate mainly through assistance to private companies, associations and individuals, but in at least three areas the provincial governments become involved.

In the area of technical and developmental aid the federal government is, in company with the Government of Alberta, an active participant in the Sulphur Development Institute of Canada which is working to find new uses and markets for the excess sulphur currently produced in Alberta. Also the Canadian Food Products Development Centre and the Health Industry Development Centre are jointly financed by the Government of Manitoba and the Department.

Finally, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is engaged in several activities designed to help develop the tourist industry in Canada. In cooperation with the provinces and municipalities, the Department advertises Canada's attractions for visitors, and sponsors promotional tours and conventions.

### STATISTICS CANADA

Statistics Canada, a large agency in its own right, reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Statistics Canada is responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of the national statistics. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for the cooperative collection of data and for information sharing.

### OTHER AGENCIES

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce also reports to Parliament for the Export Development Corporation, the Foreign Investment Review Agency and the Canadian Commercial Corporation. The Minister is also advised by a number of boards, most with representatives of industry on them and a few with provincial government members. These boards report to the Minister: the Enterprise Development Board, Regional Enterprise Development Boards, the Machinery and Equipment Advisory Board, the National Design Council, the Standards Council of Canada, and the Textile and Clothing Board. None of these bodies operate programs involving transfers of federal funds to provincial or municipal governments.

### Industry, Trade and Commerce

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**SULPHUR DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF CANADA  
(SUDIC)**

*Administered By:*  
Chemicals Branch

*Purpose:*  
The Institute was established to develop new, large volume uses for sulphur in order to reduce the problems resulting from long-term oversupply.

*Authority:*  
Letter of December 11, 1972 signed by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce (subject to approval of the Governor-in-Council which was subsequently obtained), by the Alberta Minister of Industry and Commerce, and by 22 participating sulphur producing companies.

*Time Frame:*  
The Sulphur Development Institute of Canada is intended to be a continuing body and continuation or termination of the Institute is determined by agreement among the members. SUDIC commenced operations in 1973 and at present most industry members have agreed to continue their membership to 1981 at least. In 1978 the Alberta Government renewed its membership to 1981 while the Federal Government is not yet committed past 1978.

*Financing and Operation:*  
SUDIC was set up as a separate organization to finance research and development of new large volume uses of sulphur under the guidance of a board of directors on which both the federal and Alberta governments are represented along with producing companies. SUDIC operates on a budget of about \$800-\$900,000 per year, depending on the development projects it approves. Financing is roughly one-third from each of the three groups. Federal support initially was roughly 50% of the total budget but is now running at less than 20%, declining from \$500,000 the first year to \$155,000 in 1978. Alberta's contribution has been at the rate of \$300,000 per year but its rate over the next three years will average \$150,000 annually. A growing portion of future funding is expected to come from industry memberships and from licensing fees.

*Payments:*  
Grants are made to SUDIC annually by the two governments.

*For Further Information:*

General:  
  
Chemicals Branch,  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:  
  
Mr. G. E. McCormack  
Director  
Chemicals Branch  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa K1A 0H5  
  
Tel: 593-7303

**CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE**

*Administered By:*  
Technology Branch

*Purpose:*  
The Centre was established to improve the productivity and efficiency of the food industry and to identify new areas of opportunity within the food industry which can be exploited effectively by existing concerns or which can be made the basis for the establishment of new concerns.

*Authority:*  
Treasury Board Minute 725678 dated March 28, 1974  
Treasury Board Minute 747482 dated March 24, 1977  
Treasury Board Minute 753591 dated December 8, 1977

*Time Frame:*  
The Canadian Food Products Development Centre is intended to be a continuing body.

*Financing and Operation:*  
Industry, Trade and Commerce, and the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce each agreed to provide up to \$200,000 per annum for a five year period commencing April 1, 1974, to support the establishment and operation of the Centre. Due to the slow development of the Centre, actual grants paid by each government during the first three years amounted to only \$233,630 rather than \$600,000. Since it was evident that the original authorized funding was in excess of actual requirements, the funding arrangements were revised and grants of up to \$125,000 will be provided by the two governments with respect to operation of the Centre in the fourth and fifth years. Laboratory facilities have been constructed in Portage La Prairie which it is expected will be equipped and fully operational by the end of 1978.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Technology Branch (61)  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. R.E. Pomfret  
Technology Branch (61)  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Tel: 593-7881

Officer Responsible:

Dr. R.E. Pomfret  
Technology Branch (61)  
Industry, Trade & Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Tel: 593-7881

**COOPERATIVE TRAVEL MARKETING – ATLANTIC CANADA****Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

**Purpose:**

Increase the number of, and expenditures by, visitors to the Atlantic Provinces, particularly in Spring and Autumn, from the North-Eastern, Mid-Atlantic United States and from Ontario and Quebec.

**Authority:**

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

**Time Frame:**

A 4-year test program which began in 1975-1976. Evaluation takes place at the end of each year and the program is adjusted according to the degree of success achieved.

**Financing and Operation:**

The co-operating partners are the CGOT, the four Atlantic Provinces, Air Canada and Eastern Provincial Airways. The partners jointly undertake research, publicity, advertising and other marketing activities through pooled financial resources or through close linking of effort, with project costs funded separately on bases agreed upon in advance. The federal part of this program has evolved from a special Atlantic Provinces Campaign which started in 1957 and was directed at the Northeastern United States. It was limited to advertising and brochure production and did not permit participation by the private sector.

**Payments:**

The CGOT share in each fiscal year is \$350,000 for the United States Campaign.

**For Further Information:**

General:

General Director  
Marketing Branch  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5

**HEALTH INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE****Administered By:**

Technology Branch

**Purpose:**

The Centre was established to encourage and support the development and production of equipment and services by Canadian industry for use in the fields of medicine and health care.

**Authority:**

Treasury Board Minute 708798 dated January 6, 1972

Treasury Board Minute 746806 dated March 24, 1977

Treasury Board Minute 753589 dated December 8, 1977

**Time Frame:**

The Health Industry Development Centre is intended to be a continuing body. Federal participation initially was for a three year period.

**Financing and Operation:**

Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce will each provide up to \$75,000 per annum for a three year period. The Centre was established as a division of the Manitoba Research Council effective January 1, 1977.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Technology Branch (61)  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5



**Officer Responsible:**

R. Boire  
 General Director  
 Marketing Branch  
 Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
 Industry, Trade and Commerce  
 235 Queen Street  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5  
 Tel: 992-3166

**For Further Information:****General:**

Manager  
 Travel Trade Relations  
 Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
 Industry, Trade and Commerce  
 Ottawa K1A 0H5

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. F. A. LaFleche  
 Manager  
 Travel Trade Relations  
 Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
 Industry, Trade and Commerce  
 235 Queen Street  
 Ottawa K1A 0H5  
 Tel: 995-0011

**GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS****Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

**Purpose:**

To promote the variety (regionally and seasonally) of Canadian vacation destinations.

**Authority:**

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

**Time Frame:**

A continuing program

All tours initiated under it are carried out for a period of one to fourteen days.

**Financing and Operation:**

These tours are geared to the Canadian and foreign travel agents, tour operators and tour wholesalers and are generally conducted for groups but are often organized for individual agents. The tours are produced for each market area to conform with the varying requirements of each area. They are operated with the physical and financial cooperation of the provinces and the carriers serving those areas.

Formal or informal agreements are reached between the federal government and the other parties involved in respect of these activities.

The program is supported by continuing liaison with Canada's transportation companies, hotels, provinces, and municipalities to ensure optimum results.

**Payments:**

The federal government pays the initial costs of the tours which are subsequently shared by the provinces and, in some cases, the tour wholesalers, pro-rated on the basis of the estimated benefits. The federal share amounts to \$384,500 in 1977-78.

**CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

**Purpose:**

Stimulate and develop the production and distribution of travel films to meet the national, provincial and regional objectives.

**Authority:**

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

**Time Frame:**

A continuing program

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government, through the Canadian Government Office of Tourism (CGOT), is primarily responsible for the provision of the administrative machinery by which Canadian travel films are widely distributed. The provincial governments and to some extent commercial carriers (e.g. airlines) produce the films which are distributed through this system.

The CGOT distributes the films through the Canadian Travel Film Library and the network of outlets used by the National Film Board (NFB). The CGOT pays all the costs of administration, distribution and promotion under the program including such of these costs as are incurred by the National Film Board. Travel films submitted by a province are evaluated at the monthly meetings of the Film Evaluation Sub-Committee of the CTFC which is made up entirely of representatives of the CGOT, and NFB with one or two

non-government experts as necessary. When a film is approved for distribution the federal agencies decide how many prints of the film are required and request the province which originally submitted the film to purchase half of that quantity. The other half is purchased by the CGOT.

The program is under the guidance of the Canadian Travel Film Committee (CTFC), a sub-committee of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Tourism. The CTFC meets once or twice annually and federal-provincial consultation is carried on at these meetings, as well as informally during the year.

**Payments:**

No payments are made to Provinces or municipalities. The expenditures of the CGOT for this program were \$542,000 in 1978-79. Of this total \$170,000 is for the purchase of film prints each year.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Head  
Promotion Services  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

F.A. Healy  
Head, Promotion Services  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Tel: 996-0536

**VISIT CANADA PROGRAM – NEWS MEDIA**

**Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

**Purpose:**

To publicize and promote Canada's travel attractions through mutual achievement of the objectives of the media and of Canada's tourism industry.

**Authority:**

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

**Time Frame:**

A continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under this program influential newspaper or magazine travel editors and writers, radio and television broadcasters and personalities, publishers, photographers, film-makers, lecturers, and others in the communications fields are brought to tour Canada to report on travel attractions.

Costs are shared in a similar manner to that of Group and Individual Familiarization Tours. The provinces often provide ground transportation, tour guides and cover other expenditures involved while hosting guests; these costs amount to approximately 30 per cent of the total.

**Payments:**

In a few cases, contracts may provide for the federal government to reimburse provinces or municipalities for expenses incurred on a share-cost basis, i.e. a 50% (\$4,789.70) share-cost agreement with Alberta for a tour of the Society of American Travel Writers (Western States Chapter) in June 1974. The CGOT budget is \$150,000 for 1978-79.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Head  
Promotion Services  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

F. A. Healy  
Head, Promotion Services  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Tel: 996-0536

**SPECIAL PROMOTIONS**

**Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

**Purpose:**

To promote Canadian vacation destinations to selected groups with special vacation interests.

**Authority:**

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

**Time Frame:**

A continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The activity regularly involves cooperation with provinces, municipalities, carriers and the travel industry. It consists of cost-sharing for such projects as seminars for ski club executives and organizers of group tours for skiers, seminars and/or exhibits designed to favourably influence organizers of meetings and conventions and individuals who are influential in the field of Incentive Travel. The activities sometimes include comprehensive exhibits in high-traffic shopping malls. The chief thrust of the program is toward the United States and domestic markets but from time to time there are activities directed toward off-shore markets.

**Payments:**

The division of costs is determined in advance of each project and is dependent on benefits anticipated by each cooperating partner.

An estimated \$600,000 will be spent by the federal government on this activity in 1978-79.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Head  
Promotion Services  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

F.A. Healy  
Head, Promotion Services  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5

Tel: 996-0536

**INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
(Statistics Canada)

**COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING**

**Administered By:**

The Agriculture, Business Finance, Census, Construction, Education, Science and Culture, External Trade, Public Finance, Health, Justice Statistics, Labour, Manufacturing

and Primary Industries, Merchandising and Services, Prices, and Transportation and Communications Divisions of Statistics Canada.

**Purpose:**

To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through cooperation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; and also to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

**Authority:**

Statistics Act

Several hundred informal work-sharing agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

**Time Frame:**

Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

**Financing and Operation:**

The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work-sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts. It should be noted that a number of other federal agencies have a few cooperative data collecting and information sharing arrangements of their own.

The Departments of Agriculture, Employment and Immigration, National Health and Welfare, Energy, Mines and Resources and the Solicitor General all have such arrangements with various provinces.

**Payments:**

Except in the special case of "Vital Statistics", no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
User Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. R. Ellis Drover  
 Director, User Advisory Services  
 Statistics Canada  
 Tunney's Pasture  
 Ottawa K1A 0T6

Tel: 996-5841

**VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Health Division

**Purpose:**

To maintain in cooperation with the provinces a system of vital statistics in Canada.

**Authority:**

Orders-in-Council (PC 693-1919)  
 (PC 4851-1945)  
 (PC 625678-1964)  
 (PC 724130-1974)

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

**Financing and Operation:**

Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in cooperation with provincial authorities. Statistics Canada prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of these completed forms, transfer the information to computer cards and tapes and then return both cards and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and one-half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the medium of the Vital Statistics Council of Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

**Payments:**

See table below

Payments to the Provinces and Territories for Vital Statistics Data Collection

	<i>Expenditure</i> 1974-75 \$	<i>Expenditure</i> 1975-76 \$	<i>Expenditure</i> 1976-77 \$	<i>Expenditure</i> 1977-78 \$	<i>Estimates</i> 1978-79 \$
Newfoundland	1,013.00	2,766.47	2,938.19	2,473.45	2,100.
Prince Edward Island	424.10	527.77	486.49	532.39	600.
Nova Scotia	2,462.50	2,913.40	3,674.90	2,956.79	3,100.
New Brunswick	2,841.63	3,536.04	2,770.00	3,584.42	2,600.
Quebec	21,819.54	20,109.30	25,229.32	11,866.54	53,900.
Ontario	66,026.25	67,242.11	84,546.09	76,952.37	71,450.
Manitoba	7,937.40	7,584.18	6,139.30	4,792.38	8,250.
Saskatchewan	8,910.45	8,634.12	11,399.82	11,499.35	14,400.
Alberta	15,378.45	16,221.74	28,811.59	9,963.79	17,300.
British Columbia	17,236.26	19,579.48	20,895.86	28,430.54	22,100.
Yukon	109.00	—	—	—	100.
Northwest Territories	213.17	101.56	160.02	43.19	100.
	144,371.75	149,216.17	187,051.58	153,095.21	196,000.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Chief  
 Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section  
 Health Division  
 Statistics Canada  
 Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. John Silins  
 Chief, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section  
 Health Division  
 Statistics Canada  
 Tunney's Pasture  
 Ottawa K1A 0T6

Tel: 995-9593



*Justice*

**Introduction**

The Department of Justice was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the Department and has superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, the Department of Justice interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and implementation of four federal-provincial justice programmes described in the following pages.

**Department of Justice**

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES	<b>Page</b> 149
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW	150
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## ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

### *Administered By:*

Programmes and Law Information Development Section.

### *Purpose:*

This assistance to the provinces encourages the development of a basic system of compensation across Canada for innocent victims of crime.

### *Authority:*

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1794, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with the Provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Quebec, Alberta, as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and are to be of indefinite duration. Agreements are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed every three years.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programmes. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed to assist each province by providing an annual payment of an amount determined by the application of whichever of the following two formulae yields the most beneficial result to the province:

Formula (1) A Contribution by Canada of an amount which is the larger of

- (a) ten cents per capita of the population of the province, or
- (b) \$50,000, provided that in no case shall the contribution by Canada exceed 50% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation

Formula (2) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the lesser of

- (a) five cents per capita of the population of the province, or
- (b) 90% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

At present, some forty crimes are covered by the agreements, and the schedule of crimes covered may be amended by the mutual agreement of the parties.

In order to receive the federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The funding formula with the territories requires a federal contribution of 75% of the amount of compensation aid with a set of maximums for individual awards.

### *Payments:*

See table on following page

## Actual and estimated payments to the provinces and territories under the Compensation agreements

<i>Province or Territory</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78 (Estimates)</i>	<i>Final Estimate 1978-79</i>
B.C.	119,750	122,850	124,550	(actual) 249,760	253,020
Alberta	—	22,100	91,300	(actual) 189,970	195,030
Saskatchewan	45,350	45,900	46,750	(actual) 82,854	94,710
Manitoba	50,550	50,950	51,400	(actual) 103,130	103,240
Ontario	404,700	411,300	416,550	814,585	844,380
Quebec	102,300	309,400	312,150	628,310	628,500
New Brunswick	20,491.81	33,750	33,302	(actual) 27,573	34,750
Newfoundland	3,046.28	6,140	1,380	(actual) 1,280	28,445
Yukon	—	16,411	82	(actual) 719	25,000
Northwest Territories	—	—	34,225	25,000	43,925
Total	746,188.09	1,018,801	1,111,689	2,123,181	2,251,000

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

**For Further Information:**

## General:

Director Programmes and Law Information Development  
Section

Department of Justice  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

## Officers Responsible:

Mr. D.M. Farrell  
Programmes and Law Information Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Tel: 995-0767

Chief, Programme Administration  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Telephone: 995-0026

# **ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW**

**Administered By:**

Programmes and Law Information Development Section

**Purpose:**

This assistance to the provinces encourages the development across Canada of a minimum standard of legal aid in criminal cases.

**Authority:**

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all of the provinces as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and by April 15, 1974 agreements with all provinces were in force. The original agreements were of an indefinite duration but were negotiated for a period of one year in 1976-77, the provinces having rejected a federal proposal for a longer term. In June of 1978 the provinces agreed to a four-year proposal by the federal government which is retroactive to 1977-78.

**Financing and Operation:**

The provinces carry out the operation of the legal aid programme. Under the terms of the proposal of June 1978 the federal government's contribution during the first year of the long-term agreement, 1977-78, was fixed retroactively at the lesser of 82 cents (formerly 75 cents) per capita or 90 per cent of the province's shareable expenditures.

With respect to the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, the federal government will assist each province by providing an annual payment equal to the lesser of 85 cents per capita or 90 per cent of the province's shareable expenditures, with an escalation formula so that the federal contribution will keep pace with the costs of the provinces within reasonable limits. During the final three years of the agreement, the federal contribution will be increased by the lesser of:

(a) the increase, in current dollars, in the Gross National Product minus one per cent for the fiscal year in respect of which the federal contribution applies, or

(b) the percentage increase in the national shareable criminal legal aid expenditures.

Under the agreements the costs of providing legal aid are eligible in the following types of cases:

1. Offences under any Act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;

2. Offences under any Act of Parliament or regulation made under an Act of Parliament, punishable upon summary conviction; and proceedings under the Juvenile Delinquents Act where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be imposed a sentence of imprisonment or of the loss of the means of earning a livelihood or where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, special circumstances exist which warrant the granting of legal aid;

3. Proceedings under the Extradition Act or the Fugitive Offenders Act;

4. Appeals in cases under 1, 2, or 3 above taken by the Crown; and

5. Appeals in cases under 1, 2, or 3 above where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, an appeal has merit.

In order to receive the annual federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The agreements with the two territories provide for cost sharing of civil as well as criminal legal aid, and a different funding formula applies.

**Payments:**

See table below

Actual and estimated payments by the federal government to the provinces and territories under the legal aid agreements

<i>Province or Territory</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>(Estimates)</i>	<i>Final Estimate 1978-79</i>
B.C.	1,197,500	1,228,500	1,868,250	2,048,000	2,315,035
Alberta	857,000	884,000	1,369,500	1,558,000	1,643,150
Saskatchewan	402,413	459,000	701,250	767,930	844,925
Manitoba	505,500	509,500	771,000	845,666	959,430
Ontario	4,047,000	4,113,000	6,248,250	6,866,000	7,898,205
Quebec	3,067,000	3,094,000	4,682,250	5,152,000	5,823,370
New Brunswick	331,000	337,500	516,000	533,000	608,400
Prince Edward Island	43,802	56,185	73,203	85,000	73,800
Nova Scotia	406,500	411,000	624,000	685,028	752,075
Newfoundland	171,392	185,250	238,629	383,000	401,406
Northwest Territories	67,520	70,000	70,000	70,000	232,613
Yukon	—	—	22,370	36,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,096,627</b>	<b>11,347,935</b>	<b>17,184,702</b>	<b>19,029,624</b>	<b>21,602,403</b>

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.



**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Programmes and Law Information Development  
Section  
Department of Justice  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

**Officers Responsible:**

Mr. J.P. Lordon  
Programmes and Law Information Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
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Tel: 992-8932

Chief, Programme Administration  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Tel: 995-0026

**NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMME****Administered By:**

Programmes and Law Information Development Section

**Purpose:**

This programme provides Native defendants in criminal prosecutions with guidance and information concerning their case.

**Authority:**

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing programme.

**Financing and Operation:**

This is a programme under which the Department of Justice makes agreements with provincial and territorial governments which in turn negotiate with a Native carrier agency to administer a courtworker programme for the benefit of Native people. The amounts and conditions of these contributions are subject to negotiation with the Department of Justice.

The criteria for eligibility for funding under the programme are as follows:

1. the programme must serve status and non-status Indian people alike;
2. the programme must be administered by an independent service organization which has the support of the majority of Native People;
3. any contribution by the Department of Justice must be limited to providing courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance half-way houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programmes, etc.);
4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker programme must be borne by the province involved;
5. the province or territory involved must be willing to monitor the operation of the programme in order to assure that the service provided maintains certain minimum standards of quality; and
6. provision must be made for periodic audit.

**Payments:**

See table on following page

## Actual Payments to the provinces and territories under the Courtworker agreements

<i>Province or Territory</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>
B.C.	150,000	300,000	300,000	350,000	385,000
Alberta	225,000	275,000	290,000	323,000	355,000
Saskatchewan	59,000	168,800	167,500	138,000	176,000
Manitoba	60,556	93,100	111,096.50	127,000	136,200
Ontario	100,000	150,000	175,000	210,000	231,000
Prince Edward Island	—	—	18,000	12,000	12,000
Nova Scotia	29,315	29,400	—	—	—
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	32,500
Yukon	—	7,500	7,500	13,125	31,550
Northwest Territories	—	17,500	74,325	120,000	142,000
Total	623,871	1,041,300	1,143,421.50	1,293,125	1,501,250

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director Programmes and Law Information Development  
Section

Department of Justice  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G. Williams  
Programmes and Law Information Development Section  
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## UNIFIED FAMILY COURT PILOT PROJECTS PROGRAMME

**Administered By:**

Programmes and Law Information Development Section

**Purpose:**

To encourage the development of innovative measures that will facilitate the solution of family problems in the court and to test the suitability of new approaches to the provision of counselling services or other family court-related services in the courts.

**Authority:**

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

**Time Frame:**

This is an experimental social research programme covering a five year period. Each individual project runs for any period up to three years.

**Financing and Operation:**

For the purposes of this programme, a family court pilot project is defined as any project that relates to the development of a unified family court having jurisdiction over a wide range of family matters and including some or all of the following support services: information and intake services, family counselling and conciliation services, legal services, investigative services, diagnostic services and enforcement services.

The federal government will provide funding up to 50% of the total cost for projects that fall within the definition of a unified family court pilot project, as stated above, and meet the following criteria for eligibility.

1. The application has come from, through, or with the approval of a provincial government or Minister.
2. The provincial government agrees to bear at least 50% of the cost of the project.
3. The project will run for a fixed term not exceeding three years.
4. The project is for demonstration purposes and is not designed as a supplement to existing on-going services.
5. The project will be instituted according to a well developed and systematic plan that includes its research objectives.
6. The project will be so designed that the court will have broad jurisdiction to adjudicate upon a wide range of legal problems relating to the family.
7. The project will be an innovation in the environment in which it will operate, with a clear potential to contribute to the improvement of family court-related services.
8. The project has local support.
9. The project will be evaluated, according to the nature and scope of the project.

***Payments:***

In its departmental budget for 1978-79, the Department of Justice has allocated \$525,000 for this programme. Discussion with provincial governments on individual projects is carried out on a continuing basis.

***For Further Information:*****General:**

Director Programmes and Law Information Development  
Section

Department of Justice  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

**Officers Responsible:**

Mr. D.M. Farrell  
Programmes and Law Information Development Section  
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Ottawa, K1A 0H8

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Chief, Programme Administration  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa, K1A 0H8

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## *Labour Canada*

The Minister of Labour is generally responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in all industries that fall under federal jurisdiction. These are restricted to industries of an interprovincial or international character such as transportation, communications and banks, as well as enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. The Department of Labour administers legislation dealing with such matters as: labour standards, safety in employment and industrial relations and related areas.

The Canada Department of Labour is decentralized into five regions:

### *Atlantic Region*

Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland;

### *St. Lawrence Region*

Montreal headquarters, serves all of Quebec;

### *Great Lakes Region*

Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

### *Central Region*

Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Northwestern Ontario;

### *Mountain Region*

Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The Department's relations with provincial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and conferences which provide forums for discussion of aspects of industrial relations and employment conditions. These groups and meetings include the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL), the International Labour Organization (ILO), union-management conferences and meetings of federal and provincial Ministers of Labour.

Another series of federal-provincial contacts relates to the collection and exchange of statistical data on various aspects of labour and employment conditions. The agreement with Ontario for the publication of *Collective Bargaining Settlements in Ontario* is of this type. The agreement with Saskatchewan is for a survey of salaries, wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. Other such arrangements operate on an informal basis.

The Department of Labour transfers funds to the provinces under two programs dealing with accident prevention and compensation. The first is the employment safety program, under which the provinces provide inspections, investigations and related services on behalf of the Department to enterprises under federal jurisdiction and the Public Service of Canada. The second reimburses the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the Public Service of Canada.

Two other bodies, neither of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, and the Canada Labour Relations Board.

### **Labour Canada**

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## **COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS IN ONTARIO**

### ***Administered By:***

Collective Bargaining Division of the Labour Data Branch.

### ***Purpose:***

To provide a joint Federal-Ontario monthly publication on collective bargaining negotiations and settlements, including information on wages and other collective agreement changes, for bargaining situations of 200 or more employees in Ontario.

### ***Authority:***

The activity falls within the scope of Labour Canada's mandate and operates under an agreement between the Department and the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

### ***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program.

### ***Financing and Operation:***

Labour Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Labour cooperate in the publication each month of *Collective Bargaining Settlements and Negotiations in Ontario*. Labour Canada provides the information on negotiations and settlements in non-construction industries for bargaining situations of 500 or more employees. The Ontario Ministry of Labour obtains corresponding information in non-construction industries for bargaining situations of 200 to 499 employees and in construction industries for bargaining situations of 200 or more employees.

The printing costs are paid by the Ontario Ministry of Labour and the mailing costs by Labour Canada. All necessary consultation for this activity takes place at the working level.

### ***Payments:***

The mailing costs paid by Labour Canada are approximately \$6,000 per year and are paid out of the Department's budget for postage.

### ***For Further Information:***

General:

Chief  
Collective Bargaining Division  
Labour Data Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0J2

### **Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D. D. Rosenbloom  
Chief  
Collective Bargaining Division  
Labour Data Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0J2

Tel: 997-3890

## **EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM**

### ***Administered By:***

Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

### ***Purpose:***

The program reimburses the provincial Compensation Boards and Commissions for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the Public Service of Canada and most Crown agencies. Employees' claims are processed in this way since the Government of Canada does not have the facilities to adjudicate, process and pay such claims.

### ***Authority:***

Government Employees Compensation Act

Government Employees Compensation Regulations

The Act sets out how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

### ***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program.

### ***Financing and Operation:***

Claims in respect of injuries on the job are made by federal government employees to the Regional offices of Labour Canada which forward them to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards which adjudicate, process, and pay these claims as required. The Boards, in turn, submit claims for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit the Department makes payments directly to the Compensation Boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

**Payments:**

Reimbursements to Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for  
Costs Incurred In Respect of Federal Government Employee Claims

## 1974-75 Expenditures

<i>Province</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs<sup>(3)</sup> (\$000)</i>	<i>Totals (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	104	10	114
Prince Edward Island	43	4	47
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	436	43	479
-CBD <sup>(1)</sup>	2,609	250	2,859
-CBD (OS) <sup>(4)</sup>	317	—	317
New Brunswick	147	30	177
Quebec	2,024	289	2,313
Ontario	2,218	339	2,557
Manitoba	218	52	270
Saskatchewan	516	91	607
Alberta <sup>(2)</sup>	1,009	125	1,134
British Columbia	955	298	1,253
	10,596	1,531	12,127

- Notes: (1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
 (2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.  
 (3) Figures include 1974 administration costs actually charged by  
Provincial Compensation authorities.  
 (4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

## 1975-76 Expenditures

<i>Province</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$ 000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs<sup>(3)</sup> (\$ 000)</i>	<i>Total (\$ 000)</i>
Newfoundland	98	10	108
Prince Edward Island	34	4	38
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	471	51	522
-CBD <sup>(1)</sup>	2,878	281	3,159
-CBD (OS) <sup>(4)</sup>	318	—	318
New Brunswick	151	37	188
Quebec	2,822	343	3,165
Ontario	2,916	508	3,424
Manitoba	221	49	270
Saskatchewan	625	93	718
Alberta <sup>(2)</sup>	980	108	1,088
British Columbia	973	230	1,203
	12,487	1,714	14,201

- Notes: (1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
 (2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.  
 (3) Figures include 1975 administration costs actually charged by  
Provincial Compensation authorities.  
 (4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

## 1976-77 Expenditures

<i>Province</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs<sup>(3)</sup> (\$000)</i>	<i>Totals (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	139	13	152
Prince Edward Island	57	6	63
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	562	53	615
-CBD <sup>(1)</sup>	3,767	350	4,117
-CBD (OS) <sup>(4)</sup>	386	—	386
New Brunswick	194	46	240
Quebec	3,350	404	3,754
Ontario	3,428	550	3,978
Manitoba	246	59	305
Saskatchewan	605	104	709
Alberta <sup>(2)</sup>	1,115	141	1,256
British Columbia	944	370	1,314
	14,793	2,096	16,889

- Notes: (1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
 (2) Includes 1976 estimated administrative costs.  
 (3) Figures include 1976 administration costs actually charged by  
Provincial Compensation authorities.  
 (4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

## 1977-78 Expenditures

<i>Province</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$ 000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs<sup>(3)</sup> (\$ 000)</i>	<i>Total (\$ 000)</i>
Newfoundland	164	15	179
Prince Edward Island	65	8	73
Nova Scotia (Fed Gov't.)	714	67	781
-CBD <sup>(1)</sup>	4,231	413	4,644
-CBD (OS) <sup>(4)</sup>	379	—	379
New Brunswick	237	55	292
Quebec	3,535	778	4,313
Ontario	3,673	819	4,492
Manitoba	246	58	304
Saskatchewan	713	103	816
Alberta <sup>(2)</sup>	1,241	143	1,384
British Columbia	1,040	378	1,418
	16,238	2,837	19,075

- Notes: (1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
 (2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.  
 (3) Figures include 1977 administration costs actually charged by  
Provincial Compensation authorities.  
 (4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

## 1978-79 Estimates

<i>Province</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs<sup>(2)</sup> (\$000)</i>	<i>Totals (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	165	15	180
Prince Edward Island	80	9	89
Nova Scotia (Fed Gov't.)	850	80	930
-CBD <sup>(1)</sup>	4,700	450	5,150
-CBD(OS) <sup>(3)</sup>	385	—	385
New Brunswick	332	76	408
Quebec	3,890	855	4,745
Ontario	3,815	915	4,730
Manitoba	248	59	307
Saskatchewan	840	120	960
Alberta	1,250	145	1,395
British Columbia	1,192	387	1,579
	17,747	3,111	20,858

Notes: (1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
 (2) Includes 1978 estimated administrative costs.  
 (3) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Injury Compensation Division  
 Occupational Safety and Health Branch  
 Labour Canada  
 Ottawa K1A 0J3

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. F. Ellsworth  
 Chief, Injury Compensation Division  
 Occupational Safety & Health Branch  
 Labour Canada  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J3

Tel: 997-2281

**OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM**

(for industries subject to federal labour laws and the Public Service of Canada)

**Administered By:**

Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

**Purpose:**

To achieve a working environment that is conducive to the physical and social well-being of employees of enterprises subject to Part IV of the Canada Labour Code and of the Public Service of Canada in order to minimize human suffering and to conserve manpower and material resources. The program incorporates signed agreements with provincial government agencies in all provinces to conduct

safety inspections on behalf of Labour Canada, where these will obviate duplication of inspections. Compliance service agreements have also been signed with 5 provinces for checking Motor Vehicle Operators' Hours of Service.

**Authority:**

Canada Labour Code, Part IV. (Safety of Employees), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code, Treasury Board Occupational Safety and Health Policies and Standards.

Agreements with all the provinces and the Northwest Territories.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. Most of the agreements with the provinces are for an indefinite period although a few are for fixed terms until services under them are established. Agreements are reviewed annually and may be terminated by either party on six months' notice.

**Financing and Operation:**

Agreements for this program provide for the provinces to provide inspections, investigations and related services in places of employment on behalf of Labour Canada in connection with any work, undertaking or business in Canada that is within federal jurisdiction. (This includes the Public Service of Canada). Provincial inspectors inspect the businesses and other workplaces covered by the law and the agreements according to federal regulations. Subsequently bills are submitted by the various provinces to Labour Canada which reimburses them in full for the services provided.

**Payments:**

See table on following page

## Payments to the Provincial Departments and Agencies for Occupational Safety and Health

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	27	41	54	65
Prince Edward Island	11	22	22	26
Nova Scotia	27	41	53	85
New Brunswick	70	88	93	78
Quebec	112	266	228	247
Ontario	222	279	243	262
Manitoba	81	84	63	84
Saskatchewan	29	35	37	39
Alberta	23	46	53	53
British Columbia	99	97	172	166
Northwest Territories	22	31	40	39
Total	\$723	\$1,030	\$1,058	\$1,144

**For Further Information:****General:**

Occupational Safety & Health Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J2

**Officer Responsible**

R.H. Elfstrom  
Director  
Occupational Safety & Health Branch  
Labour Canada  
Place du Portage  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0J2

Tel: (819) 997-3520

**Regions:**

Mr. A.R. Gibbons  
Director, Mountain Region  
Labour Canada  
750 Cambie Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2P2

Tel: (604) 666-2344

Mr. R.E. Matthey  
Director, Central Region  
Labour Canada  
303 Main Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3G7

Tel: (204) 949-3493

Mr. T.L. Beaton  
Director, Great Lakes Region  
Labour Canada  
Government of Canada Bldg.  
4900 Yonge Street  
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 6A4

Tel: (416) 224-3820

Mr. C.E. Poirier  
Director, St. Lawrence Region  
Labour Canada  
Port of Montreal Bldg.  
2nd Floor, 3rd Wing  
Cité du Havre  
Montreal, P.Q.  
H3C 3R5

Tel: (514) 283-7382

Mrs. N.P. Ewing  
A/Director, Atlantic Region  
Labour Canada  
100 Arden Street  
Moncton, N.B.  
E1C 4B7

Tel: (506) 858-2342



**SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING  
CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS –  
SASKATCHEWAN**

The Saskatchewan Department of Labour conducts an annual survey, covering all employers with ten or more employees in the province, to obtain information on occupational wage and salary rates and certain conditions of employment.

***Administered By:***

Surveys Division of Labour Data Branch.

***Purpose:***

To collect wage and working conditions information in Saskatchewan and avoid duplication of data collection.

***Authority:***

Agreement with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour.

***Time Frame:***

The Saskatchewan Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits is conducted annually as of June 1st.

***Financing and Operation:***

Prior to 1974, Labour Canada conducted its annual Survey of Wages and Working Conditions in all ten provinces. With the advent of the Saskatchewan Survey, arrangements were made whereby Saskatchewan would collect, in addition to its own requirements, the data normally collected in

the federal survey. Labour Canada ceased its survey operation in Saskatchewan and arranged with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour to obtain photocopies of its completed questionnaires. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

***Payments:***

Labour Canada pays about \$6,000 per survey to the Province of Saskatchewan to share the costs of the Saskatchewan survey and duplicating the edited questionnaires.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Chief  
Surveys Division  
Labour Data Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J2

Tel: (819) 997-3189

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Wayne Baxter  
Acting Chief  
Surveys Division  
Labour Data Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J2

Tel: (819) 997-3189

## *National Defence*

The Department of National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor-General is the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces, with the Cabinet, the executive body of the Government, responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The Deputy Minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the senior military adviser to the Minister.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). This program now includes the Defence Research Program, the Emergency Planning Program and the Defence Construction (1951) Limited Program which were formerly maintained as separate programs.

Under the Defence Services Program, the department has

activities which involve timely assistance to civil authorities from the Canadian Forces for internal security and others in which the Canadian Forces and/or personnel assigned provide the basic essential staff for an emergency and disaster capability; for coordinating search and rescue operations; and for assisting in many aspects of national development including youth programs, development in the North and support of community activities.

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) while administered by the Department of National Defence, is tasked by the Privy Council Office (Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet for Security, Intelligence, and Emergency Planning). It provides guidance and continuity to civil planning at all levels of Government for the development and coordination of plans for civil response to emergencies. Under the Defence Services Program, Emergency Planning Canada administers the Financial Assistance Program to provide financial support to provinces and municipalities to enable them to develop emergency plans and disaster response capabilities and emergency preparations for peace and war to meet federal-provincial/municipal requirements.

### **Department of National Defence**

AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

EMERGENCY PLANNING

PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

STUDENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITY PROGRAM (SSEAP)

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES

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## AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

### *Administered By:*

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

### *Purpose:*

The program provides for armed assistance to the provinces and municipalities in the maintenance of law and order.

### *Authority:*

National Defence Act Part XI

National Defence Act Section 33(1)

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity of the Department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in aid of the civil power commences on receipt of a requisition from a Provincial Attorney General and continues until the Attorney General officially terminates the requisition.

### *Financing and Operation:*

In any case where a riot or disturbance occurs, or is considered as likely to occur, the Attorney General of the Province on his own, or having received notification from a judge of a superior, county or district court having jurisdiction, that the services of the Canadian Forces are required in aid of the civil power, may requisition in writing, Canadian Forces to be called out in aid of the civil power. When any part of the Canadian Forces is on service in aid of the civil power, they do not replace the civil power but are assisting in the maintenance of law and order.

Armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order may be requested because of the scarcity of other police resources in the immediate area of an incident or because the Canadian Forces have resources not available within existing police resources. When Canadian Forces' officers and men are called out for service in the aid of the civil power they have all the duties and powers of constables.

The scope of this activity includes the Canadian Forces undertaking the following possible tasks: confrontation/dispersal action, protection of personnel, security of vital points, control of movement, cordons and searches, bomb searches and anti-terrorist tasks.

The activity is financed through shared-cost arrangements. The Department's share includes Regular Force pay and allowances. The province or federal government department usually pays the remainder; however, the federal government may make additional contributions. The federal government bills the province or federal department which requests the aid.

### *Payments:*

Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requisitions or requests for armed assistance received by the Department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information (see below)

Officer Responsible:

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 995-3427

### **Regional Department of National Defence Offices of Information**

DND Office of Information  
Maritime Region  
FMO Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3K 2X0

DND Office of Information  
Quebec Region  
St. Hubert, Quebec  
J3Y 5T5

DND Office of Information  
Ontario Region  
1107 Avenue Road  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5N 2E4

DND Office of Information  
Canadian Forces Base North Bay  
Hornell Heights, Ontario  
P0H 1P0

DND Office of Information  
Manitoba/Saskatchewan Region  
Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg  
Westwin, Manitoba  
R2R 0T0

DND Office of Information  
Alberta Region  
Canadian Forces Base Edmonton  
Lancaster Park, Alberta  
T0A 2H0

DND Office of Information  
British Columbia Region  
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt  
FMO Victoria, British Columbia  
V05 1B0

## CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

### *Administered By:*

Chief of Construction and Properties

### *Purpose:*

The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial and municipal construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

### *Authority:*

Formal agreement between the department and province or municipality is signed for each project.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity relating to a number of isolated projects.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Included in this activity are school construction projects involving new schools, additions to schools and upgrading of school facilities, and such other projects as the improvement or establishment of municipal facilities which will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The Department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis by the Treasury Board.

### *Payments:*

Payments are made directly to the province or municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement.

## FY 78/79 Capital Assistance Projects

<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>DND Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Maximum DND Contribution (\$)</i>
Construct sanitary sewer CFB Ottawa (S) LETE	Orleans Ont	40	240,000
Construct 12 inch water main CFB Ottawa (N)	Rockcliffe Ont	100	70,000
Forest Management	Petawawa Ont	40	60,000
Rebuild Access Road	Cold Lake Alta	50	75,000

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information  
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

Officer Responsible:

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 995-3427

## EMERGENCY PLANNING

### *Administered By:*

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC)

- Plans and Analysis Branch
- Federal/Provincial Arrangements Branch
- Information and Education Branch
- Regional Office in each provincial capital.

### *Purpose:*

The primary role of Emergency Planning Canada is to co-ordinate federal government planning aimed at mitigating and recovering from the adverse effects of disaster or emergency.

EPC co-ordinates and assists planning to ensure that the federal government is ready to meet the effects of natural or



man-made disasters: from floods to nuclear war. Such planning is part of the normal responsibilities of federal government departments, agencies and Crown corporations. A regional director in each provincial capital maintains contact with other federal government departments and with provincial and municipal governments.

EPC promotes the emergency preparedness of the federal government and encourages other levels of government to plan by: providing financial assistance for approved emergency planning projects; making arrangements for federal assistance to provinces to offset costs resulting from emergencies; conducting and sponsoring courses for representatives from the public and private sectors, including specific courses for mayors and municipal officials; participating in national and international exercises; conducting an information program; sponsoring a research program into aspects of disasters; and fulfilling NATO obligations, including protection of the civilian population in the event of war. The director general represents Canada on NATO's Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee and Civil Defence Committee.

**Authority:**

National Defence Act, 1950, Section 4  
Financial Administration Act  
Civil Emergency Measures Planning Order  
Treasury Board Minutes  
Federal/Provincial Agreements

Federal-provincial agreements cover the general area of civil emergency planning; many were concluded at ministerial federal/provincial conference or through an exchange of letters or written agreements between appropriate ministers.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Emergency Planning:**

1. Financial and Operations

(a) Zone Emergency Government Headquarters (ZEGHQs) Construction Program provides emergency headquarters at the zone level for which emergency activities can be co-ordinated in a war time emergency.

A cost-shared agreement covering construction and equipment is signed by the federal and provincial ministers responsible before a ZEGHQ is developed.

(b) Workmen's Compensation Agreements — under such agreements the federal government assumes 75% of the costs involving payments to civilians injured during the course of civil defence duties. Payments are determined by the Compensation Board of the province concerned.

(c) National Shelter Program — an integral part of Canada's civil preparedness plan for war, is administered by the Department of Public Works.

(d) RADEF (Radiological Defence) Program — also part of the same preparedness program, is administered by the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff, Department of National Defence.

(e) Information and Education Program — produces and distributes printed material to inform the public what to do in specific emergencies such as power failures, hurricanes or floods; radio messages, TV films and printed packages have been prepared and pre-positioned to inform Canadians what they should do before, during and after a nuclear attack; conducts or sponsors more than 50 courses a year stressing the need to plan, at the Federal Study Centre, Arnprior Ontario. EPC pays all expenses, excluding salaries, from the time participants leave home until they return.

(f) Research Program — sponsors research into the many aspects of disasters by awarding a post graduate fellowship annually (the recipient is selected by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada); and issuing contracts for research in two Canadian universities.

2. Payments

(a) ZEGHQ Program — cost-sharing is in accordance with the 75% federal — 25% provincial formula.

(b) Workmen's Compensation Agreements — the federal government assumes 75 per cent of the costs involving payment to civilians injured during the course of civil defence duties.

(c) National Shelter Program — cost sharing arrangements are administered by the Department of Public Works.

(d) RADEF Program — cost sharing arrangements are administered by the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff, Department of National Defence.

(e) Information and Education Program — EPC assumes on behalf of the federal government the total cost of this program.

(f) EPC Research Program — EPC assumes on behalf of the federal government the total cost of this program.

**Financial Assistance Program (FAP)**

**Financing and Operation:**

This is a shared-cost program related to emergency planning activities carried out by the provinces and municipalities in keeping with federal guidelines and

objectives. The program provides assistance to the provinces in meeting the cost of organizing civil emergency programs.

The federal share of the cost must not exceed 75% of the total to be spent on federally approved projects.

**Payments:**

Claims are submitted by the provinces to the federal government through EPC regional directors. Payments are

made directly to the provincial treasurer of the province concerned. In most instances municipal claims are consolidated and presented by the provinces with their own statement of expenditures. The Provinces reimburse the municipalities on a cost-shared basis where agreements exist.

See table below.

Payments to Provinces under FAP (\$000)

Provinces	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Newfoundland	47	47	47	51	55
Prince Edward Island	22	22	22	24	27
Nova Scotia	63	63	63	67	73
New Brunswick	54	54	54	59	63
Quebec	379	379	373	395	425
Ontario	494	495	491	522	560
Manitoba	75	74	74	79	86
Saskatchewan	69	69	68	74	80
Alberta	117	117	118	128	142
British Columbia	157	157	157	168	180
Yukon Territory	6	6	16	18	22
Northwest Territories	17	17	17	19	20
Total	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,604	1,733

**Disaster Assistance Program:**

The Disaster Assistance Program was established to assist the provincial governments where the cost of dealing with a disaster would place undue burden on the provincial economy. While the Minister of Finance has overall responsibility for the disaster financial assistance program, the details of cost-sharing arrangements are administered by EPC, based on recommendations received from EPC regional directors.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Mrs. Lesley Lynn  
Information and Education  
Tel: 992-3322

**Officers Responsible:**

Mr. V.J. Walton  
Director General

Tel: 992-2727

Mr. D.W. Hall  
Deputy Director General

Tel: 992-3320

Mr. A.F. Wigglesworth  
Director  
Federal/Provincial Arrangements Branch

Tel: 992-4324

Mr. B.I.P. Wall  
Director  
Information and Education Branch

Tel: 992-7380

**Note:**

Postal Address For All Responsible Officers:

Emergency Planning Canada  
3rd Floor, Tower "B"  
Lester B. Pearson Building  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0W6

**PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES**

**Administered By:**

Director General Properties and Utilities

**Purpose:**

To pay municipal or other authorities for the utilities and services required for the operation of departmental facilities, and in other cases to recover from these authorities the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

**Authority:**

Government Contract Regulations

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing activity.

**Financing and Operation:**

Utilities are purchased from municipal or other authorities in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates, etc. Included are water

and sewage service, electricity, gas, garbage removal and miscellaneous similar services for departmental facilities. In areas where no other source of supply for utilities is available, the department supplies certain utilities on a cost-recoverable basis to villages and other users. Examples of this are in the Village of Petawawa where water service is provided; and the Village of Grand Centre which receives water from Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake.

Claims are submitted by the department directly to the municipality or public utility commission concerned for utilities supplied, and payments are made for utilities purchased directly by the Canadian Forces Base or Station concerned.

**Payments:**

The purchase of utilities and municipal services for departmental facilities in each province since fiscal year 1974-75 has been as follows:

Provinces	1974-75 (\$000)	1975-76 (\$000)	1976-77 (\$000)	1977-78 (\$000)
Newfoundland	139	900	1,230	1,460
Prince Edward Island	346	405	459	560
Nova Scotia	3,829	4,395	4,942	6,140
New Brunswick	941	1,890	2,060	2,560
Quebec	1,926	3,100	3,278	3,335
Ontario	7,830	10,555	12,625	14,600
Manitoba	1,480	3,380	2,875	3,390
Saskatchewan	710	500	1,410	1,675
Alberta	3,115	5,375	5,133	5,840
British Columbia	1,756	2,100	2,266	2,845
Northwest Territories	334	400	592	700
Total	22,406	33,000	36,870	43,105

The forecast of expenditures for the fiscal year 1978/79 should be equivalent to or slightly less than the 1977/78 expenditures, but cannot be more accurately forecast due to procedural changes in the provision of utilities to Married Quarters, whereby effective 1 Apr 78 the occupant pays directly for electrical services.

The total amount recovered by the department from the sale of utilities to municipalities in fiscal year 1977-78 was about \$1,700,000.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information  
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

**Officer Responsible:**

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 995-3427

## STUDENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITY PROGRAM (SSEAP)

### *Administered By:*

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

### *Purpose:*

To facilitate and create temporary student employment and activities during the summer which will be socially useful and personally satisfying.

### *Authority:*

Program approved by Cabinet, December 1976.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing (seasonal) activity for the department. The termination date each summer is September 15. The renegotiation dates and procedures are discussed by the Interdepartmental Committee on Student Summer Employment.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The Department's share of the overall federal government SSEAP for 1978 is about \$10.5 million. The DND Student Summer Employment and Activity Program is divided into three component programs:

- Cadets
- Reserve Force Training; and
- Community Assistance.

This activity is federally-financed, except for the Community Assistance Program where the costs are shared. The DND quota for SSEAP employment in 1978 is 11,235 students.

### *Payments:*

There is no transfer of funds between governments resulting from this activity.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information  
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

### Officer Responsible:

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 995-3427

## PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES

### *Administered By:*

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

### *Purpose:*

This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals, municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and not compete with existing commercial resources.

### *Authority:*

National Defence Act Part XI

Department of National Defence Publication 55

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity of the Department. Requests for services can be made at any time but the degree of which they are met is dependent upon the availability of departmental resources.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The scope of activities in this area include assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, land slides, hurricanes, snow storms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured individuals, searches for missing persons, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, and isolation and treatment in hospital of persons suffering from certain highly contagious diseases contracted abroad.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal of



abandoned commercial explosive, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices. The Canadian Forces can assist in disposing of radiation hazards arising from damage to, destruction of, or loss of radioactive materials, or from accidents or incidents at nuclear reactor stations.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The Department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of material, the provision of services or the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable with the party requesting the use of the services or facility being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate in each case. Recovery action may be effected at the base or station level or at National Defence Headquarters.

***Payments:***

Amounts vary depending upon the circumstances of the assistance.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
Ottawa, K1A 0K2

or

The Regional Office of Information  
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

Officer Responsible:

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa, K1A 0K2

Tel: 995-3427

## *Public Works Canada*

Public Works Canada was established in 1867, and operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The Department is responsible for the management and direction of federal public works and, except as specifically provided in other Acts, attends to the construction and maintenance of public buildings, wharves, piers, roads and bridges and the undertaking of dredging and other shore protection work. As well, it acts as construction agent and technical consultant to various other departments on request. The federal government's interest in the Trans-Canada Highway and the Northwest Highway System is managed by the Department. Public Works Canada also has the responsibility to manage and develop federal lands.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under six broad programs: the Administration Program, the Professional and Technical Services Program, the Accommodation Program, the Marine Program, the Transportation and Other Engineering Program and the Land Management and Development Program. The Marine Program and the Transportation and Other Engineering Program, administered by the Department's Design and Construction Branch, have activities that are of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

The Minister of Public Works also reports to Parliament for the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

### **Public Works Canada**

LOANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES	
SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS	
SHORE PROTECTION AND REMEDIAL WORKS	
WATER LEVEL CONTROL	
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	
THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM	

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**LOANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES****(Part of the Marine Program)****Administered By:**

Design and Construction Branch

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to provide loans for the construction of wharf facilities.

**Authority:**

Public Works Act

The terms and conditions of the loans are approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Agreements are signed covering each loan (see details below).

**Time Frame:**

Ad hoc

**Financing and Operation:**

The following example illustrates the kind of assistance that is given in appropriate circumstances for the construction of wharves.

A loan was made to assist the construction of a wharf for the shipment of steel products at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Agreement on the terms and conditions of the loan was reached by the Sydney Steel Corporation (the borrower), the Province of Nova Scotia (guarantor), and of Public Works on behalf of Canada. The loan was for a maximum of \$6 million and repayment is to be made over a period of twenty years. Interest is being charged at the long-term Government of Canada rate to Crown Corporations plus one-eighth of one per cent. The wharf was constructed by Public Works, and Canada retains title until principal and interest have been paid. \$6 million was spent at Sydney.

**SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS****(Part of the Marine Program)****Administered By:**

Design and Construction Branch.

**Purpose:**

This operating subsidy is to provide a suitable standard of dry dock service at Montreal to meet the vessel requirements for lake and world shipping.

**Authority:**

Dry Docks Subsidies Act.

The terms and conditions of the subsidy are approved by the Governor-in-Council.

**Time Frame:**

35 years — up to 1999.

**Financing and Operation:**

In 1964 the Governor-in-Council authorized an agreement whereby the federal government would pay Canadian Vickers Limited of Montreal, Quebec, \$180,000 per year for thirty-five years, towards the operation of the company's "The General George P. Vanier" Floating Dry Dock.

**SHORE PROTECTION AND REMEDIAL WORKS****(Part of the Marine Program)****Administered By:**

Design and Construction Branch.

**Purpose:**

To construct or contribute to the cost of construction of erosion control works, where erosion has been caused either by the presence of Government of Canada structures and/or by the effects of commercial navigation.

**Financing and Operation:**

The extent of federal assistance is determined by, and restricted to, that portion of total erosion which can be attributed to federal structures and/or the effects of commercial navigation. Under this policy, assistance for the control of erosion due to other causes is precluded. Application may be made for federal aid to Public Works Canada by the property owner.

In making the assessment, consideration is given to the relative influence of ship waves or federal structures versus other causes, the value of the property in relation to cost of the protective works and the cost of minimum adequate works to arrest erosion.

Even though the federal government may provide assistance in certain specific cases, it does not assume any responsibility for the protection of shorelines. This is a matter which actually comes primarily under the jurisdiction of provincial governments.

**Payments:**

1974-75	3,276,000.
1975-76	1,697,000.
1976-77	1,100,000.
1977-78	2,825,100.
Est. 1978-79	2,000,000.

## WATER LEVEL CONTROL

### *Administered By:*

Design and Construction Branch.

### *Purpose:*

To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water for the development of the natural resource for navigation, hydroelectric generation, water supply, and for lessening the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

### *Authority:*

Public Works Act.

### *Purpose:*

An Act respecting certain works on the Ottawa River.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Public Works Canada administers dams on four river systems in consultation with the relevant provinces. These facilities include the Lockport Dam at Selkirk on the Red River in Manitoba, the French River Dams on Lake Nipissing and the Latchford Dam on the Montreal River in northern Ontario, and the Quinze, Temiskaming and Kipawa Dams on the Ottawa River bordering Quebec and Ontario.

### *Payments:*

For water level control under this program:

1974-75	\$305,000
1975-76	\$320,000
1976-77	\$375,000
1977-78	\$360,000
Est. 1978-79	\$360,000

## TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

### *Administered By:*

Design and Construction Branch.

### *Purpose:*

The purpose of this program is to provide and maintain at the most economical cost, roads, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility Public Works Canada has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of road projects, and the construction and maintenance costs of international and interprovincial bridges.

Public Works Canada also provides supervision and

inspection of federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

### *Authority:*

Public Works Act.

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of the following interprovincial bridges:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario and Grenville, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

### *Time Frame:*

The agreements in relation to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue in effect until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

### *Financing and Operation:*

In the two agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: 1/3 by Canada, 1/3 by Ontario, and 1/3 by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75 per cent of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25 per cent.

In the future, however, Public Works Canada will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

### *Payments:*

The following table shows the total maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges from 1974-75 to 1978-79. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two-thirds of these costs in the case of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25 per cent in the case of the Perley Bridge would be reimbursed to the federal government by the provinces.



## Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	<i>Macdonald-Cartier</i> (\$)	<i>Perley</i> (\$)
1974-75	767	72,129
1975-76	988	408,611
1976-77	75,000	28,000
1977-78	4,680	221,844
1978-79 (Est.)	233,000	978,000

The increase in 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Perley Bridge is a continuation of major repairs to the structure.

The increase in 1978-79 for the Macdonald Cartier Bridge is the result of painting plus steel, metal and concrete repairs.

On several of the interprovincial bridges and the Temiskaming Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. Normally, there is no agreement covering these charges.

## THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM

**Authority:**

Public Works Act.

**Description:**

The Northwest Highway System includes the Alaska Highway (1966 kilometres between Dawson Creek, B.C. and Beaver Creek at the Alaska/Yukon Border) and the

Haines Road (255 km between the Alaska/B.C. Border and Haines Junction on the Alaska Highway).

**Financing and Operation:**

On 866 km of the Alaska Highway, which is in British Columbia, the federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance, while B.C. has accepted responsibility for 133 km at the southern end of the highway.

81 km of the Haines Road, which is in British Columbia, is included in the reconstruction being carried out under agreement with the United States (Shakwak), commencing in 1978 and expected to proceed over a period of ten years.

**Financing:**

The Shakwak project is estimated to cost approximately \$200 million, financed by the United States Government.

For Further Information on any of the Marine and Transportation Programs described above:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Desbarats

Assistant Deputy Minister

Design & Construction

Public Works Canada

Sir Charles Tupper Building

Ottawa, Ontario.

K1A 0M2

Tel: (613) 998-8727

## *Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise*

The objectives of the Department are to assess, collect and control duties and taxes on imported and domestically-produced goods, and to exercise control over the international movements of persons, goods and vehicles. These objectives are carried out by the Deputy Minister, Customs and Excise, through three major branches: Customs Field Operations, Customs Programs, and Excise. The Department was established by the Department of National Revenue Act, and administers the following legislation:

### *Customs Field Operations:*

- 1) The Customs Act, which provides statutory authority for regulating the manner, times and places where goods may be imported into, warehoused in, and exported from Canada. It prescribes the manner in which value for duty shall be determined, and it provides for the refund of duties and taxes.
- 2) The Customs Tariff Act, which contains the authority for levying and collecting duty at specified rates, refunding duty by way of drawback, marking requirements on importations, and prohibiting specified commodities.
- 3) The Excise Tax Act, which requires the Customs Operations activity to collect sales tax (consumption) and the excise taxes on imported goods. It also provides for an exemption from the above taxes on specified commodities when imported for a use legislated as tax exempt.
- 4) Over seventy other laws and regulations for other departments and agencies.

### *Excise Branch:*

- 1) The Excise Tax Act, which provides for the imposition of sales and excise taxes on domestically-produced and imported products and indicates certain goods which are specifically exempt from the taxes and the conditions under which such exemptions are granted.
- 2) The Excise Act: Taxes are levied on spirits, beer and tobacco products through the internal revenue system of Canada. The Excise Tax Act and related schedule of duties provides for the imposition and collection of duties, which are protected by the Act and Regulations through supervision over the production, storage, packaging and distribution of all goods subject to excise duty.
- 3) The Food and Drug Act, which relates to the labelling, blending and certification of age of spirits.
- 4) The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act.

### *Customs Programs:*

- 1) The Customs Act and Customs Tariff Act: Customs Programs acts as an advisory body for the Field Operations subactivity in providing policy guidelines and interpretations of the legislation.
- 2) The Anti-dumping Act, which provides for the assessment of complaints of injurious dumping of foreign goods in the Canadian market. Complaints are investigated and anti-dumping duties imposed if applicable.

**COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON  
EXCESS IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR*****Administered By:***

Customs and Excise

***Purpose:***

To facilitate the collection of duties and taxes on importations of liquor. Previously, the duty and taxes on excess importations of liquor could not be paid until the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial liquor boards.

***Authority:***

Informal agreements through correspondence.

***Time Frame:***

Indefinite.

***Financing and Operation:***

This agreement includes all provinces except Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. All liquor importations in

excess of two (2) imperial gallons per traveller are subject to the following provincial fees:

Spirits	— 15¢ per ounce
Sparkling Wines and Champagne	— 15¢ per ounce
Other Wines	— 10¢ per ounce
Beer	— 1¢ per ounce

***Payments:***

All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial liquor commissions.

***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:

Ms. Carol Richardson, Customs and Excise  
Operational Policy Division  
External Programs  
5th Floor, Connaught Bldg.  
Mackenzie Ave., Ottawa.

## *Secretary of State*

The Secretary of State is responsible for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to: citizenship, elections, state ceremony and correspondence, and a wide variety of literary, historical and cultural activities. This has meant that, in addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State reports to Parliament for the Canada Council, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Film Development Corporation, the National Arts Centre Corporation, the National Film Board, the National Library, the National Museums of Canada, the Public Archives, the Public Service Commission, and the Representation Commissioner. None of these other bodies have programs under which funds are made available to provincial or municipal governments.

### **DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE**

The responsibilities of the Department of the Secretary of State are as follows:

- 1) to encourage the acquisition and use of the two official languages in Canadian society thereby reinforcing the equality of status of the two official languages;
- 2) to formulate and develop policies and programs for the achievement of national arts and cultural objectives and to promote effective inter-agency cooperation in the achievement of these objectives;
- 3) to ensure the coordinated development, formulation,

implementation and review of federal education policies and programs in support of national objectives;

- 4) to provide translation and interpretation services in all languages in accordance with the needs of Parliament, the government and its agencies and, more especially, to contribute to the implementation of the official languages policy by making available the translation and interpretation services guaranteed by this policy;

- 5) to promote and assist the development of effective Canadian Citizenship, and to co-ordinate the formulation and development of national strategies and policies affecting citizenship.

These responsibilities are carried out under seven programs: the Arts and Culture Program, the Bilingualism Development Program, the Citizenship Program, the Education Support Program, the Administration Program, the Citizenship Registration Program, and the Translation Program. Under the first four of these programs the Department provides financial assistance directly to the provinces, as noted below.

Under the Arts and Culture Program the Department provides assistance to the provinces for special celebrations. Under the Bilingualism Development Program financial and technical assistance is provided to the provinces in areas other than education, and financial assistance is provided for bilingualism in education at pre-university and university levels and for special "catch-up" projects. Under the Citizenship Program financial assistance is provided to the provinces under the citizenship and language instruction agreements and under the language textbook agreements. Under the Education Support Program the Department administers the post-secondary education adjustment payments.

### **Department of the Secretary of State**

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## **BILINGUALISM DEVELOPMENT – FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN AREAS OTHER THAN EDUCATION**

(Part of Bilingualism Development Programme)

### **Administered By:**

Language Programmes Branch

### **Purpose:**

To provide financial and technical assistance to provincial governments which wish to provide services to the public in both of the two official languages of Canada. The governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories are also eligible for financial support under this programme.

### **Authority:**

Arrangements regarding financial and technical support for bilingual development in areas other than education have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council.

### **Time Frame:**

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education).

### **Financing and Operation:**

The federal government's programme of assistance for bilingualism development in areas other than education provides assistance to the provinces in three ways:

1. The provision of second language training at federal language schools for provincial public servants, municipal employees and school board administrators;
2. Financial assistance for second language training programmes operated by provincial governments for their own employees;
3. Financial assistance for translation of provincial statutes, regulations and municipal by-laws, as well as special projects in translation.

#### *1. Second-language training for provincial and municipal public servants.*

Up to 250 provincial or territorial civil servants, municipal employees and school board administrators per year may, within the limits of available resources, attend second-language courses offered by the Federal Language Bureau. The federal government will assume the cost of tuition. The trainees and/or the sponsoring governments will be responsible for all other costs.

#### *2. Provincial Second-Language Training Programmes.*

The federal government is prepared to share the operating

costs of second-language training programmes established by a provincial or territorial government for its public servants, municipal employees or school board administrators, up to a maximum of \$500 per trainee and \$100,000 per province, per year.

#### *3. Translation of Provincial and Municipal Legislation and Special Projects.*

The federal government is prepared to make a financial contribution toward the cost of translating and printing provincial statutes, regulations, municipal by-laws and other publications which explain and/or publicize provincial legislation; and toward special projects for the development or improvement of provincial translation services under the following conditions:

- (a) The federal share of the costs of translating and printing the aforementioned documents will not exceed 50% up to a maximum of \$100,000 per province, per year;
- (b) within the \$100,000 ceiling prescribed in (a) the federal share of approved special projects for translation services shall not exceed 50% of the total extra costs nor \$30,000 per year, per province.

### **Payments:**

A total of \$716,093 was paid to the provinces for bilingualism development in these areas in 1974-75, \$543,981 in 1975-76, \$776,717 in 1976-77 and \$1,899,999 in 1977-78.

### **General:**

Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

### **Officer Responsible:**

Mr. Denis Roberge  
Programme Officer  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: 994-1966

## **BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS**

(Part of the Bilingualism Development Programme)

### **Administered By:**

Bilingualism in Education Directorate, Language Programmes Branch

**Purpose:**

To assist the provinces with the supplementary costs involved in providing adequate educational facilities in the "official minority language" (ie. English in Quebec and French in the other nine provinces and the territories) and in the teaching of the second official language.

**Authority:**

While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the costs of bilingualism in education. This programme is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding bilingualism in education at the elementary and secondary levels have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the provinces.

**Time Frame:**

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education). The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974. Preparations for the negotiation of agreements to succeed the current federal-provincial agreements are in progress.

**Financing and Operation:**

The programme provides assistance in three ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" education (ie. education in the English language in Quebec and in the French language in the other provinces);
2. Assistance for "second language" instruction (ie. teaching of the other official language); and
3. Assistance for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language education.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each province for minority language education is equivalent to 9 per cent of the average annual teaching cost of each student studying full-time in the minority language in the province. In recognition of the need for minority language students to study the majority language, the federal-provincial arrangements define "full-time" minority language students as students who receive at least 75 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the primary level and at least 60 per cent of

their instruction in the minority language at the secondary level.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each province for second language instruction is equivalent to 5 per cent of the average annual provincial per student cost for second language students in the province. The formula takes into account the amount of time involved.

The federal government also makes available to each of the provinces an amount equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the average annual provincial per student cost, based on the total number of minority official language school-age children in each province. This is for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language instruction.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

## Payments to the Provinces for Bilingualism in Education at Elementary and Secondary Levels

Province	1977-78 Expenditures			Total
	9%	5%	1.5%	
Newfoundland	40,464	513,813	16,560	570,837
Prince Edward Island	167,279	112,453	44,856	324,588
Nova Scotia	699,837	774,705	186,367	1,660,909
New Brunswick	7,524,897	550,560	1,618,947	9,694,404
Quebec	75,956,277	20,908,996	12,907,031	109,772,304
Ontario*	18,627,330	8,437,992	3,842,719	30,908,041
Manitoba	1,026,317	667,741	361,777	2,055,835
Saskatchewan	194,875	569,593	150,086	914,554
Alberta	574,290	939,688	251,809	1,765,787
British Columbia	149,585	1,471,924	169,187	1,790,696
*Ontario Separate Schools	323,792	305,957	—	629,749
Total	\$105,284,943	\$35,253,422	\$19,549,339	\$160,087,704

**For Further Information:**

General:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Don Hamilton  
 Director  
 Bilingualism in Education Directorate  
 Language Programmes Branch  
 Department of the Secretary of State  
 Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: 994-3724

**BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL**

(Part of the Bilingualism Development Programme)

**Administered By:**

Bilingualism in Education Directorate, Language Programmes Branch

**Purpose:**

To assist the provinces with the supplementary costs involved in ensuring that adequate educational facilities are available in the "official minority language" (ie. English in Quebec and French in the other nine provinces) and in the teaching of the second official language.

**Authority:**

While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help

them with the cost of bilingualism in education. This programme is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding bilingualism in education at the post-secondary level have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the provinces.

**Time Frame:**

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education). The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974. Preparations for the negotiation of agreements to succeed the current federal-provincial agreements are in progress.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government's programme of assistance for bilingualism in education at the post-secondary level applies to educational institutions at the post-secondary and teacher training levels. The programme provides assistance in the following ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" (English in Quebec and French in the other provinces) education at the post-secondary level;
2. Bursaries to enable second language and minority language teachers to upgrade their qualifications;
3. Fellowships to enable full-time post-secondary students to spend a year studying in the other official language



and for students of the minority official language population in a province to study in their own official language;

4. Travel bursaries for minority-language students;
5. Language training centres;
6. French language teacher-training institutions in Canada;
7. Summer Language bursaries for immersion courses in the second official language; and
8. Assistants for second language monitors who work part-time assisting teachers of English or French as a second language and study full-time in the milieu of their second language.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes each year to a province for minority language education (1 above) is made in one payment of 10.85% of operating grants made that year to "eligible" minority language educational institutions in the province. Educational institutions are eligible if:

1. At least 50 per cent of the courses taken by regular students at the institution are in the official minority language; or
2. The institution's charter declares it to be bilingual; or
3. The institution has been designated as eligible by mutual agreement between federal and provincial authorities concerned.

The following list shows the "eligible" minority language institutions in the various provinces as of March 31, 1978.

Nova Scotia:	Sainte-Anne
Ontario:	Laurentian Sudbury Hearst Ottawa Glendon
New Brunswick:	Moncton Saint-Joseph Saint-Louis Maillet Bathurst Jésus-Marie
Manitoba:	Saint-Boniface

Quebec:

Concordia  
Bishop's  
McGill  
5 minority language  
CEGEPs

Saskatchewan:

Bilingual Studies Centre of  
the University of  
Saskatchewan (Regina)

Alberta:

Saint-Jean

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism recommended federal assistance for minority language teacher training facilities in the West and in the East. A Committee chaired by Dr. Raynauld was established to advise the governments involved in this matter; it recommended, in the case of the West, that the federal government assist with the costs of establishing or improving French language teacher training facilities at both Collège St-Jean in Edmonton and Collège St-Boniface.

The federal government concluded an agreement with the government of Manitoba under which the federal government contributed up to \$1,000,000 for capital costs and some \$800,000 for operating expenses over a seven year period ending March 31st, 1979, for an "Institut Pédagogique" located at Collège Saint-Boniface. These amounts represent approximately 75 per cent of the capital costs involved and 25 per cent of the operating costs. Collège Saint-Boniface also benefits from the assistance provided for minority language institutions (see above). Similar arrangements also apply to College St. Jean commencing in 1976-77 only. In addition a recruiting allowance of \$40,000 per year has been provided for each institution.

In the East, arrangements have been made with the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission to provide similar assistance to Université de Moncton and Université Ste-Anne.

Financial assistance from the federal government is also available to provincial governments for the costs incurred in the construction or improvement of language training centres. These centres are intended to provide multi-purpose language training facilities, and although they may be located in universities their use is not limited to university students. A maximum annual payment of \$100,000 per province was set for this aspect of the programme to the end of the current agreement.



The federal government provides fellowships for official language study (1,641 in 1977-78) of up to \$2,000 each, for students specialising or wishing to study in their second official language or for students of the minority official language population of a province to study in their own official language. The fellowships enable students to study for one year in the milieu of the second or minority language. The fellowships are allocated to the provinces on a basis which reflects their population. The fellowships are distributed by the provincial governments.

Bursaries for second language and minority language teachers are provided by the federal government with a value of up to \$850 each. These bursaries are available for short-term training sessions for second language or minority language teachers. The bursaries are allocated to each province on a basis which reflects their population. The bursaries are distributed by the provinces.

Travel bursaries are available to university students who cannot pursue their studies in their own official language within commuting distance of their residence. The bursaries are equivalent to the cost of two round-trips annually from the student's place of residence to the university of his choice. Payments to provinces are made on the basis of need. The travel bursaries are distributed by the provinces.

Summer Language Bursaries - with a value of \$850.00 each are available to post-secondary students to take immersion courses of six weeks in their second official language. This programme is funded by the Department of the Secretary of State and administered by provincial governments in liaison with the Council of Ministers of Education. The programme budget in 1977-78 was \$5,576,291.

Second Language Monitor Programme. This activity enables post-secondary students to work part-time as second language teachers' assistants while in attendance at a post-secondary institution in the second language milieu. The salary for students' work is \$3,000 per annum. In 1977-78 the budget for the programme was \$3,083,300.

**Payments:**

See table below

Payments to Provinces for Bilingualism in Education at the Post-secondary Level

Province	1977-78 Contributions					Total
	Minority Language Institutions	Travel Bursaries	Teacher Bursaries	Fellowships	Language Training Centres	
Newfoundland	—	3,583	73,269	59,000	100,000	235,852
Prince Edward Island	—	2,000	17,561	42,750	94,548	156,859
Nova Scotia	100,141	7,398	53,980	63,600	23,463	248,582
New Brunswick	1,709,092	14,009	187,378	146,450	96,890	2,153,819
Quebec	15,850,109	—	431,469	586,000	200,000	17,067,578
Ontario	3,242,535	—	808,859	622,439	100,000	4,773,833
Manitoba	143,188	2,880	118,827	124,340	100,000	489,235
Saskatchewan	23,613	1,460	97,415	74,750	—	197,238
Alberta	51,275	3,015	138,141	151,922	100,000	444,353
British Columbia	—	—	321,224	120,723	100,000	541,947
Total	\$21,119,953	\$34,345	\$2,248,123	\$1,991,974	\$914,901	\$26,309,296

**For Further Information:**

General:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Hamilton  
Director, Bilingualism in Education Directorate  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: 994-3724

**BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION – SPECIAL PROJECTS**

(Part of the Bilingualism Development Programme)

**Administered By:**

Bilingualism in Education Directorate, Language Programmes Branch

**Purpose:**

When the arrangements concerning federal assistance for bilingualism in education were established, the various provinces had different pre-existing levels of bilingualism in education. As a result, it was agreed at that time that a programme of federal assistance for special projects would be established. This programme enables each provincial government to identify areas of bilingualism in education in the province that are in need of special assistance and to propose projects to the federal government aimed at meeting these needs. The Yukon and Northwest Territories and associations of independent schools in Manitoba and British Columbia are also eligible for assistance under this programme.

**Authority:**

Arrangements regarding federal support for bilingualism in education have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the provinces and are subject to criteria approved by Treasury Board.

**Time Frame:**

The arrangements referred to above were a direct response to specific recommendations aimed at the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education). The first arrangements were for a four-year period commencing April 1, 1971 and were renewed for an additional five years from April 1, 1974. Preparations for the negotiation of agreements to succeed the current federal-provincial agreements are in progress.

**Financing and Operation:**

Proposals for projects are submitted by the provincial governments. Projects may apply to any level of the educational system; they must be innovative in nature or built upon existing programmes; but capital expenditures are not normally admissible for funding. The amount of the federal contribution for each project is determined in consultation with the province concerned and will take account of funds available under other programmes from which the project could benefit. The federal contribution will be made for a limited time only and will normally be equal to that of the provincial government concerned.

Federal contributions may be made, to the extent that funds are available, within the total amount budgeted each year for the federal programme of assistance for bilingualism in education generally. Fiscal year 1972-73 was the first year in which such funds were available.

**Payments:**

A total of \$12,840,914 was paid to the provinces and territories for special projects in 1977-78.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D. J. Hamilton  
Director  
Bilingualism in Education Directorate  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: 994-3724

**CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN****Administered By:**

Student Support Directorate, Education Support Branch

**Purpose:**

The Canada Student Loans Act makes financial help available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time studies at the post-secondary level of education.

**Authority:**

Canada Student Loans Act

Canada Student Loans Regulations

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

**Financing and Operation:**

There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program except to any province taking advantage of the opting out formula. Under that formula a province which chooses to operate its own student aid program and not participate in the national plan may be paid an alternate payment. This payment is determined by expressing the age 18 to 24 population of a province which has opted out as a percentage of the same age group population in the participating provinces and multiplying the result by total federal statutory payments. Quebec has opted out in each year and has received an alternate payment which in 1976-77 amounted to \$13.1 million.

Under the program loans made to students by chartered banks and other designated lenders on authority of a Certificate of Eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he ceases to be so enrolled. At that time the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may be authorized assistance to a maximum of \$1800 in any one academic year, subject to an overall maximum of \$9800. Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender subject to a maximum term of 9 1/2 years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government to lenders are determined annually on July 1st in accordance with a formula in the Regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields in a six month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Applications for assistance are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount of any assistance to be granted. If the application is approved, the provincial authority will issue a Certificate of Eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount determined by the province. A Certificate of Eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian chartered bank or other designated lender, but a borrower must maintain all his student loans at one branch of a lender by arranging transfers as necessary.

The annual provision of funds for the program is determined by multiplying the legislative provision of \$250 million for the base loan year 1976-77 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrollment between that year and the year concerned. In addition to the basic allocation the legislation provides for an additional 30 per cent of basic allocation as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic allocation is divided between provinces on the basis of the 18-24 year old population.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Education Support Branch  
Student Support Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Canada Student Loans by Province from 1974 to 1977

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75 Value (\$000)</i>	<i>No. of Students Assisted</i>	<i>1975-76 Value (\$000)</i>	<i>No. of Students Assisted</i>	<i>1976-77 Value (\$000)</i>	<i>No. of Students Assisted</i>
Newfoundland	5,169	4,158	4,580	4,783	4,953	4,888
Prince Edward Island	1,906	1,496	2,011	1,531	2,275	1,458
Nova Scotia	12,240	9,193	13,706	9,975	13,208	9,471
New Brunswick	7,649	6,960	10,074	7,439	8,609	6,567
Ontario	61,883	72,989	76,451	82,845	90,743	88,732
Manitoba	8,552	9,550	7,605	9,181	12,569	7,759
Saskatchewan	5,668	6,061	5,636	5,583	5,464	5,069
Alberta	16,063	14,150	20,224	14,274	19,953	14,015
British Columbia	10,519	15,992	16,916	17,655	20,312	16,887
Northwest Territories	64	56	131	76	90	55
Yukon Territory	47	39	113	77	134	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,660</b>	<b>140,644</b>	<b>157,448</b>	<b>153,419</b>	<b>178,310</b>	<b>154,981</b>



**Officer Responsible:**

Chief  
Canada Student Loans Program  
P.O. Box 2090  
Postal Station D  
Ottawa K1P 6C6

**ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS**

(Part of the Arts and Culture Program)

**Administered By:**

State Protocol, Operations Branch

**Purpose:**

Assistance is provided to provinces for special celebrations.

**Authority:**

Part of the general departmental mandate.

**Royal Visit — 1978**

Her Majesty The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Andrew and Prince Edward paid a State Visit to Canada, principally on the occasion of the holding of the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton.

The Royal Family arrived in Newfoundland on July 26, travelled to Saskatchewan on July 28 and on to Alberta on July 31. The Queen opened the Commonwealth Games on August 3 and accompanied by Prince Edward, returned to England on August 6.

The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Andrew stayed in Edmonton to attend the Games and to officiate at the closing ceremonies on August 12. Their Royal Highnesses visited British Columbia on August 7 and 8 to attend celebrations marking the 200th anniversary of the landing at Friendly Cove of Captain James Cook.

The Royal Visit was organized by the federal government and the Provincial Governments of Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

**For Further Information:****Officer Responsible:**

Mrs. Helen Webster  
Chief, Protocol Division  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

**POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Education Support Branch, Department of the Secretary of State

Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance

**Purpose:**

To increase provincial fiscal flexibility and maintain national standards, where appropriate, in the operation of provincial programs in the field of education.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice and that such notice cannot be given for at least two years after April 1, 1977.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of the three established programs financed under Part IV of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Under this Act, the federal government makes contributions to provincial and territorial governments for the financing of medicare, hospital insurance and post-secondary education. These contributions take the form of cash payments and tax transfer.

The cash payments made under the program by the Secretary of State are in amounts calculated and allocated by the Minister of Finance for this purpose. The tax transfer is effected by the Department of Finance.

The payments made by the Secretary of State during 1977-78 under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program are shown in the table below. To indicate the total amount of the federal contribution for post-secondary education under the established programs financing arrangements, the table also includes data on the value of the tax transfer applicable to post-secondary education pursuant to the financing formula set out in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the established programs financing arrangements can be found in the section on Established Programs Financing supplied by the Department of Finance.



**Payments:**

Federal Contribution to Provinces for Post-secondary Education Under  
Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements  
and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977  
Fiscal Year 1977-78  
(\$000)

Province	<i>Payments Made by the Secretary of State</i>		<i>Value of Tax Transfer*</i>	<i>Total</i>
Newfoundland	26,523	21,173		47,696
Prince Edward Island	5,299	4,530		9,829
Nova Scotia	41,712	31,443		73,155
New Brunswick	32,248	25,835		58,083
Quebec	242,635	351,313**		593,948
Ontario	405,214	355,264		760,478
Manitoba	52,272	38,815		91,087
Saskatchewan	45,694	35,250		80,944
Alberta	90,772	83,673		174,445
British Columbia	104,844	108,793		213,637
Yukon Territory	951	1,058		2,009
Northwest Territories	2,076	1,830		3,906
Total	\$1,050,240	\$1,058,977		\$2,109,217

\* 32.4% of the aggregate of 13.5 points of personal income tax; 1 point of corporate taxable income; and associated equalization payments. The data on the value of this transfer are derived from Department of Finance estimates of January 3, 1978.

\*\* Quebec receives a special abatement of 8.5 personal income tax points on a fiscal year basis for hospital insurance, medicare and post-secondary education. The value of these points is subtracted from the cash transfer to Quebec.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General  
Education Support Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

## CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

**Administered By:**

Development and Legislation Directorate, Citizenship  
Registration Branch.

**Purpose:**

To assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship and official language instruction to adult immigrants.

**Authority:**

Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements have been signed with each of the provinces.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing program since 1963. The agreements may be terminated with the closing of any fiscal year, by either party giving prior notice of not less than three months.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements were originally conceived in the early fifties in response to the many thousands of post-war immigrants who were becoming eligible for citizenship. The Canadian Citizenship Act, passed in 1947, required the knowledge of an official language and an understanding of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. In order to assist the newcomer in citizenship preparation in particular and integration into Canadian life in general, agreements were signed to assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship instruction. "Citizenship instruction", in this context, means "the teaching of the English or French language and of the elementary facts about Canadian institutions and ways of life, to newcomers, for the purpose of facilitating their adjustment and integration into the Canadian community and of qualifying them for Canadian citizenship".

Financial support for the classes usually takes the form of grants from the provincial departments of education to the local school boards. Under the federal-provincial agreements, the federal government reimburses participating provinces for one-half of whatever amount they have spent or contributed toward the teaching costs of citizenship and language instruction during the previous fiscal year.

All provinces have signed these agreements. The agreements are currently under review.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

## Payments to Provinces for Citizenship and Language Instruction

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75</i> <i>(\$)</i>	<i>1975-76</i> <i>(\$)</i>	<i>1976-77</i> <i>(\$)</i>	<i>1977-78</i> <i>(\$)</i>
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	6,110.86	24,304.54	15,978.35
New Brunswick	—	798.31	221.34	—
Quebec	181,913.25	156,107.25	544,231.75	339,302.93
Ontario	507,451.96	711,608.03	2,177,397.26	1,568,768.52
Manitoba	—	7,556.92	140,998.49	—
Saskatchewan	9,924.43	—	3,795.28	27,421.49
Alberta	9,916.24	247,818.63	441,402.48	43,441.90
British Columbia	387,630.73	—	597,648.86	835,086.81
Total	\$1,096,836.61	\$1,130,000.00	\$3,930,000.00	\$2,830,000.00

**For Further Information:****General**

The Registrar of Canadian Citizenship,  
Department of the Secretary of State,  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. Jean James  
Director  
Citizenship Registration Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: 996-3393 or 992-6472

**LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS****Administered By:**

Development and Legislation Directorate, Citizenship  
Registration Branch.

**Purpose:**

To assist the provinces in the provision of language textbooks in citizenship and official language programmes for adult immigrants.

**Authority:**

Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements were signed with each of the provinces in 1963, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. Quebec entered into a similar agreement in 1969.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing program since 1963. An agreement may be terminated on the 31st day of March of any year by either party giving written notice to the other not later than the 30th day of September of the preceding year.

**Financing and Operation:**

Prior to the signing of the agreements in 1963, the Citizenship Branch had undertaken to provide provincial education authorities with textbooks for use in Citizenship and Language Instruction courses for adult immigrants. In addition, the Branch initiated the "Citizenship Series" including booklets such as "Our Land", "Our History" and "Our System of Government" and distributed them to students in these classes. By the early sixties, new interest and increased demand had brought expansion in the field of second language learning. Publishers responded with an impressive array of new textbooks and teachers were anxious to try new methods and programmes. It became evident that the Citizenship Branch was no longer in a position to evaluate the merits of textbooks and stock only a select few, and the provincial agencies were far better equipped to assess such learning materials.

In 1962 the Branch approached the provinces with a proposal that the provincial education departments take responsibility for the selection, purchasing and distribution of language textbooks for adult citizenship instruction. Furthermore, it was proposed that the provinces be reimbursed by the federal government for the cost of providing the textbooks to students and teachers free of charge. Under the terms of the agreements, each participating province annually claims an amount equal to the average of textbook expenditures for the five preceding years. British Columbia is the only province to date which has not signed an agreement.

The agreements are presently under review.

## Payments to Provinces under the Language Textbook Agreements

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75</i> <i>(\$)</i>	<i>1975-76</i> <i>(\$)</i>	<i>1976-77</i> <i>(\$)</i>	<i>1977-78</i> <i>(\$)</i>
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	146.84	888.23	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	58,269.02	42,931.33	68,159.57	—
Ontario	77,276.59	83,541.48	74,944.22	102,197.12
Manitoba	—	5,962.34	2,797.66	—
Saskatchewan	1,910.73	—	1,639.48	2,138.52
Alberta	—	25,533.13	44,570.84	26,719.04
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$137,456.34</b>	<b>\$158,115.12</b>	<b>\$193,000.00</b>	<b>\$131,054.68</b>

***For Further Information:*****General:**

The Registrar of Canadian Citizenship  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. Jean James  
Deputy Registrar  
Citizenship Registration Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel.: 996-3393

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS  
RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.**

***Administered By:***

Human Rights Division, Citizens Participation Director-  
ate, Citizenship Sector, Secretary of State Department.

***Purpose:***

To provide liaison between the provincial and federal  
departments and agencies concerned with human rights  
issues both at the Canadian and international levels.

***Authority:***

Committee created by the ministers responsible for human  
rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human  
Rights, held at Ottawa in December 1975.

***Time Frame:***

Indefinite.

***Financing and Operation:***

Each province pays its own participation expenses. At the  
provinces' request, the federal government has, to date,  
defrayed the costs incurred in preparing meetings. In  
theory, the Committee does not have any secretariat and the  
chairmanship must alternate at each meeting. In practice,  
however, the provinces have always entrusted the chair-  
manship to the Secretary of State Department, which  
represents the federal government of this Committee.

***Payments:***

Nil.

***For Further Information:*****General:**

Citizens Participation Directorate  
Citizenship Sector  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5

## *Solicitor General*

The Ministry of the Solicitor General was established by the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General is the federal Minister primarily responsible for the fields of correction and law enforcement. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Ministry, he is responsible for the Ministry Secretariat, the Canadian Penitentiary Service, the National Parole Service, the National Parole Board, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Ministry Secretariat develops and co-ordinates Ministry policies in cooperation with the operating arms of the Ministry. This includes consultation with the provinces and other levels of government to assure the broadest possible range of exploration and development. The Secretariat sees its role as providing leadership not only in the law enforcement and correction fields, but also within the total system of criminal justice. Many of the necessary consultative processes, demonstration projects, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs initiated by the Secretariat.

In terms of manpower and expenditure, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.) is the largest of the three agencies under the Solicitor General. The R.C.M.P. enforce laws made by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada in all provinces and territories. In addition, eight provinces (all but Ontario and Quebec) have contract agreements with the R.C.M.P. for law enforcement under

the direction of the respective provincial Attorneys-General. The R.C.M.P. also make national police services available to all police forces in Canada.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General has been actively engaged in developing an integrated federal corrections agency. To this end, the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service (now separated from the National Parole Board) are working toward integrating resources and services. Thus, the Penitentiary Service and Parole Service will strive to be more effective in their traditional role of administration of sentences and of returning offenders to the community better equipped to cope with the realities and stresses of normal living. Areas of federal-provincial cooperation include the sharing of facilities and services, the maintenance of certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions, and the provision of certain parole services by provincial authorities as well as joint investigation of issues of mutual concern.

The National Parole Board will remain the legally responsible body for determining which federal inmates are sufficiently prepared for release to the community.

Amendment to the Parole Act was proclaimed on September 1, 1978 to enable provinces to exercise parole jurisdiction in respect of inmates sentenced to imprisonment under federal criminal law in a provincial institution.

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## **SOLICITOR GENERAL (Secretariat)**

### **CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES (Part of the Administration Program)**

#### ***Administered By:***

A.D.M., Communications and Consultation

#### ***Purpose:***

Traditionally, the purpose has been to facilitate a multi-disciplinary approach to the development of systems and programs in the field of crime prevention, law enforcement, corrections and after-care. As the result of evolving expectations and developments, the Consultation Centre has placed increasing emphasis on facilitating federal-provincial and inter-departmental consultation on key issues and problem areas of wide-spread concern.

#### ***Authority:***

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

#### ***Time Frame:***

Continuing.

The duration of individual projects is agreed upon in an exchange of letters. The Centre's participation in the consultative process is provided wherever and for the length of time it is required to marshal the resources to deal with major issues.

#### ***Financing and Operation:***

The activities of the Consultation Centre are carried out with the knowledge of and, whenever possible, in conjunction with Ministry agencies and other levels of government, universities and private agencies. They include: holding conferences and workshops and supporting consultative innovative studies and projects to explore or demonstrate the validity of new or alternative approaches to persistent problems, fill gaps and encourage joint efforts to diminish duplication and redundancy of services.

In recent years, the Consultation Centre has been requested to co-ordinate consultation on a variety of issues, involving federal-provincial, inter-departmental and often private sector dialogue. These issues have included the role and relationships between government and the private sector in developing and providing correctional and criminal justice services; diversion from the criminal justice system; the ex-offender as a correctional manpower resource; and native peoples and the criminal justice system, among others. The various formats for such consultations include workshops, conferences, task-forces and inter-governmental-private sector study groups. The Consultation Centre also provides transcripts of discussions and the follow-up policy papers.

The Consultation Centre provides professional services to ensure optimum outcome from these efforts and shares with the provinces the cost inherent in such endeavours. These services are also utilized by the conferences of Ministers of Corrections, meetings of the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers of Corrections, and the joint federal-provincial regional committees of senior correctional planners.

The Consultation Centre has also continued to play its more traditional role in assisting to assess and fund innovative demonstration projects during the project's clearly defined "start-up" phase. These projects, which are usually sponsored by provincial, municipal or private sources, are of varying scale, duration and area of interest. Where projects infringe upon federal and provincial jurisdiction, the respective funding authorities insist that approved projects demonstrate innovativeness, potential for impact on the criminal justice system, practicability and rigid evaluative measures, and cost-shared funding.

Some of the projects currently being funded include a province-wide information/communication project in Nova Scotia (with potential for wide-ranging effects throughout the province's criminal justice system); diversion projects in several provinces; youth crime prevention projects in Newfoundland, N.S., Quebec, Ontario and B.C.; preventive policing projects such as the Moncton Team Policing project and the Mississauga Vandalism Program; and a number of projects focused on the needs of native peoples including the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Commission. In all cases, it is assumed that if a project proves to be successful it will be maintained, after the demonstration period, by continued provincial, municipal or private resource funding.

In order to cope with this traditional and new role that the Consultation Centre has assumed in the federal-provincial relations field, the Centre has placed regional consultants and associates in each of the five regions of Canada assisted by National Consultants in such priority areas as Preventive Policing, Diversion, Youth, and Natives.

#### ***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Elo K. Glinfort  
Director of Planning and Intergovernmental Affairs  
Consultation Centre  
Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P8

Tel: 992-7601

**Regional Offices:**

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Associate Regional Consultant, Ontario  
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Toronto, Ontario M5B 2C3

**RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES**

(Part of the Administration Program)

***Administered By:***

Research Division, Research and Systems Development  
Branch of the Ministry Secretariat.

***Purpose:***

To promote, support, coordinate and execute social science research related to crime and the criminal justice system in Canada and to communicate research findings to all interested parties, particularly to those who are responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

***Authority:***

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

***Time Frame:***

Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated for terms to meet the circumstances of each case.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Ministry's Research Division is now in its third year of expanded operation. The majority of its activities are focused on social science research completed in Canada or

elsewhere and new research executed under contract with universities, private consultant groups or conducted in-house. This research provides objective and methodical knowledge of the phenomenon of crime, the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System and related public concerns. The Research Division uses this knowledge to support not only the planning by, and decision-making of, senior officials of Branches and Agencies of this Ministry, but also of the Department of Justice. It provides this knowledge to other federal and provincial departments, private agencies and the Canadian public, particularly through its publication program. While the Research Division conducts some in-house research, most of its resources are directed to funding research outside the Ministry. For the fiscal year 1978/79 about \$1.3 million have been allocated for this purpose. This budget is exclusively for research contract programs; that is, contracts are negotiated with research organizations for projects leading to reports in a specified format to meet predetermined objectives by an agreed date and the funds may only be used for this purpose.

Decisions with respect to individual projects are made by a committee composed of representatives from each of the three Ministry agencies and representatives of the Ministry Secretariat Branches including Policy Planning and Consultation Centre. The primary role of this committee is to evaluate the costs of the project against the potential benefits.

In addition to its contract program, the Research Division has a program to assist criminology research centres and develop research manpower. The Contributions Program has three major aims: (1) the development of research manpower in each of the major regions of Canada to assist in meeting the country's criminal justice research needs; (2) the development of research with policy implications in the areas of crime, delinquency, and the administration of justice; and, (3) the dissemination of research findings on the national, regional, and provincial levels. Contributions are now being made on a three year basis, subject to parliamentary approval of the allocation of funds.

In 1978/79 the high priority research areas continue to be directly related to the major policy directions and program initiatives of the Ministry. In the corrections area, they include the effects of imprisonment, violence and aggression in institutions, the effectiveness of correctional intervention and post institutional community based corrections. In criminal justice and crime prevention, the high priority areas involve work on various approaches to crime prevention, victimization studies, gun control, incapacitation, sentencing (including work on sentencing guidelines), young offenders, diversion and other forms of community involvement in the criminal justice system as well as public attitudes towards criminal justice concerns. In law enforcement, the Division is working on research related to police

productivity and effectiveness, police officer safety, preventive policing, police discretion and accountability, on the role of the police in modern society and on the relationship between the police and other criminal justice systems, community and social services.

To communicate its research priorities, the Research Division has published a series of guides to its Research Program which set forth the role, organization and plans of the Ministry in the area of human science research related to crime and the criminal justice system. Although this document reflects the research needs and priorities related primarily to legislative and policy concerns identified by the Ministry, the Division will be making efforts to identify areas of common concern, particularly with provincial government departments.

During the past year the Research Division has developed a publication program to ensure that the conclusions and possible implications from its work are known to legislators, policy makers, practitioners and others working in and concerned about the criminal justice system. To date eight research reports have been published and a further six are expected to be released by April 1979. A notification list of approximately 6,000 is maintained, which includes a large number of provincial government officials. In addition to its publication program, the Research Division supports and participates in activities designed to facilitate the communication of research information to those outside the Ministry in a variety of ways. For example, the Division has contributed to the development of a Canadian Directory of Social Sciences (SocScan) which is designed to provide information on current research activities and researchers working in the social sciences in Canada. The Division also works closely with the Ministry's Criminal Justice Reference Centre by providing advice in relation to requests for information on crime and criminal justice. To ensure that the role, organization and work of the Division during the past four years is communicated, particularly to provincial and other officials outside the Ministry, the Division will be releasing a report by December 1978 entitled, "Research for Policy: A Review of the Research Program 1974-1978".

Before undertaking major projects in cities or regions within provinces, the Division usually consults with the provincial authorities.

Where the Ministry priorities overlap with those of other funding agencies, the Ministry will endeavour to enter into cooperative funding of projects.

#### **Payments:**

##### Payments made on jointly funded research projects:

Quebec	1974/75	\$ 6,042
	1975/76	27,072
	1976/77	37,650
	1977/78	38,500
Ontario	1975/76	\$37,000
	1976/77	54,000
	1977/78	9,211
Manitoba	1975/76	\$20,000
	1976/77	10,500
	1977/78	—
Saskatchewan	1975/76	\$ 1,700
	1976/77	1,700
	1977/78	2,289
British Columbia	1976/77	\$36,487
	1977/78	16,000

#### **For Further Information:**

Director General  
Research Division  
Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
Ottawa K1A 0P8

#### **Officer Responsible:**

Mr. S. A. Shuster  
Director, Planning & Liaison  
Research Division  
Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0P8

Tel: 992-5383

### **SOLICITOR GENERAL (Canadian Corrections Service)**

#### **EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES (Part of the Correctional Services Programs)**

#### **Administered By:**

Commissioner of Corrections

#### **Purpose:**

Agreement with Ministry of Social Affairs, Province of Quebec to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in that province.

#### **Authority:**

Penitentiary Act

The Federal-Provincial Agreement was signed and became effective on 4 April 1977.



**Time Frame:**

This is intended to be a continuing activity.

**Financing and Operation:**

For the fiscal year 1977-78, the federal government agrees to make 12 equal payments totaling \$3,579,320.00 to Quebec, based on the global estimates of costs for the year, as calculated by the province. The province agrees to submit the reasons and all calculation of proposed increase in costs for the next year. No capital costs will be included in the costs. Automatic adjustment will be made for under or over usage of the forecasted patient days.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D. Craigen  
Director General  
Medical & Health Care Services  
Canadian Penitentiary Service  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Bldg.  
Room 524  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

Tel: 992-5713

## EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (Part of the Correctional Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Commissioner of Corrections

**Purpose:**

To provide for the placement of offenders sentenced to incarceration in institutions which best meet their program needs.

**Authority:**

Penitentiaries Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Prisons and Reformatories Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

The Federal-Provincial agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:	August 14, 1974
New Brunswick:	March 15, 1975
Manitoba:	December 31, 1973
Saskatchewan:	November 21, 1973
Alberta:	December 31, 1973
British Columbia:	February 28, 1974
Yukon Territory:	December 31, 1973
Quebec:	February 15, 1974
Northwest Territory:	The agreement was signed on July 10, 1973; but was made effective from August 29, 1972.
Newfoundland:	April 1, 1975; but there is also another agreement which was signed on September 14, 1949 and is for the maintenance of federal inmates sentenced by the courts to imprisonment in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Nfld.

Agreements have not been signed between the federal government and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Ontario. Discussions are currently underway with Ontario on a proposed exchange of services agreement.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing activity of the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Contracts for exchange of services provide that the federal and provincial governments agree to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person transferred under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.



## Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Inmates

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>
Newfoundland	\$120,284	\$291,476	\$119,149	\$115,905
Prince Edward Island	—	—	116	630
Nova Scotia	—	81,423	138,042	100,130
New Brunswick	—	6,699	6,728	9,455
Quebec	—	1,383,301	1,135,709	1,198,092
Manitoba	21,241	—	68,907	72,345
Saskatchewan	—	—	81,919	56,385
Alberta	3,013	2,275	119,045	2,022
British Columbia	—	121,010	717,926	217,392
Northwest Territories	45,954	165,603	—	67,923
Yukon Territory	—	16,534	23,516	32,746
Total	\$190,492	\$2,068,321	\$2,411,057	\$1,873,025

***For Further Information:*****General:**

Director, Case Management  
Canadian Penitentiary Service  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. G. Pinder  
Director, Case Management  
Canadian Penitentiary Service  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

**AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND  
PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION  
SERVICES**

(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

***Administered By:***

Commissioner of Corrections

***Purpose:***

To compensate provincial agencies for certain services provided to the Canadian Corrections Service

***Authority:***

Parole Act

National Parole Board Rules

Parole Service Regulations

Penitentiary Act

The Solicitor General has agreements with the Yukon and Northwest Territories and with the Provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

***Time Frame:***

The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31st expiry date.

***Financing and Operation:***

Under the Parole Act the Parole Board Canada has, with two exceptions, exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, refuse to grant, or revoke parole in the case of any person who is under a sentence of imprisonment imposed pursuant to an act of the Parliament of Canada. The exceptions are in the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario where the courts may impose, in addition to a fixed term of imprisonment, an indefinite term of not more than two years. (In Ontario, the provisions in the Prisons and Reformatory Act for the sentences for indeterminate periods were replaced on August 1, 1978.) The provincial parole board in those provinces may parole an inmate during the period he is serving his indefinite sentence. The Parole Board Canada has jurisdiction over the definite part of such sentences. The Parole Board Canada is also responsible for the supervision of persons that it has released on parole. Effective September 1, 1978, Ontario parole board assumed delegated responsibilities for parole of inmates serving imprisonment sentences for convictions under the Criminal Code and federal statutes in provincial prisons.

In carrying out these responsibilities the Parole Board Canada cooperates with provincial after-care agencies in two ways:

1. The agencies may be asked to carry out certain "community assessments" for the Board; and

2. The agencies may be asked to provide "parole supervision services" for persons released on parole by the Board.

"Community assessments" are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with his plans for rehabilitation. The Canadian Corrections Service usually carries out these assessments but it will sometimes ask appropriate provincial after-care agencies to carry them out. In such cases compensation of \$85 (rate for 1978-79) is provided by the Canadian Corrections Service for each community assessment carried out by a provincial agency.

Once parole or unescorted temporary absence is granted to

an applicant, supervision services must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision but also provide guidance and counsel to the parolee and his family. The Canadian Corrections Service usually provides these services but will sometimes ask provincial agencies to provide them. In such cases the Canadian Corrections Service provides compensation to the provincial agencies at the following rates (1978-79):

- \$70. per man/month of parole supervision;
- \$43. for supervision of each temporary absence occurring during the week;
- \$65. for supervision of each temporary absence occurring during the week-end.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them.

#### *Payments:*

Payments To The Provinces For Community Assessments and Parole and Temporary Absence Supervision Services

Province	Expenditures			
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Newfoundland	21,587	32,627	31,223	34,878
New Brunswick	33,956	20,423	12,818	6,288
Manitoba	38,744	50,099	33,405	32,806
Saskatchewan	12,343	16,884	16,904	24,270
Alberta	62,213	101,060	68,650	95,580
British Columbia	42,835	150,680	56,940	49,566
Total	\$211,678	\$371,773	\$219,940	\$243,388

#### *For Further Information:*

General:

Community Resources Development Division  
Offender Programs Branch  
Canadian Corrections Service  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Louis Zeitcun, Director  
Community Resources Development  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

Tel: 996-2417

#### **SOLICITOR GENERAL (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)**

#### **CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES (Part of the Law Enforcement Program)**

This Police Service is comprised of the Crime Detection Laboratories, Identification Services, Canadian Police Information Centre and Canadian Police College, which provide scientific and technical assistance, criminal information, identification data and advanced training facilities to all Canadian police departments, authorized law enforcement and penal agencies, and to the criminal courts of Canada.

### Crime Detection Laboratories

The Crime Detection Laboratories provide technical and scientific assistance to all law enforcement and government agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from strategically located regional laboratories at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Ottawa, Ont.; and Sackville, N.B. A new laboratory will be completed for Halifax, N.S. before March 31, 1979. The staff of the laboratories conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence to the Canadian criminal courts in the fields of Alcohol, Chemistry, Document Examination, Firearms and Tool Mark examination, Hair and Fibre identification, Serology, Counterfeiting, and Toxicology and Drug Analysis.

A Science and Technology Advisory Group (S.T.A.G.) consisting of senior personnel from the various scientific and technical disciplines within our laboratory and identification services is responsible for the training, establishing methods of analysis and standards of performance for laboratory personnel, and some identification services through research and development. A liaison is maintained with national and international "forensic institutions" in the conduct of research and development projects. There is also a certain involvement in the evaluation of police equipment for general usage in the law enforcement field; eg., breath testing (for alcohol) instrumentation. In addition, the coordination of research and development activities within the R.C.M.P. is an ongoing responsibility.

### Identification Services

Identification Services is a central repository for a broad range of identification data submitted by police departments and penal institutions throughout Canada. These records and data provide vital support in criminal investigations and assist in the administration of law as well as the prevention and detection of crime. The facilities are available to all police departments and penal institutions throughout Canada on a 24-hour, seven days a week basis.

In addition, Identification Services is responsible for the central administration of the Federal Government's Gun Control Program as contained in the Criminal Code firearms legislation.

### Canadian Police College

Operates a police training program, providing the opportunity for advanced training in organization and administration, personnel management and specialized investigational techniques to personnel of all Canadian police forces. Some foreign police agencies are also accommodated.

An Advisory Committee made up of representatives of the

Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General, the provinces and the police profession provide guidance for the program.

Funds for the Canadian Police College are obtained through the Main Estimates of the R.C.M.P. Canadian Police College courses are offered as a free service.

### CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (C.P.I.C.) (Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

#### *Purpose:*

Provides a computer based central repository for information on stolen/abandoned vehicles, parts, license plates, vehicles operated by wanted persons, wanted and missing persons, parolees and charged persons (indictable offences) and stolen articles, securities and firearms that are identifiable by serial number. The information is stored and retrieved by police agencies using typewriter terminals connected via telecommunications lines from coast to coast.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

The costs of the C.P.I.C. system are borne almost entirely by the federal government. The shared costs between the provinces, municipalities and the federal government include the rental of the communication lines from the provincial data switcher to the police agency offices and the rental of their terminals.

In those cases where an agreement for policing exists between the federal government and a province or municipality, the percentage paid for C.P.I.C. services is the same rate that is paid for policing services. Where a policing contract does not exist between a province and the federal government, the costs are shared in the same proportion as if a policing contract did exist.

The following provinces as well as municipalities within their borders which have contracted for R.C.M.P. services, paid, as shown hereunder, through the medium of cost sharing arrangements in the Provincial and Municipal Policing Agreements.

#### *Payments:*

See table on following page



## Payments by Provinces and Municipalities For C.P.I.C. Services

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
British Columbia	—	183,019.43	214,046.37	234,073.80
Alberta	—	148,286.26	205,935.92	140,274.00
Saskatchewan	—	232,032.49	220,698.99	114,123.60
Manitoba	—	128,764.02	144,150.80	86,686.20
Ontario	285,783.00	469,494.59	576,133.30	562,850.00
Newfoundland	—	85,283.56	128,105.14	72,678.60
New Brunswick	421,220.00	68,033.22	101,743.63	42,017.40
Prince Edward Island	—	10,563.43	14,161.47	2,322.80
Nova Scotia	—	94,041.51	116,150.56	36,336.60

**ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

**Purpose:**

To prevent and detect offences committed against federal Statutes, to provide investigative and protective services to other federal departments and agencies in accordance with existing agreements, and provide such other investigative and specialized federal policing services as required.

The Federal Enforcement Program is carried out in all provinces, the Yukon and the N.W.T., and includes such services as Customs and Excise, Immigration and Passport, Security Service and Interpol. Other major investigative areas such as Drug Enforcement, Counterfeiting, Commercial Crime and Organized Crime have a federal/provincial interface.

**Name of Agreement:**

The Protective Policing Program manages the Force's commitment to the Federal Government's Protective Security Program. It includes protection and inspection of facilities, protection of dignitaries, security of information, and electronic data processing equipment.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

P.R. Zerr, Supt.  
Acting Officer in Charge  
Planning Branch  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
Ottawa, K1A 0R2

Tel: 993-3200

**POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT**  
(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)**Administered By:**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

**Purpose:**

To provide provincial and municipal law enforcement services to provinces and municipalities that have entered into policing agreements with the Solicitor General for the provision of police services by the R.C.M.P. The Force also supplies a service known as an "Extended Policing Service" to communities having a population less than 1,500 people which is a facet of the Provincial Police Services. Financial arrangements for Extended Policing are made between the province and the community requesting the service. Included in the Provincial Police Services is an Indian Special Constable Program designed to provide for the employment of Native Special Constables in the Force. This has proved to be an effective method of improving the relationships between the Force and Native communities.

**Authority:**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The approval of the Governor-in-Council and the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council are required before policing agreements can be entered into with provinces or municipalities.

The Solicitor General has entered into policing agreements for the provision of law enforcement services by the RCMP with eight provinces (all but Ontario and Quebec) and 195 municipalities.

**Time Frame:**

The first provincial agreement for the provision of police forces was entered into with Saskatchewan in 1928. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba



and Alberta entered into contracts in 1932, and Newfoundland and British Columbia entered into agreements in 1950. The present provincial agreements are for a five-year term from April 1, 1976.

The first municipal agreement was entered into with the Municipality of Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1935. The municipal agreements have generally been for a one to five year term. Present agreements are for a term from April 1, 1976.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

Under the present agreements the federal government has agreed to share with the provinces and municipalities that have contract agreements, the costs of providing law enforcement services. The agreements include the following basic provisions relating to cost sharing:

1. The determination of the total costs to be shared; and
2. The determination of the percentage of these costs that is to be borne by the province or municipality concerned.

In the present agreements the calculation of the total costs to be shared between the federal government and each province or municipality is determined on a direct costing method.

#### **Provincial**

Provincial costs are based on the actual Provincial Policing expenditures incurred in the province during the previous fiscal year.

#### **Municipalities Over 25,000 Population**

Costs to municipalities over 25,000 population are based on the actual Municipal Policing expenditures incurred in the municipality during the previous fiscal year. The total is then divided by the number of contract policemen in the municipality during the previous fiscal year to arrive at a per capita cost for a contract policeman in the municipality.

This per capita cost is then multiplied by the number of contract policemen assigned to the municipality during the current fiscal year.

#### **Municipalities Under 25,000 Population**

Costs to municipalities under 25,000 population are based on the actual Municipal Policing expenditures incurred in all contract municipalities under 25,000 population within the province during the previous fiscal year. The total is then divided by the number of contract policemen in these municipalities during the previous fiscal year. This per capita cost is then multiplied by the number of contract policemen assigned to each municipality during the current fiscal year.

Under the present provincial agreements it was agreed that the percentage of the costs to be borne by the provinces would increase by one per cent each year from the 1976-77 level of 52 per cent by the province and 48 per cent by the federal government. Thus, the provincial share of costs was 52 per cent in fiscal year 1976-77 and will rise to 56 per cent in fiscal year 1980-81.

Under the present municipal agreements it was agreed that the percentage of the costs to be borne by the municipalities would increase by one per cent each year from the 1976/77 level of 52 per cent for the first five policemen assigned to the municipality and 77 per cent for each additional policeman. Thus, the municipal share of costs was 52 and 77 per cent in fiscal year 1976/77 and will rise to 56 and 81 per cent in the fiscal year 1980/81.

The provinces and municipalities are billed semi-annually, in April and October of each year, by the federal government for the law enforcement services provided during the previous six month period. The municipalities are billed directly by the federal government.

#### *Payments:*

Payments by Province and Municipalities For Policing Contracts

Province	Provincial Contracts (\$000's)				Municipal Contracts (\$000's)			
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Newfoundland	4,030	4,752	5,818	7,208	704	790	935	1,082
Nova Scotia	4,433	5,346	6,312	7,099	280	394	619	782
Prince Edward Island	945	1,182	1,412	1,581	83	92	112	129
New Brunswick	3,699	4,319	5,301	6,231	452	700	844	967
Manitoba	5,868	6,999	8,424	9,729	1,755	2,008	2,342	2,530
Saskatchewan	8,102	9,461	11,549	13,701	1,943	2,203	2,450	2,728
Alberta	10,212	12,060	14,025	16,338	3,137	3,925	4,568	5,322
British Columbia	13,860	16,961	19,982	22,736	15,746	18,899	22,912	26,029
	\$51,149	\$61,080	\$72,823	\$84,623	\$24,100	\$29,011	\$34,782	\$39,569

***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:

Assistant Commissioner

Mr. E. T. Zwicker

Director

Services and Supply

RCMP Headquarters

Room 612

Pickering Building

250 Tremblay Road

Ottawa K1A 0R2

Tel: 993-1712

## *Supply and Services*

The Department of Supply and Services was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c. S-18). The present department was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production; the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer); the Shipbuilding Branch of the Department of Transport; the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board; and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission.

The Department of Supply and Services is the purchasing and accounting arm of the government. It provides major common services in the areas of procurement, warehousing, distribution, printing, accounting, payment and audit, and management advisory services.

The department is divided into two administrations: Supply, Services. As the two federal-provincial programs relate to the Supply Administration only that administration will be described.

### **SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION**

The major services of Supply Administration are purchasing, warehousing and distribution, maintenance and repair, printing, assets management and traffic management. The organizational responsibility is divided into three services: Science and Engineering Procurement, Commercial Supply, and Corporate Management.

#### **SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PROCUREMENT SERVICE**

This service is engaged in the acquisition planning and the procurement of complex technical engineering and science products and services, such as: Aircraft, Armament, Ships, Electronic and Data Processing Equipment, and sophisticated Industrial Machinery. It is also responsible for the implementation of the government policy on contracting

for the research and development requirements to the private sector, and co-ordinates the program for unsolicited proposals which are received from individuals and companies in Canada. Through the Export Supply Centre the service supports Canadian Commercial Corporation in the acquisition of goods and services for sale to foreign governments.

#### **COMMERCIAL SUPPLY SERVICE**

This service is involved mainly in commercial type commodities: vehicles, pharmaceuticals, furniture, typewriters, etc. In addition to the central purchasing operation, under the Regional Operations Sector there are eight regional supply centres and five district offices.

Printing and Publishing Services (i.e. in-house print production as well as that contracted out to the private sector) also is included in this service. Printing for both Houses of Parliament is one of the important functions of the Printing Service.

Warehousing, distribution, maintenance and repair are also responsibilities of the Commercial Supply Service. Also included is traffic management which arranges travel, accommodation and removal for public servants as well as auditing those aspects of contracts where freight costs are involved. The Security Services Branch also falls under the direction of the Commercial Supply Services.

#### **CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SERVICE**

This service exerts its main influence in the fields of central planning, policy formulation, supply systems development, research, and supply audit for the Supply Administration as a whole. It also contributes indirectly to the other services through the development of specifications and standards, quality determination, cataloguing, and data processing services. In addition, it is responsible for certain contractual advisory services, and management of production assets. Customer and supplier relations also come under this service and much importance is placed on maintaining good relations with industry with respect to purchasing policies.

**BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES****Administered By:**

Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of provincial health departments, and the federal departments of National Health & Welfare, Supply and Services, Consumer and Corporate Affairs and Industry, Trade and Commerce.

**Purpose:**

To purchase drugs and vaccines cooperatively on behalf of the provinces.

**Authority:**

Federal government: Supply and Services Act - Section 8, Order-in-Council P.C. No. 1969-661. Provincial: Ministers of Health.

**Time Frame:**

On going.

**Financing and Operation:**

Supply and Services purchases drugs on behalf of the provinces. These purchases are financed by the provinces and a service fee is paid to Supply and Services. In 1977/78 the total purchase was estimated at \$3,380,000.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Bruce W. Lawson,  
Health Programs Branch,  
Department of National Health and Welfare,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Officer Responsible:

Pierre Comeau,  
Director,  
Food, Drug and Textile Products Centre,  
Department of Supply & Services,  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0S5

Tel: 997-5219

**PUBLIC SECTOR COOPERATIVE SUPPLY****Administered By:**

Regional Supply Centres in cooperation with Head Office Product Centres

**Purpose:**

To provide for the more efficient and economical operation of the provincial governments and the Government of Canada in supply and services.

**Authority:**

Government of Canada — Section 8, DSS Act and Order-In-Council P.C. No. 1969-661

Provincial Authorities — Varies by province.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Department of Supply and Services provides the supply service on request from the provincial government and charges for this service in accordance with the established rate structure.

**For Further Information:**

General:

J.J. Tevlin  
Executive Secretary, Supply Administration  
Department of Supply and Services  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0S5

Officer Responsible

See appropriate Regional Supply Director.

**REGIONAL SUPPLY CENTRES***Nova Scotia*

Mr. I.M. McLaughlin,  
Director of Supply,  
Atlantic Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
Morris Drive at Akerley Blvd,  
Burnside Industrial Park,  
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4A8  
Tel: 426-2651

*Quebec*

Mr. G. Tessier,  
Director of Supply,  
Quebec Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
800 Golf Rd., Nun's Island,  
Montreal, Quebec H3E 1G9  
Tel: 283-5721



*Ontario*

Mr. R.D. Peyton,  
Director of Supply,  
Ontario Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
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Mississauga, Ontario L5G 4K8  
Tel: 274-1211

*Manitoba*

Mr. T.A. Simper,  
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Manitoba Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
1580 Dublin Avenue,  
Westrow Mall,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 3J2  
Tel: 985-3789

*Alberta*

Mr. L. Matthewson,  
Director of Supply,  
Western Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
10210 — 107th Street,  
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1J9  
Tel: 425-5069

*British Columbia*

Mr. D.G. Stewart,  
Director of Supply,  
Pacific Region Supply Centre,  
Supply and Services Canada,  
355 Viking Way,  
Richmond, British Columbia V6V 1W6  
Tel: 666-3441

*England*

Mr. A.H. Tinker,  
Supply Manager,  
Canadian Dept. of Supply & Services,  
MacDonald House,  
No. 1 Grosvenor Square,  
London, W1X, 0AB, England  
Tel: 01-629-9492 — Ext. 612

## *Transport*

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for Transport Canada, the Canadian Transport Commission, and a number of Crown Corporations which have various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, which consists of facilitating the growth and development of the kind of transportation system appropriate to the time. The other, that of the Canadian Transport Commission, is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services.

While both these roles lead to involvement with provincial and municipal governments, it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities that result in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by the air, surface and marine components of Transport Canada and by the Canadian Transport Commission. The Marine component within Transport Canada includes the Canadian Coast Guard, the National Harbours Board, the federal-municipal Harbour Commissions and public harbours and the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. Other transport related agencies or crown corporations are not directly involved with the administration of federal-provincial programs or activities.

### **TRANSPORT CANADA**

Transport Canada is composed of a central headquarters and planning staff along with three administrative divisions which carry out the departmental responsibilities as well as coordinating the activities of the many important agencies. The three administrative divisions are: The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, the Canadian Air Transportation Administration, and the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration. Transport Canada also includes the Transport Canada Research and Development Centre and the Arctic Transportation Agency.

The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration is responsible for all marine components of Transport Canada (except ferries), including the National Harbours Board, St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, Canadian Coast Guard and the Pilotage Authorities.

It also provides administration for public harbours and

wharves (including funding for minor repairs) and financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal Harbour Commissions.

The Canadian Air Transportation Administration provides capital and operating assistance to non-federal airports which qualify for inclusion in the National Group category.

The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration is responsible for the federal share of the development and operation of railway systems, subsidized ferry and coastal shipping services, international bridges, and highway systems. It is also responsible for federal activities in urban transportation research, capital assistance for urban commuter services, and the evaluation of road and motor vehicle safety measures adopted by provinces or municipalities.

The Transportation Development Agency (TDA) was set up in 1970 to serve as the primary research and development centre for federal transportation activities. Transportation research is fundamental to the development of the services and facilities needed to meet both the near and long term transportation requirements of Canada. As a result of a major restructuring in July 1976, the Transportation Development Agency's name was changed to the Transport Canada Research and Development Centre (TDC).

The Transport Canada Research and Development Centre was set up to identify, promote and manage the application of Science and Technology to transportation. A majority of TDC activity involves the provision of research and development support to the components of Transport Canada which require specific data and/or research and demonstration projects to assist them in their operational, regulatory, policy, planning and evaluation activities. TDC also undertakes exploratory research and development addressing requirements that are national and long range in scope.

Note: In 1976, the Urban Transportation Branch of the former TDA became the Urban Transportation Research Branch of the Canadian Surface Administration. The Branch continues its program of carrying out urban transportation research and demonstration projects of an innovative nature on a cooperative and shared cost basis with provincial and municipal authorities, but its operations will cease on March 31, 1979.

The Arctic Transportation Agency is not involved in any programs with provinces or municipalities.

### **CANADIAN COAST GUARD**

The Canadian Coast Guard of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration is responsible for aids to navigation, ice breaker services, as well as ship safety, pilotage, and other marine services. It is also responsible for the major legislation governing all aspects of shipping in Canada.

### **NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD**

The National Harbours Board, which is a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, was established in 1936 as a Crown Corporation, and is responsible for the administration of port facilities in Canada's "national harbours". As part of this responsibility the National Harbours Board provides financial assistance for the improvement of harbours.

### **HARBOURS COMMISSIONS, PUBLIC HARBOURS AND WHARVES**

The Federal-Municipal Harbour Commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. Public Harbours are proclaimed under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act and administered directly by Transport Canada. Government wharves as well as privately-owned wharf facilities are located in most public harbours.

### **PROPOSED CANADIAN PORTS COMMISSION**

Legislation is currently being drafted by the Department of Justice, assisted by a Transport Canada Ports Policy Implementation Team, under which all federal ports, public harbours and wharves used primarily for transportation purposes will, when the legislation is approved by Parliament, be administered through a Canadian Ports Commission which will be a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration.

### **ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY**

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority which is also a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration was incorporated as a Crown Corporation for the purposes of Canada's participation in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway, between Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction on the Seaway has led to several circumstances by which municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were disturbed, and for which joint remedial arrangements have been entered into.

### **CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION**

The Canadian Transport Commission has judicial and regulatory functions with respect to

- all aspects of railway operations in Canada undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
- the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada (not currently performed because no pipelines of this nature are operating in Canada at this time);
- the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the Commission under the terms of enabling legislation enacted in 1954).

These regulatory activities of the Commission include consideration of applications for grants under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act and administration of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund (see below).

The Commission as well has the responsibility of determining and authorizing subsidies payable in connection with the operation by the railways of uneconomic rail passenger services and branch lines and with the movements of commodities by rail and truck within and westbound from the Atlantic Provinces (Select Territory) to other parts of Canada and with the level of payment to the railways for movements of grain and flour to "Eastern" ports for export pursuant to section 272 of the Railway Act. On September 1, 1978, the Atlantic Region subsidy program was extended

to water and air carriers for movements solely within “the select territory.”

within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. However, none of these bodies is directly involved in programs or activities which provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

## OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are Air Canada, the Canadian National Railways, the Northern Transportation Company Limited and the Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes, and Pacific Pilotage Authorities, which are all autonomous Crown Corporations, operating

### Transport Canada

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# FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS

(Part of the Air Transportation Program)

## Administered By:

The Airport Planning Branch of Airports and Construction Services.

## Purpose:

To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

## Authority:

This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

## Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. The current policy came into effect on July 13, 1972. At the outset of the program, assistance was provided to airports falling into the National Group category, and to airports in the Community Group, which consisted of airports of predominantly local interest. As a result of a recent change to the program, assistance for construction and operation of airports is now available only to airports in the National Group.

## Financing and Operation:

The financial assistance is restricted to eligible public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies.

## Eligibility:

To be eligible for assistance, the public airport must qualify for the National Group which consists of those airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index of 400 or more, e.g., Hamilton and Sudbury, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask.

It also includes airports with an Air Traffic Demand Index below 400 in those cases where:

1) the airport was eligible for an operating subsidy as of December 31, 1971, under the policy in effect at that time so long as the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service.

2) the airport is designated as eligible for the assistance available to this group on the basis of factors related to aviation, sociological and/or economic benefits provided the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service.

## Assistance:

1) Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs including depreciation, interest, and a reasonable amount for administrative expenses; and,

2) Capital — The facilities required for the operation of the airport may be provided by Transport Canada.

## Payments:

See table below

Capital and Operating Assistance Payments to Municipalities or Other Public Bodies (By Province)

Province	1974-75 Expenditure (\$000)	1975-79 Expenditure (\$000)	1976-77 Expenditure (\$000)	1977-78 Expenditure (\$000)
Newfoundland	490	363	372	369
Nova Scotia	62	176	182	124
New Brunswick	57	40	183	413
Quebec	475	781	1,812	2,191
Ontario	642	1,391	1,922	1,814
Manitoba	327	924	1,975	875
Saskatchewan	92	334	155	605
Alberta	821	754	524	431
British Columbia	358	684	1,032	1,478
Total	\$3,324	\$5,447	\$7,157	\$8,300

**For Further Information:**

General:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. K. Johnson

Director

Airport Planning

Canadian Air Transportation Administration

Transport Canada Building

Place de Ville

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N8

Tel: 992-1167

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General

Transport Canada Research and Development Centre

Transport Canada

Montreal, Quebec

Tel: 283-7512

**URBAN TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND  
DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS****TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECT****Administered By:**

Transport Canada Research and Development Centre.

**Purpose:**

To contribute to the development and effective utilization of national transportation resources through a project to study various types of jackknife control devices for articulated highway vehicles and the simulation of these devices by digital computer methods as an alternative to empirical testing.

**Authority:**

The Department of Transport Act.

**Time Frame:**

The project commenced August 1, 1976 and is scheduled to be completed in October 1978.

**Financing and Operation:**

TDC provides financial support to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications - Ontario as per their agreement. The Centre also participates in the project by providing consultant personnel and as a member of the project Steering Committee which was formed to monitor progress and provide advice and policy direction on the conduct of the project.

**Payments:**

Payments to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications - Ontario totalled \$40,990 from August 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977, and \$32,555 from April 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978. Additional payments until completion are expected to be less than \$5,000.

**Administered By:**

The Urban Transportation Research Branch of the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration.

**Purpose:**

To develop and introduce innovations and improvements to urban transportation that will benefit the Canadian urban traveller, conserve energy and improve the urban environment, and to undertake research that will assist in the development of urban transportation policy.

**Authority:**

This program falls within the scope of the Department of Transport Act. Agreements are signed with the province or municipality concerned for each project in which Transport Canada participates.

**Time Frame:**

Agreements for specific projects are negotiated for time frames to meet the circumstances of each case; usually less than two years.

The Branch may itself propose or initiate research and demonstration projects or it may receive proposals from provinces or municipalities. Once a suitable project has been identified and approved, a formal agreement is negotiated. Besides providing financial support, the Centre participates in the project as a member of a Steering Committee formed to monitor progress, and provide advice and policy direction on the conduct of the project.

The following are some of the research and demonstration projects the Urban Transportation Research Branch is currently involved in:

***Electronic Freeway Surveillance System***

For the purpose of introducing new techniques in the area of freeway surveillance and control in order to relieve traffic congestion, minimize traffic delay and accidents and thereby maximizing traffic flow, a variable message sign is being prepared for installation on the Queen Elizabeth Way

near Metropolitan Toronto. An evaluation will be made on the impact this installation will make on traffic on the Queen Elizabeth Way and local street traffic in the vicinity.

Federal Funding Provision, \$35,000; Province of Ontario, \$35,000.

**Payments:**

Payments to the Province of Ontario amounted to \$33,141 in 1977-78. The balance of \$1,859 is expected to be paid in 1978-79.

**Implementation of a Shared Taxi/Bus System**

A project to implement and demonstrate a shared taxi/bus system designed to meet the needs of the Town of Battleford and the City of North Battleford. The system will provide a small bus to operate on fixed routes in the Town, while the shared taxi system will operate within the City to serve individuals with similar origins and destinations. Both the bus, equipped with wheelchair lifts, and the taxi system will provide service as required to handicapped people. The results of an evaluation of the above system will be documented and made available to other small cities in Canada which might be interested in its implementation.

Federal Funding Provision, \$100,000; Province of Saskatchewan, \$120,000; The Battlefords, \$40,000.

**Payments:**

Payments by the federal government are expected to be \$55,000 in 1978-79 and \$45,000 in 1979-80.

**Test Implementation of an Improved Public Transit Scheduling System**

A project to develop further the capabilities of the "mini-scheduler" (computer transit scheduler) so that it could be adopted by both large and small transit properties. Expected benefits include quick and economical transit timetable generation and analysis, decreased scheduling cycle time, increased efficiency in data base, maintenance and freeing of schedulers' time for "creative" scheduling and route planning. Because of their experience in computer assisted transit scheduling, the cities of Toronto and Calgary were selected as test sites.

Federal Funding Provision, \$150,000; Province of Alberta, \$10,000; Toronto Transit Commission, \$25,000.

**Payments:**

The total amount of \$150,000 is expected to be paid in 1978-79.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Director  
Urban Transportation Research Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration (CSTA)  
Transport Canada  
Montreal, Quebec

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. C. Beaumont Lewis  
Director  
Urban Transportation Research Branch, (CSTA)  
Transport Canada  
Place de l'Aviation  
1000 Sherbrooke Street West  
P.O. Box 549  
Montreal, Que. H3A 2R3

Tel: 283-4100

**ROAD AND MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety Branch

**Purpose:**

In the framework of this program the federal government is participating in a joint program with the provinces stretched over a five-year period and aimed at a 15% reduction in the highway accident fatality rate in Canada.

**Authority:**

Program was agreed to by federal and provincial Ministers responsible for road safety in February 1975. Agreements are made with the province(s)/municipality (municipalities) for each specific project.

**Time Frame:**

This program is directed at intensifying federal-provincial cooperation in the area of road safety over a five-year period. Each project is given a fixed time period which varies for each case. This program ends March 31, 1979.

**Financing and Operation:**

Safety research projects, and road safety programs aimed at reducing deaths and injuries occurring on the nation's highways, may be conducted in cooperation with a province or municipality. Costs may be shared, as negotiated for each project, or may be accepted solely by Transport Canada as a "demonstration project" having a national application.

The Branch may initiate projects or programs, or may



respond to proposals for provincial or municipal agencies. Contributions to shared projects may take the form of a payment for "special" costs resulting from the arrangement, such as the cost of an evaluation, the use of an outside consultant, etc. Alternatively, Transport Canada may engage consultants on behalf of the local agency and participate in a program through a steering committee format. An outright contribution could also be made for a province or a municipality to undertake a project although this has not been done to date.

#### **Payments:**

While no direct payments were made to a province or municipality, several joint projects were undertaken as part of the cooperative program. Costs of approximately \$50,000 were incurred in developing pamphlets and posters on motorcycle safety which were donated to the provinces for their distribution to the public. In Manitoba and Prince Edward Island studies were commenced on the effectiveness of a de-icing compound added to the wearing course of the highway. Total costs to the federal government over a period of three years will be \$100,000. Two joint projects are being undertaken with the Province of Ontario in producing safety material with national application. A sum of \$25,000 will be spent on the production of a film on drinking and driving, and \$30,000 is allocated to the production of a highway lighting handbook. Transport Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan are jointly sponsoring the development of a school bus drivers training course. \$75,000 is allocated to this project. A sum of \$22,000 was expended to produce 10 prototype sets of motorcycle licencing equipment. This equipment developed by Transport Canada, was donated to the provinces for their evaluation of an improved motorcycle licencing test.

#### **For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Dr. Gordon D. Campbell  
Director, Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa K1A 0N5

Tel: 995-6663

## **WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

#### **Administered By:**

Water Transportation Assistance Directorate

#### **Purpose:**

Participation in policy formulation with regard to federal assistance of water transportation services in Canada; development, implementation and monitoring of programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; provisions of subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries and conventional shipping services which are considered important to the national transportation network.

#### **Authority:**

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order-in-Council authorizing Yarmouth/Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-Provincial Agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order-in-Council covering Digby/Saint John ferry service.
6. Federal/Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and Cabinet Decision/Treasury Board Decision approving transfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transportation Commission (CTC) to Department of Transport.
8. Contracts in respect of each subsidized ferry service.

#### **Financing and Operation:**

The Ferry and Coastal services administered by the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate and managed and operated on behalf of Transport Canada by CN Marine are as follows:

Cape Tormentine, N.B./Borden, Prince Edward Island  
North Sydney, N.S./Port-aux-Basques, Newfoundland  
North Sydney, N.S./Argentia, Newfoundland. (Summer seasonal)  
Saint John, N.B./Digby, N.S.  
Yarmouth, N.S./Bar Harbor, Maine. (Summer seasonal)  
Yarmouth, N.S./Portland, Maine. (Winter seasonal)  
Newfoundland and Labrador Coastal Service.



The assets used by CN Marine for these services are the property of Transport Canada and the services are entrusted to CN by Order-in-Council for operation and management. Transport Canada provides funds to cover operating deficits and carries out capital projects.

Effective January 1, 1979, it is proposed to sell all ferry service assets, with the exception of land, to CN Marine Corporation through the Canadian National Railway Company and enter into annual fixed price contracts for the operation of the ferry services presently operated by CN Marine. CN Marine will, in the future, be contractually obligated to provide all necessary assets.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The subsidized services in this category are as follows:

- Caribou, N.S./Wood Islands, P.E.I.
- Souris, P.E.I./Cap-aux Meules, Quebec
- St. Barbe, Nfld./Blanc Sablon, Quebec
- Kingsville and Leamington, Ont./Pelee Island
- Grand Manan/Black's Harbour, N.B.
- Bell Island/Portugal Cove, Nfld.
- Burnside/St. Brendan's, Nfld.
- Cobb's Arm/Change Islands, Nfld.
- Carmanville/Fogo, Nfld.
- Greenspond/Badger's Quay, Nfld.
- St. Patrick's/Little Bay Island, Nfld.
- Conventional shipping service from Montreal to Corner Brook and St. John's
- Conventional shipping service from Montreal to Quebec North Shore. (Costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government.)

#### **Vessel Inventory:**

Transport Canada owns eighteen vessels which are used in some of the services listed above. Eight government-owned vessels are used in the ferry services operated by CN Marine and four are used in the Newfoundland and Labrador Coastal Service. Six government-owned vessels are chartered to private operators for use in subsidized services. Other ship requirements are covered by chartering.

#### **For Further Information:**

General:

Director-General  
Water Transportation Assistance Directorate  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

## **PRAIRIE PROVINCES HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING PROGRAM – ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA**

**Administered By:**  
Highway Branch

#### **Purpose:**

This program is designed to enable Canada and the Prairie Provinces to jointly finance the strengthening of certain primary highway links in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to permit the adoption, across the Prairie Provinces, of specified uniform truck load capacity compatible with the levels prevailing in British Columbia and Ontario.

#### **Authority:**

Bilateral federal-provincial agreements with each of the three Prairie Provinces with Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

#### **Time Frame:**

The agreements resulted from a federal offer at WEOC, in 1973, to pay 50% of the then estimated \$157 million cost of carrying out essential pavement strengthening on the primary highway system across the Prairies. The agreement with Manitoba was signed on July 16, 1974, and the agreements with Alberta and Saskatchewan were signed on July 23, 1974 and November 29, 1974. Each agreement covered a period of 5 years, commencing on the 1st day of the fiscal year in 1974, and terminating on March 31, 1979. Also, because the governments agreed at the time that a period longer than five years would be needed to implement the full construction program, the agreement with each province provided for negotiation during the initial five year period, of a (second phase) extension of the program to complete the pavement strengthening requirements necessary to accommodate increased axle loading of user vehicles.

Preliminary discussions about the proposed second phase were initiated on a bilateral basis in 1977 and led to the conduct of a joint origin and destination trucking survey by the four signatory governments and British Columbia, commencing in May 1978. Initial indications suggest that improved trucking efficiencies and other favourable program results are taking place. Completion of the origin and evaluation destination study by late summer or fall 1978 and evaluation of its conclusions and other data bearing on the benefits and costs of the program, will provide the full technical basis upon which the negotiation of second phase agreements can proceed.

The government's recent entry into primary highway strengthening/improvement programs in the Atlantic Provinces will also impact on these negotiations as it

extends the scope of the Prairie Program from a regional to a national basis by permitting compatible truck load capacities across Canada, and by providing improved institutional mechanisms for program delivery.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Prairie agreements provide for a federal expenditure of \$78.5 million, augmented by an asphalt pavement construction index multiplier based on 1973 prices, in each province, over the initial five year period 1974-79. The basic portion of this contribution is allocated \$5.03 million per year to Alberta, \$4.24 million per year to Saskatchewan and \$6.43 million per year to Manitoba. In return for federal participation, the provinces have increased truck load limits on designated primary highways to a maximum axle weight of 20,000 lbs. and a total gross vehicle weight of 110,000 lbs.

***Payments:***

Payments for years 1974-77 have been made and quarterly payments for 1978 and index adjustments for 1977 are in progress. Index adjustments for 1978 are computed from 1978 construction season costs. Payment of this index supplement to each province will fall due in fiscal year 1978-79. Cost of the program to the federal treasury is projected at approximately \$145.3 million over the initial five years.

***For Further Information:***

**General:**

Director  
Highway Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. H.G. Dutz  
Director  
Highway Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 996-2318

**WESTERN NORTHLANDS (HIGHWAY) PROGRAM –  
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA,  
SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA**

***Administered By:***  
Highway Branch

***Purpose:***

To develop and improve transportation infrastructure in the northern areas of the four western provinces with the objective of assisting and furthering economic development, the expansion of economic opportunities, the desolation of communities and improvement of the transportation system into the two territories.

***Authority:***

Federal-provincial agreements with Alberta and British Columbia on roads as well as agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Both Transport Canada and DREE co-signed the agreements.

***Time Frame:***

The program has an anticipated 10-year life span. Interim one-year agreements got the program underway in British Columbia and Alberta and have been followed by 1976-79 three-year Agreements, now in effect. A three-year (1974-77) interim agreement with Saskatchewan has been extended for an additional year, i.e. through fiscal 1977-78. Two interim agreements with Manitoba for 1974/75 and 1975/76 have now been updated with a five-year Agreement, 1976-81 which provides for highway cost-sharing during the initial three years.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Surface Administration of Transport Canada and the Western Region of DREE provide the federal share of the total program cost. Federal Highway funding is limited to \$5 million per province per year. Both British Columbia and Alberta are required to contribute a minimum of 50% of the program costs but are not limited to this amount. Saskatchewan and Manitoba are required to provide only 40% of the program costs. The total cost of the program over 10 years is estimated at almost \$400 million with a federal share of \$200 million.

Construction of the roads is carried out by the provincial highway departments with federal payments being made upon receipt of claim.

***Payments:***

Payments for years 1974 through 1977 have already been made in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Total payments to Manitoba have been below the \$5 million per year ceiling level because of a shortfall in eligible projects. The other participating provinces have used their full allotment of program funds.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Highway Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. H.G. Dutz  
Director  
Highway Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa K1A 0N5  
Tel: (613) 996-2318

**ATLANTIC PROVINCES PRIMARY HIGHWAY  
STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM –  
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

**Administered By:**

Highway Branch

**Purpose:**

This program is designed to enable Canada and the Atlantic Provinces to jointly finance the strengthening/improvement of certain primary highway links in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to permit the adoption of specified uniform truck load capacity compatible with that of the Prairie Provinces and close to that of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

**Authority:**

Bilateral federal-provincial agreements with each of the four Atlantic Provinces with Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

**Time Frame:**

The original submission made jointly by the four Atlantic Premiers to the Federal Minister of Transport proposed a ten-year program. Agreements, as detailed below, were signed to deal with improvements identified as high priority, with a commitment to substantively investigate and evaluate the merit of a succeeding program. The agreement with Nova Scotia covers fiscal years 1977-78 to 1979-80, the agreement with Newfoundland covers fiscal years 1978-79 to 1980-81 and the agreements with Prince

Edward Island and New Brunswick cover fiscal years 1977-78 to 1980-81. In each case, an additional year is provided for the completion of projects approved during the life of the agreement.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Surface Administration of Transport Canada provides the federal share, \$100 million, of the total program cost, \$200 million.

Project selection and evaluation is carried out by a joint federal-provincial management committee set up under each agreement; construction is carried out by the provincial highway departments with federal payments being made upon receipt of claim.

**Payments:**

Payments for fiscal year 1977-78 have been made and those for 1978-79 are being made as received.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Highway Branch  
Canadian Surface Transport Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. H.G. Dutz  
Director  
Highway Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5  
Tel: (613) 996-2318

**BUS PORTION OF THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES  
TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Motor Carrier Branch

**Purpose:**

This program is designed to improve the level of passenger bus service in the Atlantic Provinces.

**Authority:**

Program was agreed to by the federal Minister of Transport and the Premiers of the Atlantic Provinces in 1977.



Agreements must be made with the provinces/carriers for each specific project.

**Time Frame:**

This program has a duration of three years starting in fiscal year 1977-78. Extension of one year, without additional funds, might be necessary to allow all eligible carriers to formulate proposals.

**Financing and Operation:**

Federal financial assistance not to exceed \$4 million over the time frame of the program for capital improvements such as terminal and equipment will be provided for this program on condition that bus service improvements are agreed to.

**Payments:**

Payments have already been made within Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick for purchases of several intercity motor coaches.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Chief  
Motor Carrier Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation  
Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.M. Pringle  
Chief  
Motor Carrier Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation  
Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 992-9107

## RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT

**Administered By:**

The Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch under the Urban Transportation Assistance Program (UTAP), in cooperation with the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and the Rail Systems Development Branch at the Canadian Transport Commission.

**Purpose:**

Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) enables the federal government to provide financial assistance toward studies and implementation of railway relocation or rail traffic re-routing proposals, undertaken for purposes such as improving urban form, rationalizing transportation networks or assisting urban transit.

Part II and III of the RRCA enables the federal government to provide special grants for the construction or reconstruction of grade separations. The procedure involves Canadian Transport Commission consideration of applications based on the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and CTC recommendations to the Minister of Transport for disbursement of funds where appropriate. Ministerial approval is required.

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund covers federal contributions toward crossing protection and improvement under Part III of the RRCA. The Fund administered by the Rail System Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee of the CTC, and details of this program are reported separately.

**Authority:**

The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

The Railway Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, but presently funding is being provided under the five-year UTAP arrangement.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government, through Transport Canada and the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, may contribute up to one-half of the eligible costs of preparing Transportation Plans and Urban Development Plans requested by urban communities with provincial approval. When these plans are completed and have municipal-provincial support, MSUA is asked to certify that any auxiliary federal programs which may be included are available and that the overall proposals promote significant urban benefits, and the Governor-in-Council (through TC) is asked to indicate whether project implementation funds would be available. Applicants may then request that the CTC issue orders to the railways concerned to carry accepted plans into effect. CTC hearings are mandatory. The federal government, under the RRCA, may provide funds for up to one-half the net cost of railway relocation but the Act contains no specific rule as to the funding of the remaining portion of these costs. Funding for both plan preparation and implementation must be from provincial UTAP allotments.

Where Part II of the RRCA is concerned, the federal contribution toward special grade separations is as follows:

— the amount that may be recommended for payment by



the Commission to meet part of the costs of grade separation, shall not exceed:

- a) For construction where costs are more than \$1,250,000 but not more than \$5M, \$1M plus an amount no greater than 60% of the costs in excess of \$1,250,000 or when costs are more than \$5M, \$3,250,000 plus an amount no greater than 40% of the costs in excess of \$5M.
- b) For reconstruction where costs are more than \$1,250,000 but not more than \$5M, \$625,000 plus an amount not greater than 37 1/2% of the costs in excess of \$1,250,000 or where costs are more than \$5M, \$2,031,000 plus an amount not greater than 25% of the costs in excess of \$5M.
- c) Where a proposed new construction of a grade separation is required by virtue of a proposal to build a new road in order to re-route highway traffic and an application has been made to the Commission, the Minister of Transport may authorize payment of a grant which shall not exceed 50% of the costs as determined by the Commission.

Under Part III of the RRCA, the federal contribution towards grade separation projects is as follows where the total cost does not exceed \$1,250,000:

- for a new grade separation construction - 80% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of \$1M;
- for the reconstruction of a grade separation - 50% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of \$625,000.

Transport Canada has \$61M in its budget for urban transit and RRCA projects allocated for 1978-79. The bulk of the funds is intended for Parts II and III grade separation work.

#### *Payments:*

Commitments made to June 30, 1978 for the federal share of the cost to prepare Transportation Plans under Part I of the RRCA total \$700,000 for seven cities — Kamloops, British Columbia; Regina, Saskatchewan; Niagara Falls, Sudbury and North Bay, Ontario; Moncton, New-Brunswick; and Truro, Nova Scotia. Studies are progressing in all locations and \$340,000 has been paid to date.

To June 30, 1978, \$59.6 million has been committed for grade separation work over a three or four-year construction period for 33 projects.

#### *For Further Information:*

General:

Director  
Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

#### *Officer Responsible:*

Mr. M.K. Hicks  
Director General  
Surface Planning and Coordination  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5

Tel: 996-3029

### **TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM — NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

#### *Administered By:*

Railway Transportation Directorate

#### *Purpose:*

This program is to help foster the growth of the Canadian northwest and to facilitate access to continental and offshore markets, and rationalize railway development in British Columbia.

#### *Authority:*

An initial federal-provincial Agreement-in-Principle with the Province of British Columbia: "Joint Transportation Development Program, Northern British Columbia", was signed July 23, 1973, at the time of Western Economic Opportunities Conference (W.E.O.C.).

A subsequent financial agreement with respect to the Fort St. James to Dease Lake and the Terrace to Groundhog railway line development was signed March 31, 1977.

#### *Time Frame:*

The Agreement-in-Principle provides, among other items, for the cost sharing of railway construction of several railway lines as follows and at a future time when the lines present the prospects of commercially viable operations.

Fort St. James to Dease Lake (under construction)

Terrace to Groundhog (some preliminary survey work completed)

Dease Lake to Lower Post

Klappan to Telegraph Creek

Ashcroft to Clinton

#### *Financing and Operation:*

The Transportation Development Agreement provides for the share-cost construction of railway lines in Northern British Columbia and of terminal facilities at the Port of Prince Rupert. Work on the different lines is to be carried out either by the British Columbia Railway (BCR) or by

Canadian National (CN). For work carried out by the BCR the federal government will reimburse the province for a share of the costs; and for work carried out by CN the province will reimburse the federal government for its share of the costs. The different sections of railway are listed in the table below, along with the federal and provincial shares of

the costs on each section and the company responsible for construction.

**Payments:**

See Table below.

<i>Railway line from</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>Builder</i>	<i>Federal Share %</i>	<i>Provincial Share %</i>
Fort St. James	Groundhog	B.C.R.	25	75
Groundhog	Dease Lake		50	50
Klappan	Telegraph Creek	B.C.R.	50	50
Terrace	Groundhog	C.N.	75	25
Dease Lake (future)	Lower Post	B.C.R.	50	50
Ashcroft	Clinton	C.N.	50	50

Sharable costs include: survey costs, engineering costs, construction costs and interest costs. Joint running rights will apply to the following sections:

Fort St. James to Groundhog (pending construction of Terrace to Groundhog by CN)

Terrace to Groundhog

Groundhog to Lower Post

Ashcroft to Clinton

and as part of the project the British Columbia Railway will also gain access over the Canadian National Line from Terrace to Prince Rupert.

The Fort St. James-Dease Lake line is under construction, and some preliminary work on the Terrace to Groundhog line has been completed.

**Payments:**

Expenditures on construction of a major portion of the Fort St. James to Dease Lake line and expenditures on engineering and environmental studies for the Terrace to Groundhog and Ashcroft-Clinton Lines resulted in a federal obligation of \$79.85 million in favour of the province. Of this, \$54 million was paid in 1976-77 and the balance was paid in 1977-78. No accounts are outstanding.

**For Further Information:**

For further Information:

General:

Director  
Freight Development Branch  
Railway Transportation Directorate  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. E.H. Gilliatt  
Director, Freight Development Branch  
Railway Transportation Directorate  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 992-8342

**URBAN TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Surface Policy and Urban Transportation Assistance Branch

**Purpose:**

To improve the efficiency of the urban transportation system

To improve standards of urban environmental quality and land use efficiency

To conserve energy

To improve safety at railway crossings

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-15/1537 dated 4 May, 1978

Master Agreements with each province

**Time Frame:**

The program has a five-year life and runs from 1 April 1978 to 31 March, 1983

**Financing and Operation:**

The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration of Transport Canada provides the federal share of the program costs. The contributions made by the federal government are to be a maximum of 80% in the case of an urban transportation project; to a maximum of 50% in the case of a transportation plan or relocation grant under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) and between 50% and 80% of the cost of a railway grade separation, depending on the section of the RRCA that applies. The total cost of the program to the federal government over its five-year life will be approximately \$230 million. This program combines the former Commuter Services Program and some elements of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund established under the RRCA.

Projects to be funded under this program are initially selected by the province and submitted for approval in principle. The Minister of Transport consults with the Minister of State for Urban Affairs and the federal regional minister before granting such approval. Upon receipt of the approval in principle, the province submits a detailed application which is evaluated by Transport Canada officials. Upon completion of this evaluation the applicant and Transport Canada sign a project contribution arrangement which outlines the financial and other responsibilities of both parties with respect to a given project.

**Payments:**

As the program is just getting underway, no payments have been made to date. Expected disbursements for 1978/79 are \$11 million.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Mr. D.H. Pratt  
Director  
Surface Policy and Urban Transportation Assistance  
Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
28C, Transport Canada Building  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N5  
Tel: (613) 996-4180

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. B. Mark Podolak  
Chief  
Urban Transportation Assistance Program  
Surface Policy and Urban Transportation Assistance  
Branch  
Transport Canada  
28C, Transport Canada Building  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N5  
Tel: (613) 996-4180

**TRANSPORT CANADA**  
**(National Harbours Board)**

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOUR**  
**IMPROVEMENT**

**Administered By:**

Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, through the National Harbours Board, the Harbour Commissions and Public Harbours.

**Purpose:**

To facilitate the flow of waterborne transit cargo by promoting utilization of Canadian harbours, and by providing facilities for the berthing of vessels and for the handling and protection of cargo.

**Authority:**

National Harbours Board Act  
Harbour Commissions Act  
Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg-St. Boniface  
Harbour Commissioners Acts.  
Government Harbours and Piers Act  
Canada Shipping Act, Part XII

**Time Frame:**

Assistance for harbour improvements is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The National Harbours Board is responsible for the administration of the "national" harbours, at: St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Belledune (N.B.), Sept.-Îles, Chicoutimi, Baie des Ha! Ha!, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Montreal, Churchill, Vancouver and Prince Rupert and the government grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne. The remaining harbours fall into two groups: Public Harbours administered directly by the Department and



eleven harbours operated by Harbour Commissions at Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Fraser River (New Westminster), North Fraser, Lakehead (Thunder Bay), Winnipeg-St. Boniface, Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto, Oshawa and Belleville. (Winnipeg-St. Boniface and Belleville are no longer active transportation ports.)

National harbours and public harbours do not generally have financial assistance arrangements with provincial or municipal governments. The NHB did, however, in July 1972 enter into an agreement with New Brunswick under which the Province may build a marine terminal on land owned by the Board. The Harbour Commissions, on the other hand, are joint federal-municipal bodies and the federal government does make loans and grants to them for capital projects in the harbours which they operate.

The nine active Harbour Commissions, with the exception of Toronto and Nanaimo, are each composed of either three federal members and two municipal members, or two federal members and one municipal member. The Toronto Harbour Commission has three municipal members, and two federal members one of whom is appointed on the recommendation of the Toronto Board of Trade. At Nanaimo, there are three federal members, one municipal member, and one member appointed by the Nanaimo Regional District Board.

In order to undertake a capital project, the Commissions operating under the Harbour Commissions Act must obtain the approval of the Minister of Transport, and if funds must be borrowed from a chartered bank or from the federal government to finance the project, authorization by the Governor-in-Council as well. For example, over the period 1973 to 1975, chartered bank loans to the Fraser River Harbour Commission totalling \$15 million were authorized for the construction of a container terminal. The Toronto Harbour Commission, which has been established for many years, and is the only one with a majority of municipal representatives, may borrow directly from a chartered bank without further authorization. However, if it wishes to borrow from the federal government, the approval of the Governor-in-Council must be obtained.

As well as loans, the federal government has made some capital grants and contributions to Harbour Commissions. An example of these was the \$10 million contribution made to the Toronto Harbour Commission in 1972 to 1975 for dredging the eastern channel entrance.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Corporate Secretary  
National Harbours Board  
Ottawa

Director  
Public Harbours and Wharves  
Canadian Marine Transportation  
Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

**Officers Responsible:**

Mr. F.B. Ellam  
Corporate Secretary  
National Harbours Board  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa K1A 0N6

Tel: 992-0180

Mr. D. Morrison  
Director, Public, Harbours and Wharves  
Canadian Marine Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa K1A 0N5

Tel: 992-8291

**TRANSPORT CANADA  
(St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)**

**AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE  
BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS**

***Administered By:***

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

***Purpose:***

The purpose of this agreement is to maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

***Authority:***

Order-in-Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932

This agreement was entered into between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

***Time Frame:***

This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed



for navigation (1959). Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

***Financing and Operation:***

Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and bridges is borne in equal proportions by this Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

***Payments:***

Payments are made as and when required.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Secretary  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland  
Secretary  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9

Tel: 992-0641

**AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY WORKS**

***Administered By:***

Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

***Purpose:***

The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

***Authority:***

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

***Time Frame:***

The Program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by Seaway Authority construction is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific construction projects and do not involve the Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

***Financing and Operation:***

Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of Seaway Authority works. While the Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is responsible for the work, and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances the Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable consideration, such as replacement construction work.

***Payments:***

As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements and are negotiated in respect of each one.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Secretary  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland  
Secretary  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9

Tel: 992-0641

**WELLAND CANAL CROSSING**

(One of the activities of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)

***Administered By:***

Engineering Services Branch of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

***Purpose:***

The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to and interfere with the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

**Authority:**

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

Master Agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings as follows:

East Main Street,	near Welland, Ontario
Lakeshore Road	
Welland Avenue	in the vicinity of the City
Queen Elizabeth Way	of St. Catharines, Ontario
Allanburg	Ontario
Port Colborne	Ontario

A supplemental agreement was signed April 8, 1971 for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland. Supplemental agreements for the remaining five tunnels have not been executed to date.

**Time Frame:**

The Master Agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an Agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Master Agreement provides for the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the Government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass). The total share of the Seaway Authority in this crossing is \$7.3 million, which amount does not include provision for payment of a contractor's claim presently under review by the Government of Ontario.

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne, respectively, may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50 per

cent of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five-sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry twelve lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the Master and supplemental agreements:

Cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings;  
Cost of land required for the crossings;  
Cost of surveys;  
Cost of expropriation where necessary;  
Cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon;  
Cost of engineering services;  
Cost of construction of the crossings; and the  
Cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the Master Agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by the Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of the Seaway Authority in these six crossings is \$89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the Province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of the Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice the Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

**Payments:**

Payments made to Ontario by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately \$8,580,000 and \$7,000,000, respectively.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Secretary  
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Ottawa

**Officers Responsible:**

Mr. L.E. Béland  
 Secretary  
 St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
 Place de Ville  
 Tower "A"  
 320 Queen Street  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5A3  
 Tel: 992-0641

Mr. A.C. Bunbury  
 Director of Engineering Services  
 St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
 Place de Ville  
 Tower "A"  
 320 Queen Street  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5A3  
 Tel: 992-7912

**TRANSPORT CANADA**  
 (Canadian Transport Commission)

**"AT AND EAST" RATES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR****Administered By:**

The Rail Economic Analysis Branch of the Railway Transport Committee and the Traffic and Tariffs Branch.

**Purpose:**

To encourage "... the continued use of the Eastern ports for the export of grain and flour."

**Authority:**

Railway Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Commission determines the level of rates consistent with section 276 and 277 of the Railway Act and publishes said rates in the Canada Gazette. The Minister of Finance on the recommendation of the Commission to the Governor-in-Council pays the railways an amount equal to the shortfall between these rates and the rates applying to grain on November 30, 1960 and to flour on September 30, 1966.

**Payments:**

Made to carriers by fiscal year

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<i>Millions of Dollars</i>		
17.0	15.2	22.8

**For Further Information:**

Executive Director  
 Traffic and Tariffs Branch  
 Canadian Transport Commission  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1A 0N9

**ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM****Administered By:**

The Traffic & Tariffs Branch, Canadian Transport Commission.

**Purpose:**

The Maritime Freight Rates Act was passed by Parliament in 1927 to afford to Maritime Merchants, traders and manufacturers the larger market of the whole Canadian people instead of the restricted market of the Maritimes themselves. It ordered certain reductions in railway rates westbound from the Region and authorized similar reductions in rail rates on movements originating and terminating within the Region. In return for such concessions, railways were subsidized to the extent of the revenue loss suffered as a result of the reduction of rates ordered by Parliament.

In 1969 the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act was passed to provide, among other things, assistance to motor vehicle undertakings competing with rail carriers on movements subsidized under the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

**Authority:**

Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act and Regulations issued pursuant to sections 3 and 6 of the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act viz

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-1483, July 22, 1969.

Atlantic Region Special Transportation Assistance Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-2015, November 17, 1970.

Atlantic Region Selective Assistance Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1974-844, April 9, 1974.



Atlantic Regional Special Selective and Provisional Assistance Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-1812, June 1, 1978.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Payments are made from the consolidated revenue fund to carriers in accordance with amounts certified by the Canadian Transport Commission. Such payments relate to specified percentages of the amounts received by carriers for the eligible movements of goods westbound from the Region and within the Region in accordance with Regulations under which subsidy is authorized.

**Payments:**

Payments certified under the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program.

	1975-76 (\$millions)	1976-77	1977-78
Maritime Freight Rates Act	16.0	17.1	16.0
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act	23.7	27.0	29.9
Total	39.7	44.1	45.9

**For Further Information:**

Director  
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance  
Traffic & Tariffs Branch  
Canadian Transport Commission  
Ottawa, K1A 0N9

**RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING FUND**

(Part of the general Railway Safety Program)

**Administered By:**

The Rail Systems Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee

**Purpose:**

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund was established to assist financially the railway, highway, municipal and utilities authorities in actual construction costs for the protection, safety and convenience of the public in respect of highway/railway crossings where the highway and railway tracks are on the same level.

**Authority:**

Railway Act

National Transportation Act

The monies in the Fund are supplied annually through the Appropriation Acts.

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government pays from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund a share of the construction costs of projects to increase protection, safety and convenience of railway/highway crossings.

Projects eligible for financial assistance from the fund include:

1. Installing protection at an existing public level crossing which has been in existence for three years;
2. Improving grades of approach, visibility and similar work; and
3. Relocating utilities associated with any of the above projects.

Federal contributions are paid to whichever body undertakes to carry out the project. Under 3 above this may include public utility companies. Some contributions are also made to railways for the placing of reflective markings on rolling stock and crossing signs. The part of the costs not paid by the federal government is shared in most cases by the highway authority (usually a province or a municipality) and the railway concerned. The provincial or municipal share in the costs varies according to the type and location of the project. The formula for apportionment of costs is:

1. For installation of automatic protection equipment at level crossings, as under 1 above; Fund 80 per cent, and generally railway 7 1/2 per cent, highway authority 12 1/2 per cent.
2. For most other eligible projects the federal contribution from the Fund is 80 per cent, with the balance being negotiated among the parties concerned.

The maximum contribution from The Railway Grade Crossing Fund for any one project is \$1,000,000. Federal payments are made on the basis of progress reports detailing work completed.



**Payments:**

## Payments from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund by Province

<i>Province</i>	<i>1974-75</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1975-76</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78</i> <i>(\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	20	553	578	48
Prince Edward Island	19	10	22	33
Nova Scotia	71	211	170	104
New Brunswick	160	84	1,101	72
Quebec	3,417	4,489	8,757	3,450
Ontario	2,762	13,972	10,911	7,068
Manitoba	220	214	406	248
Saskatchewan	149	2,397	765	294
Alberta	754	4,288	1,981	2,536
British Columbia	1,166	1,832	2,495	1,966
Total	\$8,738	\$28,550	\$27,186	\$15,819

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director, Rail Systems Development Branch  
 Railway Transport Committee  
 Canadian Transport Commission  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N9

## *Urban Affairs*

*Note:* The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs will be ending its activities on March 31, 1979. Some of the entries listed herein may be reassigned to other federal departments or agencies, although this information was not available at press time.

The Minister of State for Urban Affairs is responsible for the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and reports to Parliament for both the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the National Capital Commission. All three of these bodies are involved in activities that are of interest to provincial and municipal governments.

### **MINISTRY OF STATE FOR URBAN AFFAIRS**

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs was created by a Proclamation of the House of Commons on June 30, 1971. The Ministry's overall objective is to maximize the beneficial effects of federal policies and programs on urban areas and to ensure that federal activities in Canadian urban areas support the urban development objectives of the provinces and their municipalities.

Towards this end, MSUA carries out the following responsibilities:

- analyzes and assesses, for the Government of Canada and its departments and agencies, the implications of current and emerging developments in urban Canada for federal policies and programming;
- develops and formulates federal urban support policies for Canada, that are sensitive to provincial/municipal urban development objectives and policies, and continuously evaluates the effectiveness of their implementation;
- fosters consistency between federal urban support policies and objectives and other federal policies, objectives and programs, in cooperation with responsible departments/agencies of the Government of Canada;
- encourages provinces and their local governments to formulate urban development plans which the Government of Canada's policies and programs may support;
- develops cooperative relationships in urban affairs with the provinces, their local governments, private organizations and the public.

The Ministry operates its activities in a way that supports the fact that the constitutional responsibility for Canada's

municipalities and matters of local concern, including urban planning, rests solely with the provincial governments. However, the federal government recognizes that in carrying out its constitutional responsibilities, federal policies, programs and projects, particularly those with no urban component, affect the nature of urban growth and urban decline in Canada. In turn, the growth and decline of the structure of human settlements and individual urban centres affect federal actions. It is clear, therefore, that the federal government has a responsibility to understand the spatial and qualitative impacts of its activities on human settlements and how the spatial and qualitative organization of Canada affects federal activities.

In working towards ensuring federal actions result in the betterment of urban areas, MSUA, as a policy coordination agency, cooperates with other federal agencies, the provinces and, through them, their municipalities, to analyze policy areas of urban concern. As a result of such activities, the Ministry makes contributions, at provincial request and concurrence, to the provinces and, through them, to their municipalities to support urban research and analysis, urban development planning and related background studies. (The Railway Relocation Program is a special case where the Ministry supports urban development plans with respect to a transportation study area.) MSUA also coordinates the planning of special federal urban projects involving federal land or facilities when more than one federal body is involved.

### **CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION**

The federal government activities in the field of housing are given expression in the National Housing Act. These activities are administered on behalf of the Government of Canada by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) as established under the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act.

CMHC has a Head Office in Ottawa, five Regional Offices, and many local offices throughout the country. The addresses and telephone numbers for these offices are listed after the last of the individual CMHC program descriptions.

The federal government housing policy has been developed through successive Housing Acts and their amendments. A

guiding principle is that, while the federal government may act to stimulate and supplement the market for house building, it should not assume direct responsibilities which are constitutionally allocated to other governments, or which could effectively be borne by private enterprise.

In order to ensure provincial participation when assistance is provided by CMHC to provincial or municipal governments (or their agencies), the responsibility for initiating activity under any of such CMHC programs lies with the province, or with the municipality with provincial approval. Applications for assistance are normally presented to the nearest CMHC local office, supported by the relevant documentation required by the NHA and the National Housing Loan Regulations. Facilities for consultation and advice on any proposal are available through these local offices at all stages of a project's planning and development.

Although most of the activities carried out by CMHC are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, nine areas of activity are of particular interest to them. Under these areas of activity, direct assistance is made available to the provinces and municipalities (or their agencies). This assistance falls into four general categories: direct long-term loans at preferred interest rates; "forgiveness" of a portion of a loan; cost-sharing arrangements under which the federal government will finance a portion of a joint project; and direct contributions made to other levels of government. The nine areas of federal/provincial/municipal activity are:

- Non-Profit Housing Program
- Public Housing Programs
- Rural and Native Housing Program
- Student Housing
- Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program
- Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program
- Loan-Assisted Land Assembly Program
- New Communities Program
- Research and Demonstration Program

## NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959 created the National Capital Commission as a Crown Corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927).

The twenty-member Commission is appointed by the Governor-in-Council to provide representation by residents from each of the ten provinces, the cities of Ottawa and Hull and local municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and presides at

all meetings. In his absence this responsibility is exercised by the Vice-Chairman.

The objects and purposes of the Commission are defined in Section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance."

In 1969, the Government further defined the objective of the National Capital Commission Programme as follows:

"to help develop the National Capital Region so that it will be:

- (a) a fitting symbol of Canada's cultural and linguistic values;
- (b) an efficient and esthetically satisfying place in which to carry on the nation's business;
- (c) a model of urban planning and development that will benefit other parts of the country and be a source of pride for Canadians."

In order to meet its objectives for the National Capital Region, the Commission is empowered to:

- (a) acquire, administer, dispose of land
- (b) construct, maintain and operate roads, bridges, parks and other works
- (c) undertake joint projects with municipalities
- (d) construct and operate concessions
- (e) make grants for various purposes
- (f) maintain historic places
- (g) conduct research for the planning of the National Capital Region.

The Commission also advises the Department of Public Works on the siting and appearance of all federal government buildings within the Region; provides planning aid and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects of benefit to the Region. This assistance is provided under a number of intergovernmental agreements and includes support for roads, bridges, sewage systems, public transportation facilities and other projects within the National Capital Region.

In 1971 the Government assigned to the Commission prime responsibility on the subject of official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service. At the same time the Government expressed the general view that policy on the National Capital be coordinated by one body at the federal level and that the N.C.C. is the body most suited to undertake this task.

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**URBAN ANALYSIS***Administered By:*

Assistant Secretary, Urban Analysis Branch

*Purpose:*

To conduct and coordinate research on current and emerging developments and issues in urban Canada; to evaluate the implications of significant urban issues and concerns for federal policy/program development and implementation; to develop and formulate federal urban support principles and policies by which the Government of Canada can more effectively support the urban development objectives of provinces and their local governments; and to develop federal policy and program responses to specific urban concerns or issues identified by federal, provincial and municipal governments.

*Authority:*

Ministry Mandate

*Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity.

*Financing and Operation:*

The Ministry funds studies which serve as the basis for policy work undertaken by MSUA staff on urban-related issues.

*For Further Information:*

General:

L. Schmidt  
Assistant Secretary  
Urban Analysis Branch  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P6  
Tel: 993-2910

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION**  
(Regional Operations)

*Administered By:*

Assistant Secretary, Operations

*Purpose:*

To help establish intergovernmental responses to urban concerns through adapting federal priorities to local and regional needs within a framework of federal-provincial consultation. The responsibilities of the regional directors, physically located within each region, are to determine how federal activities can support provincial and local planning for human settlements, encourage a broader use of existing federal programs, identify projects of national concern for planning support and policy analysis, and provide coordinated federal input into planning activities within the regions. These planning assistance activities encourage the provinces and their municipalities to formulate urban development plans, which assist federal agencies to determine how their programs can be directed towards meeting local objectives.

*Authority:*

Proclamation establishing the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, June 30, 1971, and annual appropriations.

*Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity.

*For Further Information:*

General:

R.C. Blain  
Assistant Secretary  
Operations Branch  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P6

Tel: 993-2768

*Officers Responsible:*

J. McLean  
Regional Director  
B.C. Region  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Suite 240  
Bank of Montreal Building  
2609 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6H 3H3

L. Ferguson  
Regional Director  
Prairie Region  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
201-310 Broadway Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 0S6

R. Haack  
Regional Director  
Ontario Region  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Suite 1108  
145 King Street West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5H 1J8

G. Vibien  
Regional Director  
Quebec Region  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
2001 University Street  
17th Floor  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3A 1K3

D. Carter  
Regional Director  
Atlantic Region  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Pontac House  
Historic Properties  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 1S9

## FEDERAL LANDS PLANNING

### *Administered By:*

Within the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, it is administered by the Operations Branch.

### *Purpose:*

To ensure that federal land is managed so as to combine the efficient provision of government services with the achievement of wider social, economic and environmental objectives and to support, wherever possible, the urban development goals of the local government.

### *Authority:*

Cabinet Decision, July 1973.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing process.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The Ministry contributes towards necessary planning studies with regard to the Federal Land Management Policy and participates as a member of the Treasury Board Advisory Committee on Federal Land Management.

### *Payments:*

Direct payments are made to the government, agency or person carrying out the studies.

### *For Further Information:*

#### General:

C.J. Crowe  
Director of Program Planning and Administration  
Operations Branch  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P6

Tel: 993-0756

## RAILWAY RELOCATION PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

This program is administered jointly by the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, the Ministry of Transport and the Canadian Transport Commission. Within the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, it is administered by the Operations Branch.

### *Purpose:*

To make it possible for municipalities and provinces to initiate action to relocate railway lines or reroute railway traffic where doing so would open the way to improvements in urban areas.

### *Authority:*

This program is carried out under the provisions of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (Chapter 12.23) and the Urban Transportation Assistance Program.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs can provide financial assistance to municipalities or provinces of up to 50% of the cost of preparing urban development plans when a relocation or rerouting proposal is to be studied. The Canadian Transport Commission, upon application, can issue relocation or rerouting orders and recommend that the Ministry of Transport provide grants of up to 50% of the net costs of railway relocation.

### *Payments:*

Payments will normally be made to the province, the municipality or the railway company as appropriate.

***For Further Information:*****General:**

R.C. Blain  
 Assistant Secretary  
 Operations Branch  
 Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
 Montreal Road  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1A 0P6

Tel: 993-2768

**Officer Responsible:**

B. Klotz  
 Project Officer  
 Railway Relocation  
 Operations Branch  
 Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
 Montreal Road  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1A 0P6

Tel: 993-0463

**RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION GROUP*****Administered By:***

Assistant Secretary, Operations, General Manager, Research and Demonstration Group.

***Purpose:***

To focus on improving the quality of life and broadening the choices in the urban environments inhabited by Canadians. This portfolio division consists of both CMHC and MSUA staff and utilizes financial and administrative resources from both the Ministry and Corporation. It accomplishes its objective through its demonstration activities by undertaking applied research on new environmental arrangements and technologies and by developing a small number of concrete, prototypical and repeatable examples of alternate forms of housing and community development, which are innovative in nature and affordable for most Canadians. In certain instances, financial and technical assistance are provided to provincial and local governments, the development industry and others which seek innovative solutions for improving the human environment.

In addition, given the nature of its staff, the Research and Demonstration Group coordinates the planning for undertaking special federal urban projects when more than one federal agency is involved, and assists communities to ensure that the impact of such initiatives are of benefit to the citizens and complement local development plans.

***Authority:***

- a. Ministry Mandate
- b. National/Housing Act (NHA), Section 55 (land assembly and services), Section 37(1) (research and experimental housing).

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing activity.

***For Further Information:*****General:**

R.C. Blain  
 Assistant Secretary  
 Operations Branch  
 Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1A 0P6

Tel: 993-2768

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH (ICURR)*****Federal Representative:***

L. Schmidt, Assistant Secretary, Urban Analysis, MSUA  
 Alternate — M. Binder, Director, Project Management and Coordination Division, MSUA.

***Purpose:***

To encourage the exchange and coordination of information in the fields of urban and regional planning and development among federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments.

***Authority:***

ICURR was established as a result of a recommendation made at a conference of first ministers dealing with urban and regional development.

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing process. The activities of ICURR are directed by federal, provincial and territorial representatives. A staff of approximately 15, headed by an Executive Director, operates the activities of ICURR, which has its head office in Toronto.

***Financing and Operation:***

ICURR is funded by all federal, provincial and territorial governments. MSUA, as federal representative, provides 50% of the total budget, while provincial and territorial governments provide the remaining 50% on a per capita basis.

**Payments:**

Federal payments are made to the Executive Director of ICURR on an annual basis at the beginning of the federal government fiscal year.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Mr. Serge Lavoie  
Executive Director  
Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional  
Research  
36 Wellesley St. West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4Y 1G1  
Tel: 920-7712

Federal Working Contact:

Dr. M. Binder  
Director  
Planning and Project Coordination Division  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P6  
Tel: 993-3115

**MUNICIPAL RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM (MRSP)****Federal Representative:**

M. Binder, Director, Planning and Project Coordination Division, MSUA

**Purpose:**

To make research support available to municipal administrators which will help them initiate, sponsor and implement research in areas where progressive and positive results will contribute new knowledge and information to municipalities across Canada.

**Authority:**

Approved by Treasury Board and the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, October 30, 1975

**Time Frame:**

MSUA funding of this Federation of Canadian Municipalities' activity was for the 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 fiscal years.

**Financing and Operation:**

The program was developed and is managed by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities.

**Payments:**

Payment is generally made to the FCM in one allocation on an annual basis prior to the beginning of the federal government fiscal year.

**For Further Information:**

General:

L. Schmidt  
Assistant Secretary  
Urban Analysis  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P6  
Tel: 993-2910

Officer Responsible:

Dr. M. Binder  
Director  
Planning Project Coordination Division  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P6  
Tel: 993-3115

**URBAN AFFAIRS**

(Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Program Director, Land Assembly and New Communities Division

**Purpose:**

To provide cost-sharing financial assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

- (1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;
- (2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and
- (3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.



Priority in federal land assembly funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

An alternative program involving direct loan assistance rather than cost-sharing is provided under NHA Section 42. See "Loan Assisted Land Assembly Program".

**Authority:**

National Housing Act, Section 40

**Time Frame:**

Until further policy determines otherwise, funding for Sec. 40 after 1978 will be restricted to the development of existing projects.

**Financing and Operation:**

The initiative for undertaking federal-provincial land assembly projects rests with the individual municipality. After preliminary discussion with the appropriate provincial authority, the municipality may submit an application for development to the province for review and subsequent provincial recommendation to CMHC.

The provincial government may then request federal approval for an investigation to confirm need, to locate a suitable site, and to acquire options. When the investigation is complete, the provincial and federal governments may join in partnership to acquire the land for land banking purposes and/or to develop the site. Either the province, CMHC or, in some cases the municipality, may undertake the entire project on behalf of the partnership including acquisition, planning, servicing, design and installation and eventual disposal.

Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through Section 40 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75 per cent of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales are shared on the same basis. Costs of municipal services not recovered by the municipality in the general tax rate are included in the sales prices, or recovered through local government charges over a period of years.

House purchasers are expected to select lots appropriate to the proposed house design. Plans and specifications require approval whether or not the house is financed through the NHA. To ensure orderly development of the project, construction of individual houses must be started within six months of lot purchase and completed within 18 months after commencement of construction.

**Federal Involvement:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

**For Further Information:**

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the individual program descriptions.

**LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Program Director, Land Assembly and New Communities Division

**Purpose:**

To provide loan assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

- 1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;
- 2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and
- 3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

Priority in federal land assembly funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

An alternative program involving cost-sharing rather than loan assistance is also available. See "Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program".

**Authority:**

National Housing Act, Section 42

**Time Frame:**

Until future policy determines otherwise, no funding will be provided under Section 42 after 1978.

**Financing and Operation:**

NHA loans covering up to 90 per cent of the cost of assembling, planning and servicing land housing, or for any purpose incidental thereto, are available through any

local office of CMHC. Land Assembly loans may also be made to finance connecting trunk services for public land assemblies in the absence of Part VIII NHA assistance, or other funds.

A loan may be made to a province, to a municipality with provincial approval, or to a public housing agency. The loan amount may be up to 90 per cent of the cost of acquisition, clearance, planning and servicing of the land, as determined by CMHC.

Where the loan is to be used to acquire land for later disposal on a long-term leasehold basis, the term may be up to 50 years. In all other circumstances, the maximum term is 25 years. It will bear interest at a rate prescribed by Governor-in-Council and may be secured by a debenture or such other security satisfactory to CMHC.

Conditions of repayment are;

(1) the payment of interest shall be made not less frequently than annually and may be deferred for up to three years or until revenue is produced, whichever comes first;

(2) the loan shall be repayable during its term, or as revenue is produced. The conditions for the latter option are to be determined by CMHC.

Application for loan assistance will normally, but not necessarily, be made in the following stages and could result in three or more separate loan commitments:

(1) land acquisition,

(2) planning and design,

(3) installation of services.

The applicant will be required to provide to CMHC evidence of need for each project. Details of site services and costs eligible for lending purposes may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

Applications will be reviewed by CMHC to ensure the proposal complies with NHA requirements and program objectives.

The prices and terms of sale or lease of serviced land produced under these loan arrangements are established by the sponsor. It may be offered on a leasehold or freehold basis. CMHC does not share in profits or losses.

Where a proposal involves displacement of low-income families, the borrower will be required to provide replacement accommodation at least equal to the number of buildings removed or demolished.

#### *Federal Involvement:*

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

#### *Payments:*

<i>Province</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1974 Commitment (\$ million)</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1975 Commitment (\$ million)</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1976 Commitment (\$ million)</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1977 Commitment (\$ million)</i>	<i>Section 42 1978 Budget Allocation No. 6 (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	8.48	8.99	4.59	.15	—
Prince Edward Island	.32	2.19	.90	—	.6
Nova Scotia	4.89	12.21	2.15	2.88	1.0
New Brunswick	1.24	1.75	2.59	1.09	1.1
Quebec	4.32	—	6.84	—	—
Ontario	33.93	28.76	42.10	31.08	17.6
Manitoba	15.90	8.27	10.70	4.19	4.0
Saskatchewan	3.54	2.40	14.23	3.15	—
Alberta	1.41	1.04	—	—	—
British Columbia	23.16	11.40	.24	.52	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	3.21	2.12	1.25	7.9
CANADA	97.19	80.22	86.46	44.31	32.2

#### NEW COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

#### *For Further Information:*

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

#### *Administered By:*

Program Director, Land Assembly and New Communities Division

**Purpose:**

To provide a means of channelling urban growth other than by the continued expansion of existing major centres; to provide a mechanism for the establishment of new regional growth centres; and to facilitate the balanced development of new resource-based communities.

**Authority:**

National Housing Act, Section 45

**Financing and Operation:**

CMHC may provide assistance either by way of cost-sharing arrangements between the federal and provincial governments, or by way of 90 per cent loans with certain forgiveness elements made to provinces or their designated agencies.

CMHC's commitment to a cost-sharing or loan arrangement is dependent on the province meeting the following criteria:

- 1) designation of the agency or corporation responsible for the planning and development of the new community;
- 2) indication of the measures to be taken to allow the public to receive any economic benefits that may accrue in respect of the lands and services disposed of to the private sector in the new community; and
- 3) indication of the plans for urban growth, including the location, size, and order of development of other new communities.

A commitment to a cost-sharing arrangement in respect of each new community will be embodied in an agreement between CMHC and the province in question, and the agreement will cover the above matters.

Under such a cost-sharing arrangement, CMHC's share of total capital costs, profits and losses is not to exceed 75 per cent of the total capital costs, profits and losses of the project pursuant to the agreement.

As an alternative to a cost-sharing arrangement, a loan to a province or its designated agency may be made in an amount of up to 90 per cent of the cost, as determined by CMHC, for acquisition of lands for the new communities, including lands for transportation corridors and open spaces in or around the communities; the planning of the communities; and design and installation of services. The term of the loan will be up to 25 years. This term may be extended to 50 years for that part of the loan which is used in respect of lands and services to be disposed of later on a long-term leasehold basis for private use.

To encourage rapid development of recreational or other community social facilities CMHC may forgive up to 50 per cent of that portion of the loan covering acquisition of land for these purposes.

CMHC may also forgive an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the part of the loan used for initial planning costs. Such costs would include salaries, accommodation and expenses of the new community development corporation or agency and necessary consultants to provide overall administration, site investigations, surveys, background research, concept plans, overall development plans as required by the province, and detailed phasing elements of layout and urban design.

CMHC may participate in the process of acquiring lands for new communities including lands for transportation corridors and open space in or around the communities, and in design and installation of services.

**Name of Agreement:**

Definitions:

A new community is an area of planned urban growth having all the facilities of a self-contained community. Spatially separated from an established community, it may be independent in its economic base or integrated with an existing urban centre. In addition, to be eligible for assistance under this program, the new community must meet one or more of the following objectives:

- 1) Promotion of urban growth other than by continued expansion of existing major centres;
- 2) Provision of a mechanism for the establishment of new regional growth centres; and,
- 3) Balanced development of resource-based new communities.

Transportation corridors are links between the new community and the parent existing major urban centre and between other urban centres in the urban complex. The corridors are intended to carry all major transportation systems and may accommodate all trunk services.

A designated agency may be a municipality, agency or corporation empowered by a province to plan and develop a new community. It must have the power and competence to acquire, develop and dispose of land for the new or expanded community.

**Federal Involvement:**

Until future policy determines otherwise, no federal activity will be undertaken in this program during 1978 or thereafter.

**For Further Information:**

Further detail on the New Communities Program may be obtained from any local CMHC office.



**NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Social Housing Division

**Purpose:**

To supply adequate low and moderate income rental accommodation for families and individuals who are unable to afford such housing on the open market. To obtain funding under this program a non-profit corporation must be constituted exclusively for charitable purposes. Public non-profit corporations sponsored by municipalities and provinces, and those sponsored by private groups are both eligible under the program.

**Authority:**

The National Housing Act, Sections 15, 56.1, and 44(1)(a).

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing CMHC program.

**Financing and Operation:**

- Start-up Funds (up to \$75,000)
- Loans. NHA-Insured, 90% loans from approved lenders. If required, CMHC may loan up to 10% in the form of a second mortgage to cover the required equity. CMHC will be a lender of last resort until the end of 1978.
- Federal Interest Reducing Grants under Section 56.1 are

available to groups to reduce interest to 1% on 90% loans and 2% on 100% direct CMHC loans to private groups.

Non-Profit housing corporations are urged to use the "best buy" principle and proposal call technique. Other procurement techniques may be used as well, as long as they produce 100% firm price contracts prior to commitment.

Unilateral federal assistance under the new program is higher than that available under the old non-profit program. However, provincial participation is encouraged to permit deeper income penetration.

Units must conform to maximum price limits as established by C.M.H.C.

An option to purchase may be made available for units under the program.

Operating Agreements between the province and the federal government will define which party has the lead role in the delivery of private non-profit projects. Responsibility for the lead role includes project development, review and approval authority, and is intended to do away with previous duplicative activity between the two parties. Provinces will carry the lead role responsibility for all public non-profit activity.

**Payments:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. Funds in the low-rental housing program are allocated in bulk. the following figures indicate 1976 and 1977 Commitments and 1978 Allocation for both Section 15.1, non-profit and 34.18, cooperative housing programs.

Province	1976 Commitment (\$ million)		1977 Commitment (\$ million)		1978 Capital Budget Allocation No. 6 (\$ million)	
	Section 15.1	Section 34.18	Section 15.1	Section 34.18	Section 15.1	Section 34.18
Newfoundland	6.4	—	1.7	—	1.9	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	3.9	2.4	1.9	0.1	3.5	1.5
New Brunswick	3.5	—	2.9	—	2.9	—
Quebec	66.1	8.0	22.9	5.8	27.5	8.3
Ontario	106.2	15.2	70.1	41.6	36.9	25.4
Manitoba	16.1	6.7	8.9	6.7	1.2	—
Saskatchewan	8.4	—	5.4	—	.9	—
Alberta	12.6	5.4	11.0	5.9	.8	1.4
British Columbia	63.8	2.6	25.0	3.5	11.7	1.2
Yukon	—	—	—	—	.5	—
Northwest Territories	1.0	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA	288.0	40.3	149.9	63.6	87.8	37.8



## PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

### *Administered By:*

Social Housing Division

### *Purpose:*

To provide appropriate, well managed, and economical housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation at prices they can afford, in a suitably satisfying community environment.

### *Authority:*

Units may be provided under Section 40 and 44 of the National Housing Act. Choice of program is a provincial prerogative.

Section 40, National Housing Act

Public Housing Projects under a Federal-Provincial Partnership arrangement

### *Financing and Operation:*

Section 40 of the Act authorizes the federal government to bear up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost is borne by the province, but the municipality may be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share. A project may be obtained either through new construction or acquisition and conversion of existing buildings, to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments may consist of self-contained units for family occupancy, or hostel or dormitory accommodation for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of such projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, are shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial rental projects is provided by a housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the authority are selected by the partnership.

A housing authority is responsible for the hiring of necessary staff for the operation of the project. The housing authority operates under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement and submits audited financial statements of the project operations. Annual operating budgets must also be submitted to the partnership for approval.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales

agreed to by CMHC and the province. The local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

### *Federal Involvement:*

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

### *Payments:*

Province	1976 Commitments Budget (\$ million)	1977 Commitments Budget (\$ million)	1978 Capital Allocation 6 (\$ million)
Newfoundland	4.1	3.8	7.6
Prince Edward Island	1.2	2.9	3.5
Nova Scotia	4.7	11.6	15.2
New Brunswick	9.6	6.1	9.9
Quebec	—	—	—
Ontario	—	—	1.6
Manitoba	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	30.8	18.6	30.2
Alberta	—	—	.1
British Columbia	—	—	.6
Yukon	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	0.7	2.6	4.2
CANADA	51.1	45.6	72.9

### *For Further Information:*

Further detail on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

Section 44: Whether or not a public housing project is undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may be eligible under Section 44 of the Act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. Grants may cover up to 50 per cent of operating losses for a period of up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project. Dwellings may be leased by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses.

Public housing and rental subsidies for the year 1976, payable in 1977 were \$142 million.

The estimated total for 1977, payable in 1978, is \$170.4 million.

### *For Further Information:*

Further detail on assistance for public housing projects may be obtained from any CMHC office. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

## RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

General Manager, Research and Demonstration Group  
Assistant Secretary, Operations

### *Purpose:*

To focus on improving the quality of life and broadening the choices in the urban environments inhabited by Canadians. This portfolio division, consisting of both Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs staff and utilizing financial and administration resources from both the Corporation and the Ministry accomplishes its objective through its *demonstration activities* by undertaking applied research on new environmental arrangements and technologies and by developing a small number of concrete, prototypical and repeatable examples of alternate forms of housing and community development, which are innovative in nature and affordable for most Canadians.

### *Authority:*

National Housing Act (NHA), Section 55 (land assembly and services), Section 37(1) (research and experimental housing).

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity

### *For Further Information:*

General:

R.C. Blain  
Assistant Secretary  
Operations Branch  
Ministry of State for Urban Affairs  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P6

Tel: 993-2768

## RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

Neighbourhood and Residential Improvement Division (RRAP in NIP, and Urban Specially Designated areas)  
Social Housing Division (Non-Profit RRAP) Rural and Native Housing Division (Rural RRAP)

### *Purpose:*

To assist in the rehabilitation of substandard housing and to promote its subsequent maintenance.

### *Authority:*

The National Housing Act, Section 34.1

### *Time Frame:*

The legislation does not limit this program to a specific period.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The program provides that loans, of which the repayment of a portion may be forgiven, may be available to:

- 1) homeowners and landlords for the rehabilitation of properties located in:
  - a) neighbourhoods selected to receive benefit under the Neighbourhood Improvement Program (Section 27.1, NHA)
  - b) areas which have received Governor-in-Council designation with the concurrence of the province.
- 2) non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives without geographic restrictions.

In addition funds may be made available to non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives for the conversion of residential buildings into a greater number of family housing units or hostel beds. This conversion work is limited to properties located in NIP or Specially Designated areas.

The legislation requires that, as a prerequisite to the operation of the program, the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC.

Assistance under the program may be made available to all property owners in the NIP or Specially Designated areas. For landlords, the assistance is conditional under the entry into an agreement to maintain fair rentals.

The maximum amount of loan is \$10,000 per family housing unit or, for accommodation of the hostel or dormitory type, \$4,000 per bed. For owner-occupied family housing units, and for those owned by non-profit corporations, repayment of up to \$3750 of the loan may be forgiven, and for privately owned rented family housing units a maximum of \$2500. In the case of hostel or dormitory accommodation, up to \$500 of the loan for each hostel bed may be forgiven.

For homeowners, the actual amount of forgiveness available is determined in relation to the applicant's adjusted income. Homeowners with adjusted incomes of \$6,000 per year or less are eligible for the maximum of \$3,750 forgiveness. The amount of forgiveness reduces by \$1.00 for every \$2.00 of income over \$6,000, so that no forgiveness is available for those with adjusted incomes over \$11,000 per year.

For rental loans, except to non-profit corporations, the amount forgiven is 50 per cent of the first \$5,000 up to a maximum of \$2500 per unit. For non-profit corporations the full \$3700 is available.

The amount of forgiveness available is "earned" by the borrower at a rate of \$750 per year for homeowner occupants and \$250 per year for rental units. For non-profit corporations, the forgiveness is "earned" at between \$250 and \$375 per year depending on the cost of rehabilitation. In the case of a non-profit corporation obtaining funds for the improvement of hostel or dormitory type accommodation, the forgiveness is earned at the rate of \$100 per year. Homeowners earn the forgiveness by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling. Landlords must continue to adhere to the conditions of the rental operating agreement.

#### Work eligible under RRAP:

The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program is intended to finance the repair of housing to a level which not only meets normal health and safety standards, but which also will substantially extend its useful life with normal care and maintenance. A further life of about 15 years is suggested as a general guide.

In order to accomplish this, CMHC has published standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings which not only contain mandatory standards (conforming closely to typical municipal minimum maintenance and occupancy by-laws), but also a series of recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may, if circumstances permit, do with RRAP assistance.

These standards are intended for use in urban Canada, and also as the guide for rehabilitation undertaken as part of the Rural and Native Housing Program. It should be noted however that, under the latter program extensions to dwellings may be financed with rehabilitation funds.

Where a dwelling is occupied by a person or persons who are medically handicapped, modifications which improve the liveability of the dwelling should be regarded as eligible to the extent that assistance is available after basic health and safety requirements have been met.

Applicants are encouraged to use some of the funds to increase the thermal efficiency of their dwellings wherever practicable.

#### Financing and Operation:

All provinces participated in NIP and RRAP in 1978. There are approximately 350 NIP/SD areas in the country where the RRAP program is active, with another 150 to come on stream over the next year or so. Commitments since the beginning of the program in 1974 to June 30, 1978 in NIP/SD areas amounted to \$159 million.

#### Actual Capital Budget Commitments to Dec. 31st, 1977 (\$000) Sec. 34.1

Province	(NIP/SD)	Non-Profit
Newfoundland	1,610	—
Prince Edward Island	3,660	—
Nova Scotia	4,460	212
New Brunswick	5,360	53
Quebec	20,860	1,148
Ontario	13,860	2,099
Manitoba	660	316
Saskatchewan	5,640	190
Alberta	4,310	461
British Columbia	10,650	1,751
Yukon	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—
Total	71,070	6,230

#### Allocation No. 6 1978 Capital Budget

	NIP/SD	Non-Profit
Newfoundland	2,800	—
Prince Edward Island	5,800	—
Nova Scotia	6,600	500
New Brunswick	3,000	—
Quebec	32,600	1,700
Ontario	15,200	1,700
Manitoba	1,200	200
Saskatchewan	7,000	200
Alberta	5,400	—
British Columbia	8,700	1,300
Canada	88,300	5,600

### RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

#### Administered By:

Rural and Native Housing Division

#### Purpose:

The acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of 50,000 housing units within a five-year period with the participation of the client group as planners and developers of housing projects.

#### Authority:

The National Housing Act, Section 34.1 and Section 40.

#### Time Frame:

To 1981. It should be noted that the Section 40 Federal-Provincial agreements are for an indefinite period subject to



termination or re-negotiation by either party after a three-month notice period.

**Financing and Operation:**

**Section 34.1 (Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program)**

Under this program, homeowners who live in sub-standard houses can obtain a loan of up to \$10,000 to upgrade their houses to minimum standards of health and safety, and to extend the life expectancy of their dwellings by at least 15 years. Of this sum, up to \$3,750 may be forgiven based on income and cost of rehabilitation. This program requires area designation by the federal government with provincial concurrence before it can be applied to rural Canada. Rural in this context means population centres of 2,500 or less. Area designation agreements have been signed now in all provinces and territories.

**Section 40 (Federal-Provincial Agreements)**

Section 40 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to contribute up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land,

undertaken jointly with a province. Housing units may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition improvement and conversion of existing units. Native Associations and community groups are encouraged to participate in the organization, planning and delivery of housing.

Ownership is made possible to people of low income by gearing monthly payments to income in accordance with a payment-to-income scale. Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the payment-to-income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges including the payment of taxes, the Federal-Provincial Partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges on a 75/25 basis.

Any operating profits or losses arising from the operation of Section 40 Federal-Provincial projects are shared on the same basis as the capital cost.

**Federal Involvement:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

Section 40 commitments to December 31, 1977

Province	1975		1976		1977		1978 Budget Allocation No. 6 (\$000)
	Units	(\$000)	Units	(\$000)	Units	(\$000)	
Prince Edward Island	598	8,978	359	6,941	498	10,135	8,200
Nova Scotia	—	—	25	593	20	508	—
New Brunswick	93	1,814	133	2,585	140	3,131	3,800
Quebec	66	1,184	121	2,514	106	2,762	4,500
Ontario	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	39	436	329	7,989	122	3,445	10,000
Saskatchewan	455	7,752	297	7,566	329	9,349	6,400
Alberta	263	6,056	257	8,393	520	14,703	19,200
British Columbia	61	1,374	75	2,177	210	7,320	3,900
Yukon Territory	178	4,143	244	8,409	258	7,430	5,400
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
	—	—	—	—	21	639	700
CANADA	1,753	\$31,737	1,840	\$47,167	2,224	\$59,422	\$62,300

See RRAP Section 34.1 Commitments on following page.

**STUDENT HOUSING**

**Administered By:**

Lending Division

**Purpose:**

To assist in the construction, acquisition or improvement of student housing projects.

**Authority:**

National Housing Act, Section 47

**Time Frame:**

Program terminated until further notice.

**Financing and Operation:**

Loans are available to provinces and municipalities and their agencies, universities and colleges. In each case the province concerned must approve the making of the loan.



## RRAP Section 34.1 Commitments to December 31, 1977

Province	1975		1976		1977		1978 Budget Allocation No. 4
	Units	(\$000)	Units	(\$000)	Units	(\$000)	(\$000)
Newfoundland	47	170	79	300	295	1,103	6,200
Prince Edward Island	6	15	610	2,589	650	3,235	3,400
Nova Scotia	0	0	251	1,089	759	3,653	6,100
New Brunswick	355	830	1,391	2,962	1,131	5,299	7,700
Quebec	0	0	544	2,710	1,442	7,764	29,800
Ontario	0	0	12	95	129	606	1,100
Manitoba	1	3	108	311	274	1,041	1,200
Saskatchewan	146	392	210	818	222	1,001	2,500
Alberta	37	132	157	781	348	1,688	500
British Columbia	0	0	10	56	20	108	1,200
Yukon Territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	52	186	200
CANADA	592	\$1,542	3,372	\$11,711	\$5,322	\$25,684	\$60,000

Total commitments to December 31, 1977 including Section 40, RRAP and AHOP are 15,621 units for \$191,673,000.

The housing may be dormitories, hostels, or self-contained family units. Lounges, dining halls and other facilities necessary for the operation of student housing may also be included as part of the project.

All student housing must conform with municipal, provincial and national building codes. As well, family units must meet the requirements of Residential Standards 1977. Converted buildings must conform with "NHA Minimum Property Standards for Existing Residential Buildings", NHA 5017.

The maximum loan available is 90 per cent of the cost of the project as determined by the Corporation.

The term of the loan may not exceed the useful life of the project and, in any case, not more than 50 years.

The maximum rate of interest on NHA loans is reviewed periodically. For details concerning the current Section 47 rate, borrowers should consult the nearest CMHC office.

The loan is repayable in equal installments of principal and interest not less frequently than semi-annually.

The loan is to be secured by a first mortgage on the project in favor of the Corporation. Where the borrower cannot give a first mortgage the Corporation may accept other forms of security.

Prospective borrowers should, at a very early stage, first talk to the CMHC manager in their area. If the proposal is considered satisfactory the applicant will be asked to submit sketches, outline specifications, cost estimates of the project, and a copy of the character or other instrument of incorporation of the institution concerned.

The borrower cannot use the project for any purposes other than a student housing project during the term of the loan. All students, regardless of race, creed or colour, must have an equal opportunity of renting units in the project. The project must be kept in a satisfactory state of repair, and Corporation representatives must be permitted to inspect the project at any time.

#### **Federal Involvement:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. Increasing demand on federal housing funds during the last few years has necessitated the assignment of housing funds on a priority basis to low-income family accommodation. In 1977, limited funds were allocated to student housing per se although students may benefit from other CMHC programs designed to meet the needs of a broader client group.

#### **For Further Information:**

Further detail on this program is available at any local office of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

### **CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES**

#### *Head Office*

Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P7

Tel: (613) 746-4611

*Atlantic Region**Regional Office*

Suite 1200  
Royal Trust Building  
44 Prince William Street  
Saint John, N.B.  
E2L 4S7

Tel: (506) 658-4460

*Provincial Offices**Newfoundland*

120 Torbay Road  
Prince Charles Building  
St. John's  
Newfoundland

Tel: (709) 737-4400

*Prince Edward Island*

Kent Place  
180 Kent Street  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
C1A 1N9

Tel: (902) 892-9181

*Nova Scotia*

7001 Mumford Road  
Halifax  
Nova Scotia  
B3L 4N8

Tel: (902) 454-8352

*New Brunswick*

Suite 613, Kings Place  
440 King Street  
Fredericton, N.B.  
E3B 5R2

Tel: (506) 452-3054

*Quebec Region**Regional Office*

Suite 900  
Place du Canada  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3B 2N2

Tel: (514) 283-4464

*Ontario Region**Regional Office*

Suite 1108  
145 King St. West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5H 1J8  
Tel: (416) 361-0420

*Prairie Region**Regional Office*

233 4th Avenue South  
Saskatoon, Sask.  
S7K 3N2  
Tel: (306) 665-4900

*Provincial Offices**Manitoba*

870 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3G 0P2  
Tel: (204) 774-7491

*Saskatchewan*

2111-14th Avenue  
Regina, Sask.  
S4P 3B6

Tel: (306) 569-5880

*Alberta*

12315 Stony Plain Road  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5K 2M8

Tel: (403) 482-3431

*British Columbia Region**Regional Office*

Suite 240  
Bank of Montreal Bldg.  
2609 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6H 3H3  
Tel: (604) 732-4211

## URBAN AFFAIRS (National Capital Commission)

### INTERGOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS SIGNED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES

Expenditures Relating To Certain Agreements In Various Fiscal Years As Noted

	1974-75 (\$)	1975-76 (\$)	1976-77 (\$)	1977-78 (\$)
Ontario Sewer Improvement Agreement	3,317,863	5,279,469	1,439,616	1,883,768
Quebec Sewage Disposal System Agreement	3,052,076	3,101,452	1,933,693	2,592,268
Quebec Roadway Agreement	7,332,276	10,760,200	2,756,731	7,819,879
Bilingualism	249,973	249,978	450,000	350,087
Assistance to Inter-provincial Transit	33,066	1,259,432	1,133,963	1,030,454
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes - Ontario (excluding leased properties)	331,515	673,561	713,489	899,432
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes - Quebec (excluding leased properties)	243,935	314,339	471,554	156,291

#### ONTARIO SEWER IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT

In order to upgrade and extend the sewage disposal system of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, the National Capital Commission shares with RMOC and the Province of Ontario the cost of certain works on the basis of an agreement signed in 1972. This agreement has recently been amended to cover additional projects contained in a second-phase extension of the system. Some \$15.4 million has been expended on this project since 1972.

#### QUEBEC SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM AGREEMENT

In order to accommodate the population resulting from the rapid development of the Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais over the last several years and to abate pollution of the Ottawa River, development of a modern sewage collection and treatment system is necessary. The NCC, CRO and the Province of Quebec are signatories to an agreement to share the costs of construction of such a system; the Commission share is 1/3 of the costs, to a maximum of \$40 million, of which \$10.3 million has been

spent. The 2/3 share to be borne by the Province of Quebec and CRO will be totally financed by loans from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, with 25% of those loans forgivable, for an additional federal contribution to this project of approximately \$20 million.

#### QUEBEC ROADWAY AGREEMENT

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region brought about by the relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull, it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The NCC participates with the Province of Quebec in sharing the costs on a 50/50 basis of a number of major road construction projects. The NCC share of the costs of construction of the works in the agreement is estimated at \$150 million, of which approximately \$40 million has already been spent.

**ASSISTANCE TO INTERPROVINCIAL TRANSIT**

The NCC has provided a subsidy for the operations of interprovincial transit service to the two regional transit authorities of the NCR. The Commission de transport de la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais has received payments totalling \$2.1 million from 1973 to 1977; in the same period, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission received \$1.38 million. These subsidies have permitted the expansion of interprovincial transit by the two regional systems.

**BILINGUALISM:**

The NCC's "External" Bilingualism Program is designed to encourage the provision of public and private services in both official languages within the National Capital Region. This is done through a grants system to public and private organizations undertaking projects to improve their bilingual capabilities; these projects are the results of initiatives taken by the groups involved themselves. Total contributions under this program have been, since 1971-72, \$1,452,534.

**GRANTS-IN-LIEU**

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities in which NCC property is located. This grants program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a similar fashion to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act; however, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, a grant is also made to municipalities in which Gatineau Park is located.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Mr. John H. Keay, Jr.  
Policy Analyst  
Planning Research and Services  
National Capital Commission  
48 Rideau Street  
Ottawa-Hull K1N 8K5

Tel: (613) 996-8391



## *Veterans Affairs*

The Department of Veterans Affairs is responsible for a wide range of matters relating to the social well-being of Canadian veterans and their dependants. This broad mandate includes responsibility for War Veterans and Civilian War allowances, supplementary financial assistance on the basis of need, educational assistance and social counselling services. Also included are hospitalization and medicare assistance. The Department provides Treatment Services in departmental and contract hospitals for veterans suffering from service-related disabilities and for veterans who are in receipt of a war veterans allowance.

While the assistance of jurisdictions external to the Department is required in dispensing many of these services, the administration of the Hospital Transfer Program and the War Veterans Allowance Act requires the cooperative effort of the Department and provincial/municipal authorities. Under the Hospital Transfer Program the Department is continuing its efforts to transfer its hospital facilities to other jurisdictions. The objective of this Program is to continue to provide a high level of patient care to the veteran population by assimilating them into community hospitals.

**Department of Veterans Affairs**  
**HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM**

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**HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM**

(Part of the Veterans Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Veterans Services Program

**Purpose:**

The program is intended to achieve the integration of Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) Hospitals with those of the local community. This will ensure the availability of adequate treatment for entitled veterans, especially in view of the declining numbers of veterans requiring active care in DVA facilities.

**Authority:**

Agreements are signed between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the province to which the DVA hospital is being transferred. Agreements have been signed in respect of:

Ste.-Foy Hospital, Quebec City, Quebec;  
Queen Mary Hospital, Montreal, Quebec;  
Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, Ontario;  
Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario;  
Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, New Brunswick;  
Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia;  
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia;  
and  
Veterans Hospital, Victoria, British Columbia.

**Time Frame:**

The date of transfer is fixed in each agreement. Once implemented the agreement takes permanent effect.

The mode of federal payments following transfer is also set down in the agreements.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government agrees to transfer each DVA hospital to a community authority. Capital contributions are arranged at the same time to permit purchase of equipment and to facilitate renovation or expansion as required.

The Department of Veterans Affairs provides care and treatment to those veterans who are entitled by virtue of their service in time of war. In order to meet this obligation, the Department requires

1. that there be adequate community health facilities to meet the needs of entitled veterans;
2. that an agreed number of beds at different treatment levels be available to veterans on a "priority use" basis; and
3. that there are arrangements for the employment of DVA hospital staff with pay and other employment benefits, the total of which would be comparable with what they enjoy in the Public Service of Canada.

For a nominal sum of \$1.00, land and physical assets of each DVA hospital are turned over to the new jurisdiction. A cash contribution is made by the federal government equal to the estimated capital that would have been expended had the hospital remained under DVA authority for a continuing period of five years.

After the transfer the Department reimburses the hospital for the costs of treatment required by pensioned veterans.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Deputy Minister  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.B. Brittain  
Deputy Minister  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
Veterans Affairs Building  
284 Wellington Street  
Ottawa K1A 0P4

Tel: 996-6881

# Annex

## List of the Various Federal-Provincial Agreements Categorized According to Type of Program or Activity

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# Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

**1979**

A Descriptive Inventory





### *The Federal-Provincial Relations Office*

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office was established in 1975 by "An Act Respecting the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations and Respecting the Clerk of the Privy Council"; the unit had previously functioned as the Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat in the Privy Council Office. It has three components: a division, under a Deputy Secretary, responsible for liaison with the provinces and operations, a second division, also under a Deputy Secretary, responsible for the renewal of federalism, including the Constitution, and a corporate services directorate. It is headed by the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations who reports directly to the Prime Minister.

The functions of the FPRO are to advise the Prime Minister in all matters concerning relations between the federal and provincial governments, to advise the Minister of Justice in matters relating to constitutional renewal, to assist the Cabinet in examining federal-provincial issues and to promote and facilitate consultations between the federal and provincial governments. The FPRO also provides advice to federal Ministers and departments in their dealings with provincial Ministers, departments and agencies.

For further information and enquiries, please contact:

Federal-Provincial Relations Office  
59 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0A3

A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY OF  
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

AS OF DECEMBER 1979

Federal-Provincial Relations Office

January 1981

*On peut obtenir une copie de cet inventaire en français au Bureau des relations  
fédérales-provinciales à 59, rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1A 0A3*

## *Foreword*

The increasing extent of intergovernmental transfers of funds led the Federal-Provincial Relations Office in 1974 to publish, for the first time, a descriptive inventory of "Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities". As my predecessor, Gordon Robertson, has pointed out, this publication reveals the existence of a major network of federal-provincial cooperation which is of interest to all Canadians.

It can be seen that the volume of transfers of funds between the federal government and the provinces continues to increase with the years, and the forecasts for the 1980-81 fiscal year represent total federal transfers, in cash or tax points, of almost 16.9 billion dollars, or 1.7 billion more than the forecasts for the preceding year.

This is now the fifth edition of the inventory and it contains the activities and programs in effect in December 1979. The order in which the programs are presented differs somewhat from previous editions. It reflects changes made a year ago in the distribution of departmental responsibilities and in the administrative organization of the government.

I believe that this updated version of the 1979 edition will continue to be useful to legislators, government employees, researchers, journalists and the general public.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Ministers and the Directors of Crown corporations and agencies, as well as their personnel, for their assistance in preparing this publication. I would also like to thank Mrs. Shirley Stevens of our office, who looked after the co-ordination and publication of this present edition.

Finally, I would like to apologize for the delay in producing this year's edition. Unanticipated problems made it impossible to meet our projected schedule.



Michael J. L. Kirby  
Secretary to the Cabinet  
for Federal-Provincial Relations

Ottawa  
January 1981





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# *INTRODUCTION*

This volume is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities which were in effect as of December 1979. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

A general knowledge of federal, provincial and municipal responsibilities would be an asset when looking for a particular program or area of interest. The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned.

For the purpose of this inventory the term "programs and activities" comprises the major shared-cost programs, along with other significant undertakings involving joint federal-provincial administration and/or carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement. Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government: some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, transfer of property, etc.; under others, each government pays its share direct to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited, since industrial development incentives given by governments individually to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other publications of the Government of Canada.

Appearing on page 256 is a list of the entries in this inventory classified according to the following types:

1. Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.
2. Unconditional payments to the provinces and municipalities.
3. Conditional grants and payments in respect of shared-cost programs and activities.
  - (a) Federal payments to the province or municipalities; and
  - (b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government.
4. Payments under contracts for goods or services:
  - (a) Federal payments to the province or municipalities; and
  - (b) Provincial or municipal payments to the federal government.
5. Payments relating to the transfer of land, improvements or other physical assets.
6. Loans to provinces or municipalities:
  - (a) Loans with forgiveness provisions; and
  - (b) Loans without forgiveness provisions.
7. Joint activities where each level of government independently finances its share of the responsibilities.
8. Support of intergovernmental liaison and joint administrative bodies.
9. Miscellaneous items.

The information contained in this inventory is, of course, for ready reference only. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that the federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into thereunder, should be obtained direct from the departments and agencies concerned.



Revisions of the book will be published periodically, as the information becomes dated. Suggestions and comments from users of this volume which would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office to improve future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

Planning, Analysis and Research  
Federal-Provincial Relations Office  
59 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, K1A 0A3

**Estimated Federal Transfers to the Provinces, Territories and Municipalities  
Fiscal Year 1980-81  
(\$ millions)**

Program	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
Statutory Subsidies	9.7	.7	2.2	1.8	4.4	5.5	2.2	2.1	3.4	2.1	—	—	34.1
Fiscal Equalization	377.6	85.5	447.6	387.6	1,653.6	—	299.3	62.5	—	—	—	—	3,313.7
1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	.3	*	.8	1.4	13.1	18.8	1.8	1.0	3.1	4.7	—	—	45.0
Reciprocal Taxation	6.4	2.9	14.8	9.4	35.3	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	107.3
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	4.5	1.0	—	—	1.3	20.0	2.0	*	34.0	1.5	.3	.4	65.0
Youth Allowances Recovery	—	—	—	—	-161.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-161.6
Prior Year Adjustments**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150.5
<b>Total Fiscal Transfer Cash Payments</b>	<b>398.5</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>465.4</b>	<b>400.2</b>	<b>1,546.1</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>305.3</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>3,533.5</b>
Hospital Insurance	72.0	15.4	106.1	88.1	544.9	996.1	128.2	120.3	220.8	290.2	5.1	2.2	2,589.4
Medicare	24.7	5.3	36.4	30.3	187.1	342.0	44.0	41.3	75.8	99.7	1.7	.8	889.1
Post-Secondary Education	45.2	9.7	66.6	55.3	342.1	625.3	80.5	75.7	138.6	182.2	3.1	1.4	1,625.5
Extended Health Care	15.5	3.3	22.9	19.0	169.4	230.2	27.7	26.0	55.5	69.9	1.2	.6	641.2
Prior Year Adjustments**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.0
<b>Established Programs Financing Cash Payments</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>192.7</b>	<b>1,243.5</b>	<b>2,193.6</b>	<b>280.4</b>	<b>263.1</b>	<b>490.7</b>	<b>642.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5,783.2</b>
Canada Assistance Plan	50.8	11.8	62.5	78.6	541.4	508.1	67.8	66.1	150.0	254.9	1.6	8.7	1,802.3
Health Resources Fund	—	1.1	8.0	—	4.2	.2	.6	.7	.3	2.2	—	—	17.3
Other Health and Welfare	.9	.5	2.1	4.6	34.6	33.2	6.4	5.7	9.5	4.3	1.2	.4	103.4
Bilingualism in Education	1.3	.8	2.9	12.6	106.5	41.0	3.9	1.7	3.5	4.2	.1	.1	178.6
Economic Development	43.7	27.9	37.6	38.4	123.5	20.1	24.7	18.5	8.0	19.7	3.8	2.0	367.9
Crop Insurance	*	.6	.1	.1	2.6	8.8	8.1	33.2	20.7	1.8	—	—	76.0
Territorial Financial Agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267.8
Municipal Grants	1.7	.6	8.3	5.1	34.7	66.6	8.5	3.8	9.7	14.7	1.3	1.0	156.0
<b>Total Other Cash Payments</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>847.5</b>	<b>678.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>201.7</b>	<b>301.8</b>	<b>223.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>2,969.3</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS</b>	<b>654.3</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>818.9</b>	<b>732.3</b>	<b>3,637.1</b>	<b>2,954.4</b>	<b>705.7</b>	<b>458.4</b>	<b>732.9</b>	<b>952.1</b>	<b>234.9</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>12,306.0</b>
Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer	44.5	9.6	84.3	63.2	832.4	1,351.5	118.9	110.4	339.1	431.7	6.5	4.5	3,396.5
13.5 Personal Income Tax Points	2.8	.6	5.2	3.6	59.3	109.3	10.2	9.4	52.0	36.5	.9	.3	290.2
1.0 Corporate Income Tax Point	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contracting-Out Tax Transfer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.5 Personal Income Tax Points for EPF	—	—	—	—	476.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	476.2
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	268.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	268.0
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowance	—	—	—	—	161.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161.6
<b>TOTAL TAX TRANSFERS</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>1,797.5</b>	<b>1,460.8</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>391.2</b>	<b>468.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4,592.5</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFERS</b>	<b>701.6</b>	<b>177.3</b>	<b>908.4</b>	<b>799.1</b>	<b>5,434.6</b>	<b>4,415.2</b>	<b>834.8</b>	<b>578.2</b>	<b>1,124.0</b>	<b>1,420.3</b>	<b>242.3</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>16,898.5</b>
Fiscal Equalization - Dollars per capita	651	691	526	548	262	—	292	65	—	—	—	—	—

\* Amount too small to be expressed.

\*\* Distribution not available.

Source: Main Estimates

**Estimated Federal Transfers to the Provinces, Territories and Municipalities  
Fiscal Year 1979-80  
(\$ millions)**

Program	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
Equalization	340.0	77.1	405.3	336.2	1,362.3	5.5	233.5	39.1	—	—	—	—	2,793.5
Statutory Subsidies	9.7	.7	2.2	1.8	4.5	5.5	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.1	—	—	34.1
1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	.1	*	.3	.2	5.6	5.7	.7	.4	1.6	1.9	—	—	16.5
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	4.0	.6	—	—	1.3	7.6	.4	*	29.7	.6	.1	.2	44.5
Youth Allowances Recovery	—	—	—	—	141.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141.2
Reciprocal Taxation	5.3	3.2	15.4	8.2	33.2	45.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	110.3
Prior Years Adjustments**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0
<b>Total Fiscal Transfer Cash Payments</b>	<b>359.1</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>423.2</b>	<b>346.4</b>	<b>1,265.7</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>2,907.7</b>
Hospital Insurance	66.9	14.4	98.9	81.9	529.9	928.7	120.7	111.9	207.5	271.8	4.9	2.0	2,439.5
Medicare	23.1	5.0	34.0	28.2	182.6	320.0	41.5	38.5	71.5	93.7	1.7	.7	840.5
Post-Secondary Education	42.2	9.1	62.3	51.6	333.8	585.0	76.0	70.4	130.7	171.2	3.1	1.3	1,536.7
Extended Health Care	14.2	3.0	20.9	17.3	155.1	210.0	25.5	23.5	49.4	63.3	1.1	.5	583.8
Prior Year Adjustments**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.5
<b>Established Programs Financing Cash Payment</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>1,201.4</b>	<b>2,043.7</b>	<b>263.7</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>459.1</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5,475.0</b>
Canada Assistance Plan	44.4	9.4	58.2	74.4	508.4	468.4	62.9	61.8	145.3	230.8	7.9	1.4	1,673.3
Health Resources Fund	—	.5	2.0	—	.6	.8	.5	—	.4	2.7	—	—	7.5
Other Health and Welfare	1.1	.3	2.7	2.0	6.0	43.6	5.3	3.7	7.2	1.1	.1	.6	73.7
Official Languages	1.9	1.1	3.5	15.4	99.5	41.8	5.3	2.0	4.9	4.9	.1	.2	180.6
Economic Development	56.7	29.3	39.8	52.9	139.4	24.8	24.0	19.4	8.1	19.5	2.0	1.5	417.4
Crop Insurance	*	.6	.1	.1	2.9	8.6	8.0	32.3	16.0	1.4	—	—	70.0
Territorial Financial Agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202.7	51.2	253.9
Municipal Grants	1.2	.6	8.0	4.4	34.9	61.5	8.0	3.5	9.0	14.9	1.3	.7	148.0
<b>Total Other Cash Payments</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>791.7</b>	<b>649.5</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>275.3</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>2,824.4</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS</b>	<b>610.8</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>753.6</b>	<b>674.6</b>	<b>3,258.8</b>	<b>2,757.0</b>	<b>614.5</b>	<b>408.6</b>	<b>684.6</b>	<b>879.9</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>11,207.1</b>
Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.5 Personal Income Tax Points	39.7	7.9	71.9	54.7	720.7	1,180.5	105.2	94.1	279.7	372.4	5.6	3.9	2,936.3
1.0 Corporate Income Tax Point	2.0	.4	3.7	3.1	48.7	91.4	9.0	9.0	45.8	27.1	.6	.2	241.0
Contracting-Out Tax Transfer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.5 Personal Income Tax Points for EPF	—	—	—	—	412.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412.3
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	217.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217.4
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowances	—	—	—	—	-141.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-141.2
<b>TOTAL TAX TRANSFERS</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>1,540.3</b>	<b>1,271.9</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>325.5</b>	<b>399.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3,948.2</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH PLUS TRANSFERS</b>	<b>652.5</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>829.2</b>	<b>732.4</b>	<b>4,799.1</b>	<b>4,028.9</b>	<b>728.7</b>	<b>511.7</b>	<b>1,010.1</b>	<b>1,279.4</b>	<b>231.2</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>15,155.3</b>
Equalization — Dollars per capita	592	627	479	479	216	—	226	41	—	—	—	—	—

\* Amount too small to be expressed.

\*\* Distribution not available by province and territory.

Source: Main Estimates

# **Summary of Federal Transfers to the Provinces** **Fiscal Year 1978-79** **(thousands of dollars)**

Program	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
<b>Unconditional CASH Payments</b>											
Equalization (1972 and 1977 Acts)	315,768	66,927	370,547	308,538	1,331,543	—	220,287	18,748	—	—	2,632,358
Statutory Subsidies	9,708	659	2,174	1,774	4,484	5,504	2,173	2,123	3,286	2,117	34,002
1972 Revenue Guarantee	3,154	641	3,754	3,154	31,526	43,587	5,356	2,471	14,833	13,161	121,637
1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	111	9	354	235	5,458	6,653	615	384	1,105	1,919	16,843
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	6,909	1,436	—	—	2,107	15,057	235	65	55,707	235	81,751
Youth Allowances Recovery <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	-131,265	—	—	—	—	—	-131,265
Reciprocal Taxation	4,871	2,892	13,890	7,441	30,284	41,065	—	—	—	—	100,443
Municipal Grants	1,765	240	6,476	1,736	35,995	55,990	7,247	3,106	8,508	9,737	130,800
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>342,286</b>	<b>72,804</b>	<b>397,195</b>	<b>322,878</b>	<b>1,310,132</b>	<b>167,856</b>	<b>235,913</b>	<b>26,897</b>	<b>83,439</b>	<b>27,169</b>	<b>2,986,569</b>
<b>Established Program Financing CASH Transfer</b>											
Hospital Insurance (1977)	56,494	11,609	85,081	68,499	494,549	821,922	104,373	94,545	168,065	218,451	2,123,588
Medicare (1977)	19,052	3,917	28,665	23,100	166,626	276,887	35,149	31,867	56,494	73,635	715,392
Extended Health Care (1977)	12,688	2,713	18,702	15,474	139,663	187,508	22,920	21,090	43,362	56,220	520,340
Post-Secondary Education (1977)	34,832	7,161	52,407	42,229	304,621	506,212	64,258	58,257	103,285	134,623	1,307,885
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>123,066</b>	<b>25,400</b>	<b>184,855</b>	<b>149,302</b>	<b>1,105,459</b>	<b>1,792,529</b>	<b>226,700</b>	<b>205,759</b>	<b>371,206</b>	<b>482,929</b>	<b>4,667,205</b>
<b>Conditional CASH Payments</b>											
Hospital Insurance <sup>2</sup>	813	367	4,310	4,502	32,978	42,318	12,974	8,747	10,832	11,252	129,093
Post-Secondary Education (1972)	1,000	400	—	2,200	32,000	—	9,124	6,800	-10,000	16,000	57,524
Canada Assistance Plan	39,563	9,983	46,665	61,485	445,282	417,514	58,106	57,496	115,623	204,512	1,456,229
Health Resources Fund	2,952	134	1,602	4,517	5,094	7,596	3,227	1,247	3,220	10,910	41,435
Other Health and Welfare	5,317	197	1,882	1,132	382	42,092	3,227	2,853	8,992	1,080	67,154
Development of Regions and Localities	52,668	28,505	46,643	47,119	151,433	14,387	14,200	14,215	9,417	10,315	388,901
Education	1,593	682	3,438	14,163	118,461	59,967	4,509	1,754	3,909	5,342	213,818
Natural Resources and Environment	2,652	1,054	145	254	12,383	3,791	961	3,944	865	8,080	34,129
Agriculture, Trade, Industry and Tourism	525	604	158	154	3,390	8,809	8,932	35,257	20,896	2,144	80,869
General Government	—	—	—	—	—	1,145	—	—	—	325	1,470
Protection of Property	465	123	758	615	6,834	9,438	1,157	1,089	2,224	2,889	25,592
Transportation and Communication	10,193	2,441	10,254	4,759	—	464	21,856	12,248	16,115	2,500	80,830
Labour and Employment	—	108	111	75	781	1,257	338	307	412	423	3,812
Research Establishments	48	—	—	—	230	—	19	85	245	20	647
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>117,789</b>	<b>44,598</b>	<b>115,966</b>	<b>140,975</b>	<b>809,248</b>	<b>608,778</b>	<b>139,566</b>	<b>146,041</b>	<b>182,750</b>	<b>275,792</b>	<b>2,581,503</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH PAYMENTS</b>	<b>583,141</b>	<b>142,802</b>	<b>698,016</b>	<b>613,155</b>	<b>3,224,839</b>	<b>2,569,163</b>	<b>602,179</b>	<b>378,697</b>	<b>637,395</b>	<b>785,890</b>	<b>10,235,277</b>
<b>Tax Transfers</b>											
Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer <sup>3</sup>											
13.5 Personal Income Tax Points	36,580	7,313	66,227	50,426	663,945	1,087,495	96,878	86,701	257,678	343,086	2,696,329
1.0 Corporate Income Tax Points	1,792	367	3,304	2,764	43,281	81,040	8,012	8,012	40,633	24,104	213,309
Contracting-Out Tax Transfer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.5 Personal Income Tax Points for EPF	—	—	—	—	379,818	—	—	—	—	—	379,818
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	218,775	—	—	—	—	—	218,775
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowances <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	131,265	—	—	—	—	—	131,265
<b>TOTAL TAX TRANSFER</b>	<b>38,372</b>	<b>7,680</b>	<b>69,531</b>	<b>53,190</b>	<b>1,437,084</b>	<b>1,168,535</b>	<b>104,890</b>	<b>94,713</b>	<b>298,311</b>	<b>367,190</b>	<b>3,639,496</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFER</b>	<b>621,513</b>	<b>150,482</b>	<b>767,547</b>	<b>666,345</b>	<b>4,661,923</b>	<b>3,737,698</b>	<b>707,069</b>	<b>473,410</b>	<b>935,706</b>	<b>1,153,080</b>	<b>13,874,773</b>

1. The Youth Allowances Program has expired. The amount shown represents the continued transfer of 3 personal income tax points to Quebec for the now defunct program and the recovery of their value by means of a reduction in the amounts otherwise payable to the province.
2. Represents prior year adjustments under the now defunct Established Programs (Interim) Arrangements Act.
3. The Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer is equalized under the provisions of the general Equalization Program.

Source: Public Accounts of Canada 1979 (Volume II, Section 35) and Department of Finance tax transfer data.



# Summary of Federal Transfers to the Provinces 1977-78 (thousands of dollars)

PROGRAM	Nfld.	I.-P.-E.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
<b>Unconditional CASH Payments</b>											
Equalization (1972 and 1977 Acts)	272,024	67,270	365,456	279,185	1,277,500	—	220,382	39,386	—	—	2,521,203
Statutory Subsidies	9,707	659	2,174	1,774	4,484	5,504	2,182	2,125	3,350	2,117	34,076
1972 Revenue Guarantee	13,276	2,739	18,365	16,412	143,889	210,395	31,369	38,160	66,254	59,524	600,383
1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	161	153	294	300	3,495	6,165	524	484	1,930	1,776	15,282
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	2,089	402	—	—	1,665	8,072	1,230	44	31,916	478	45,896
Youth Allowances Recovery <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	-122,540	—	—	—	—	—	-122,540
Reciprocal Taxation	2,139	1,160	7,390	2,763	11,104	22,093	—	—	—	—	46,649
Municipal Grants	1,041	361	7,153	1,500	23,738	53,627	7,929	3,056	7,007	11,561	116,973
Sub-total	300,437	72,744	400,832	301,934	1,343,335	305,856	263,616	83,255	110,457	75,456	3,257,922
<b>Established Programs Financing CASH Transfer</b>											
Hospital Insurance	40,910	8,173	64,336	49,739	374,238	624,999	80,624	70,478	140,007	161,711	1,615,215
Medicare	14,508	2,898	22,816	17,639	132,717	221,646	28,592	24,994	49,651	57,348	572,809
Post-Secondary Education	26,523	5,299	41,712	32,248	242,635	405,214	52,272	45,694	90,772	104,844	1,047,213
Extended Health Care	11,251	2,407	16,708	13,728	125,661	167,469	20,625	18,731	37,993	49,952	464,525
Sub-total	93,192	18,777	145,572	113,354	875,251	1,419,328	182,113	159,897	318,423	373,855	3,699,762
<b>Conditional CASH Payments</b>											
Hospital Insurance <sup>2</sup>	2,345	—	2,438	—	97,2293	29,131	3,447	—	4,183	—	138,773
Medicare <sup>2</sup>	734	66	898	398	7,310	7,632	1,085	594	2,790	2,098	23,605
Post-Secondary Education (1972 Act)	150	101	—	1,770	68,820	-19,230	3,900	—	-30,000	22,788	48,299
Canada Assistance Plan	40,036	7,381	47,638	51,087	365,256	395,670	54,451	55,810	115,462	198,889	1,331,680
Health Resources Fund	71	—	561	71	8,140	8,792	—	2,439	—	2,045	22,119
Other Health and Welfare	5,009	177	1,886	1,310	749	42,163	6,227	2,549	3,735	676	64,481
Development of Regions and Localities	57,804	29,782	34,367	44,845	132,010	19,165	19,244	13,084	7,461	11,298	369,060
Education (Including Bilingualism, Citizenship											
Language, Native People, Co-op education)	1,479	610	2,822	13,907	144,351	50,019	3,866	1,377	3,230	4,995	236,656
Natural Resources and Environment	1,355	—	653	600	2,824	2,656	1,674	1,317	777	6,464	18,320
Agriculture, Trade, Industry and Tourism	146	540	266	217	2,507	7,703	8,968	37,040	17,808	1,896	77,091
General Government	—	—	—	—	—	227	—	—	—	100	327
Protection of Property	291	109	691	608	5,389	8,333	1,028	960	1,934	2,511	21,854
Transportation and Communication	141	428	5,215	850	—	414	14,650	10,800	10,548	30,599	73,645
Labour and Employment	—	149	122	85	813	1,162	382	340	544	336	3,933
Research Establishments	—	—	124	92	—	92	—	123	125	124	680
Sub-total	109,561	39,343	97,681	115,840	835,398	553,929	118,922	126,433	138,597	284,819	2,420,523
<b>TOTAL CASH PAYMENTS</b>	503,190	130,864	644,085	531,128	3,053,984	2,279,113	564,651	369,585	567,477	734,130	9,378,207
<b>Tax Abatements</b>											
Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer <sup>4</sup>											
13.5 Personal Income Tax Points	34,153	6,540	61,247	46,875	619,543	1,015,533	91,316	86,115	229,297	315,986	2,506,605
1.0 Corporate Income Tax Points	1,815	342	3,446	2,982	40,395	80,962	6,975	5,854	28,953	19,794	191,518
Contracting Out Tax Transfer.											
8.5 Personal Income Tax Points for EPF	—	—	—	—	354,417	—	—	—	—	—	354,417
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	204,167	—	—	—	—	—	204,167
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowances <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	122,540	—	—	—	—	—	122,540
Hospital Insurance <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	-16,828	—	—	—	—	—	-16,828
Blind Persons Allowances	5,009	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40
Disabled Persons Allowances	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Unemployment Assistance	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
<b>TOTAL TAX TRANSFER</b>	35,968	6,882	64,693	49,857	1,324,300	1,096,495	98,291	91,969	258,250	335,780	3,362,485
<b>TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFER</b>	539,158	137,746	708,778	580,985	4,378,284	3,375,608	662,942	461,554	825,727	1,069,910	12,740,692

1. The Youth Allowances Program has expired. The amount shown represents the continued transfer of 3 personal income tax points to Quebec for the now defunct program and the recovery of their value by means of a reduction in the amounts otherwise payable to the province.

2. Represents prior year adjustments.

3. Represents prior year adjustments under the now defunct Established Programs (Interim) Arrangements Act.

4. The Established Programs Financing tax transfer is equalized under the provisions of the general Equalization program.

Source: Public Accounts of Canada 1978 (Volume II, Section 34) and Department of Finance, tax abatement and EPF data.





INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS  
OF THE VARIOUS  
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES  
CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO THE MINISTER  
RESPONSIBLE FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION





## *Agriculture Canada*

The Canada Department of Agriculture was established by the Act for the organization of the Department of Agriculture, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. Prior to 1867, there was a Bureau of Agriculture of the Province of Canada, and thus the department, in effect, predates Confederation by some fifteen years. The responsibilities of the Minister of Agriculture encompass all phases of the production and the processing and marketing of crops and livestock, from producers to consumers.

The Deputy Minister manages the department with the assistance of a Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy and Planning. Reporting to the Deputy Minister are the Assistant Deputy Ministers responsible for Research, Food Production and Inspection, Food and Agriculture Marketing and, Policy, Planning and Economics. In addition, four other Branches report directly to the Deputy Minister. These Branches which provide co-ordination and support services for the entire department are the Finance and Administration Branch, headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister; the Intergovernmental and International Services Branch and the Information and Personnel Services Branches each headed by a Director General. Also reporting to the Deputy Minister is the Co-ordinator for the Grains Group. The work of the Deputy Minister's office is supported through the departmental secretariat.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by the department's Research Branch. The extensive investigations of soils, plants, animals, food, and pests and diseases are problem-oriented. The branch's research program is carried out at over 40 establishments across Canada. The research units cooperate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office and laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department. Research in animal diseases is carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Food Production and Inspection Branch. The Policy, Planning and Economics Branch and the Canadian Grain Commission also have research programs.

The Policy, Planning and Economics Branch contributes the social science support, primarily economics, needed to plan, operate and evaluate departmental policies and programs for developing Canada's agriculture and food sector. In its work the branch defines economic opportunities; provides economic analysis of proposed agricultural policies and programs; prepares outlook information and conducts economic research relevant to government programs and policy issues.

The Branch also provides the resource planning, allocation and evaluation for the department.

The Food Production and Inspection Branch is responsible for the department's production and regulatory activities including inspection and grading services. These activities were formerly divided between the Food Production and Marketing Branch and the Health of Animals Branch, both of which ceased to exist on November 19, 1979.

The Food and Agriculture Marketing Branch is the Primary focus for the marketing functions within Agriculture Canada. In conjunction with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce it identifies market opportunities, does market research, develops marketing information and provides advice and assistance to industry.

Most of the Department's programs have provincial implications and many are carried out with the cooperation and/or involvement of the provinces. Programs such as crop insurance; record of performance for livestock; forage seed improvement entail actual provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading of many agricultural products, but in most cases, by agreement, federal regulations and procedures are followed because of interprovincial and export trade implications. Other programs, such as grants to exhibitions and fairs and 4-H Clubs, are of distinct provincial interest.

Clearly, the extent and nature of provincial involvement with programs of Agriculture Canada vary considerably. Some programs are, in effect, administered primarily federally; others involve participation at both levels. The Canadian Grain Commission has actual involvement at the municipal level by providing grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes.

The Intergovernmental and International Services Branch coordinates the departmental liaison activities with the provinces, other federal departments and non-government organizations. In addition, this Branch co-ordinates the Department's international activities and interests including Canadian responsibility for specific international programs such as the World Food Program.

Several boards and agencies are also associated with Agriculture Canada. Some of these are responsible for price stabilization and support, or the marketing of various products. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning these activities. The agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission, the Farm Credit Corporation, the

Canadian Livestock Feed Board, the National Farm Products Marketing Council, the Agricultural Products Board and the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

**Canada Department of Agriculture**

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## CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES

### *Administered By:*

Food Production & Inspection Branch

### *Purpose:*

In view of the fact that the number of veterinarians in the country is insufficient to meet the requirements of the livestock products industry and that the existing veterinary teaching facilities cannot accommodate all student applicants, the expansion of existing veterinary teaching facilities is to be undertaken in order to increase the number of graduating veterinarians.

### *Authority:*

The Department of Agriculture was given authority by Order in Council in April 1974 to enter into agreements with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. These were signed in June 1974.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The agreements with the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan provide for a federal contribution of up to 50 per cent of the capital cost up to prescribed limits of enlarging the veterinary colleges in the respective provinces.

In the context of these agreements, construction shall mean the erection of new building(s), extension(s) or alterations to existing building(s), together with necessary and related site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings, all for the sole and exclusive purpose of expanding or enlarging existing veterinary teaching facilities; but, for greater

certainly, shall not mean commodities, goods, materials and supplies except those required for construction purposes.

In the case of the Quebec Veterinary College, the number of graduates is to be increased from 35 to 70 with the federal contribution of up to \$2,520,000.

In the case of the Ontario Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 80 to 120 with the initial federal contribution of up to \$2,880,000. The Treasury Board approved in March 1978 an increase of \$215,000 as consideration for cost escalation during the construction program. The revised federal contribution is therefore, \$3,095,000. The construction program under the agreement is now complete and all federal commitments have been satisfied.

The Western College of Veterinary Medicine is to be increased from 50 to 90 graduates with a federal contribution of up to \$2,880,000.

As part of the agreement, each university agrees to accept in its faculty of veterinary medicine, as a minimum, the increased number of students indicated above at the entrance level, for at least ten years following the date of completion of the construction, unless fewer than that number of students apply for admission to the said faculty in any given year.

The amounts indicated above shall be payable in installments or otherwise in such times and at such amounts as the Government of Canada in its sole discretion shall determine. The universities are to supply, whenever and in the manner requested, satisfactory evidence of the progress of construction and the financial disbursements relative thereto.

### *Payments:*

See table below.

Payments to the Provinces for Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

<i>Participating Province</i>	<i>Payments to date \$</i>	<i>1975-76 \$</i>	<i>1976-77 \$</i>	<i>1977-78 \$</i>	<i>1978-79 \$</i>	<i>Contract Amount \$</i>
Quebec	1,064,549	241,459	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,520,000
Ontario*	3,095,000	1,451,369	51,061	215,000	Nil	3,095,000
Saskatchewan	246,500	Nil	Nil	Nil	246,500	2,880,000
Total	\$4,406,049	\$1,692,828	\$51,061	\$215,000	\$246,500	\$8,495,000

\* An additional \$215,000 was approved in March 1978 as consideration for cost escalation during the construction program. The initial agreement was amended at the time to a revised federal contribution of \$3,095,000.



**For Further Information:****General:**

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Food Production & Inspection Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5  
Tel: 995-5880

**CROP INSURANCE**

(Part of Food Production and Inspection Program)

**Administered By:**

Crop Production Division.

**Purpose:**

To provide stability of farmer income when crop losses occur by assisting the provinces in guaranteeing a level of production to cover out-of-pocket expenses. The federal government contributes a portion of premium costs and/or administrative costs; and the sharing of risk by way of loans or reinsurance, whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves.

**Authority:**

Crop Insurance Act  
Crop Insurance Regulations  
Federal-Provincial Agreements have been signed with all provinces.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuous program. Agreements are terminable on the expiration of five years from the day on which notice of intention to terminate is given, or by the mutual consent of the parties thereto. But notice of intention to terminate an Agreement shall not be given until after the expiration of five years from the day the agreement came into force.

**Financing and Operation:**

The costs of this program are shared on a federal-provincial-farmer basis. The provinces operate the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The individual farmers pay 50% of the total premiums. For the provinces of Quebec, Newfoundland and New Brunswick, the federal and provincial governments each pay 25% of the premium costs and they share the total administrative costs on a 50/50 basis. For the other provinces the federal government contributes 50% of the total premium and the provinces pay the total administrative costs.

The contributions payable to a province under an Agreement are paid in respect of each year and shall be the amount specified in subsections (1.1) or (1.2) of Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1973 (a 1973 amendment to the Crop Insurance Act).

Advances on account of contributions may be made quarterly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expense incurred. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

**Payments:**

See table below

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Crop Production Division  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Crop Insurance Payments to Provinces

<i>Participating Provinces</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 Expenditures (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	7	12	10	7
Prince Edward Island	400	421	464	540
Nova Scotia	93	113	116	140
New Brunswick	89	51	44	58
Quebec	2,008	2,464	2,283	2,663
Ontario	5,671	5,838	7,039	8,526
Manitoba	4,419	5,271	8,455	8,257
Saskatchewan	19,739	24,400	36,245	33,790
Alberta	14,794	16,548	16,827	19,478
British Columbia	1,056	1,338	1,329	1,506
Total	\$48,276	\$56,456	\$72,812	\$74,965

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. Glenn Gorrell  
 Director  
 Crop Insurance Division  
 Sir John Carling Building  
 Carling Avenue  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5  
 Tel: 995-5880

**FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ADJUSTMENT FUND****Administered By:**

Farm Development Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch

**Purpose:**

To assist farmers to upgrade their capacity to produce their own feed requirements by utilizing the funds saved through the revised rates of assistance on feed grains.

The provinces involved are British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. Programs have been developed jointly with the provinces so that each province may address the purposes deemed most appropriate in each case. The major thrust of programs is to enhance the feed production and storage capacity of the farms in the affected regions. Longer term research programs, such as non-traditional feeds can also be undertaken. Some funds are allocated to the promotion of innovation.

**Authority:**

Cabinet Decisions 302-75 and 137-76  
 Treasury Board Minute 747277  
 Federal-Provincial Agreements

**Time Frame:**

January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1981, with a further period until March 31, 1982 to process claims received prior to December 31, 1981.

**Financing and Operation:**

Funding is totally provided by the federal government. Programs are administered in cooperation with the respective provincial departments of Agriculture. Assistance is directed mainly to on-farm products. Approval of applications is the responsibility of joint federal/provincial Management Committees. Payments are primarily made directly to farmers. In Quebec, payments are made to farmers by the Government of Quebec (with appropriate credits to the federal government as the funding source). The Quebec Government is reimbursed by the federal government for expenditures under the program.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director, Farm Development Division  
 Food Production and Inspection Branch  
 Canada Department of Agriculture  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

**Officer Responsible:**

Chief, Production Management  
 Food Production and Inspection Branch  
 Canada Department of Agriculture  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel: 995-5880

**4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE****Administered By:**

Animal Production Division of the Food Production and Marketing Branch

**Purpose:**

This program provides for the reimbursement, to any province, of 50 per cent of its expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H Clubs.

**Authority:**

The funds for this program are provided annually under the main Appropriation Act.

There are agreements with each province.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, subject to annual revision.

**Financing and Operation:**

4-H Clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The Clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living on farms. 4-H Club activities include the following subjects: the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50 per cent of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. As provincial claims must be submitted during the fiscal year, the total allotments have not always been completely utilized. Federal assistance is provided for the following items:

- prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days,

- the cost of providing club and project record books,
- travel by club members to, and prizes for provincial competitions,
- voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal grant is made towards the costs of maintaining the offices of the Council of 4-H Clubs, and for providing the salaries and travel expenses of council staff.

**Payments:**  
See table below.

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

Province	1975-76 Expenditures (\$)	1976-77 Expenditures (\$)	1977-78 Expenditures (\$)	1978-79 Expenditures (\$)
Newfoundland	3,980	5,280	5,280	5,280
Prince Edward Island	3,600	2,476	3,600	3,600
Nova Scotia	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800
New Brunswick	4,860	4,860	4,860	4,860
Quebec	20,540	23,940	23,940	23,940
Ontario	68,220	68,220	68,220	68,220
Manitoba	15,480	12,724	21,180	21,180
Saskatchewan	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
Alberta	19,080	22,080	22,080	22,080
British Columbia	9,540	9,540	9,540	9,540
Total	\$176,600	\$180,420	\$190,000	\$190,000

There is a total annual allotment of \$190,000 available to the provinces for 4-H activities.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Animal Production Division  
Production Development Directorate  
Food Production and Inspection Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel: 995-5880

years, terminated. This master agreement covers all provinces except Ontario.

Funding is approved annually under the Appropriation Acts.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

**Financing and Operation:**

The freight charges on carlots of livestock assembled and shipped to the Royal Winter Fair, and on carlots returning to points of origin, are originally paid by the provincial Department of Agriculture concerned. Reimbursement of 75 per cent of the freight charges paid, is made upon submission by the province of a claim for the federal government's share. The claim must be accompanied by the original receipted freight bills, such bills being subject to audit for proper weights and rates.

Freight costs are shared by the federal government only on carload lots from a central collecting point in each province to Toronto and return. Federal assistance is not available to Ontario where the fair is held.

Freight on carlot movement of poultry, the transportation of wagons, and the costs of feed, handlers, etc., are not eligible for sharing by the federal government under the program.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

**FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR**

**Administered By:**

Animal Production Division of the Food Production and Inspection Branch

**Purpose:**

This program provides for the reimbursement by the federal government, to all provinces except Ontario, of 75 per cent of the freight charges on exhibition livestock shipped to and from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto.

**Authority:**

This program rests on a federal-provincial agreement which originated in 1946-47 when the annual operating subsidy of \$35,000, guaranteed to the Royal Winter Fair in 1927 for 20

Payments to the Provinces for Freight Assistance to the Royal Winter Fair

Province	Expenditures (\$)			
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Prince Edward Island	5,110	5,962	7,081	6,106
Nova Scotia	2,727	2,260	2,320	3,099
New Brunswick	1,304	1,415	1,569	900
Quebec	8,020	8,124	10,622	12,144
Manitoba	27,510	26,373	26,475	26,794
Saskatchewan	15,112	16,737	19,985	7,042
Alberta	10,424	5,146	15,478	12,600
British Columbia	11,714	7,149	6,467	4,500
Total	\$81,921	\$73,166	\$89,997	\$73,185

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Director  
Animal Production Division  
Food Production and Inspection Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel: 995-5880

authority by Order in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

**Time Frame:**

The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on twelve months' notice.

**Financing and Operation:**

Provinces may provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants which engage only in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces which did not provide such a service and others that did provide a provincial meat inspection service signed an agreement with Agriculture Canada to provide this service.

The authority for the individual programs rests with the governing legislation of each province. The administration and implementation of the programs are the responsibilities of the Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The agreements provide that each participating province will pay to the Canada Department of Agriculture for inspection services on a cost-recovery basis. The agreements further provide for an annual review of costs so that charges are amended to reflect the actual costs of inspection services.

**INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION**  
(Domestic Meat Inspection)

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants which engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

**Administered By:**

Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch

**Purpose:**

This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants which are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

**Authority:**

The Canada Department of Agriculture has been given

**Payments:**

See table on following page.



## Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

<i>Participating Province</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 (\$000)</i>
Nova Scotia	10.8	12.2	11.5	38.0
New Brunswick	—	0.4	0.7	3.0
Manitoba	27.5	30.9	39.5	142.0
Saskatchewan	38.7	39.8	39.8	126.0
British Columbia	—	—	72.3	153.0
Total	77.0	83.3	163.8	462.0

**For Further Information:****General:**

Meat Hygiene Division  
Food Production and Inspection Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9

**Officer Responsible:**

Dr. E. A. Costello  
Chief, Federal-Provincial and Poultry Programs  
Meat Hygiene Division  
Food Production and Inspection Branch  
Agriculture Canada  
Sir William Logan Building  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9  
Tel: 995-5433

**RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM**

(Part of the Food Production & Inspection Program)

**Administered By:**

Animal Health Directorate of Health of Animals Branch

**Purpose:**

The purpose of these payments is to cooperate with the provinces in the management of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

**Authority:**

This program is under the general departmental mandate.

Rabies Indemnification Regulations

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the

provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under sections 3 and 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act, Statutes of Canada, 1974-5-6, Chapter 86, the Minister of Agriculture may order living animals to be destroyed and provide compensation to owners in respect of these animals. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies infection in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the Animal Disease and Protection Act in regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two-fifths of the amounts paid by them. The federal government will reimburse the provinces up to a maximum per head of \$200 for cattle, \$140 for horses, and \$40 for sheep, swine and goats.

In order to receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by the following documents:

1. evidence that payment to the owner has been made;
2. a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died as a result of rabies; and
3. the inspector's valuation of the animal.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

## Payments to the Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

Participating Provinces	Expenditures			
	1975-76 (\$)	1976-77 (\$)	1977-78 (\$)	1978-79 (\$)
New Brunswick	—	28.00	352.00	—
Quebec	10,030.40	4,304.00	826.00	4,284.00
Ontario	77,098.40	74,984.40	61,264.80	58,245.60
Saskatchewan	690.00	1,943.60	282.00	2,818.00
Manitoba	1,830.00	2,948.00	2,332.80	1,823.60
Alberta	80.00	—	—	—
Total	\$89,728.80	\$84,208.00	\$65,057.60	\$67,171.20

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director General  
Animal Health Directorate  
Health of Animals Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

**Officer Responsible:**

Vacant  
Director General  
Animal Health Directorate  
Health of Animals Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Sir John Carling Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5

Tel: 995-6676

**RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS**

(Part of the Research Program)

**Administered By:**

Finance and Administration Division, Research Branch

**Purpose:**

Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote cooperation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal Research Station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at Canada Department of Agriculture's Research Station at Charlottetown; a New

Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office wing has been added to the federal Research Station at Fredericton; the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the new federal Research Station complex recently built at Lethbridge; and under an agreement reached with the Province of Nova Scotia a joint federal-provincial building is under construction at Kentville. These facilities are built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also occupy surplus federal space on a rental basis at: St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; L'Assomption and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, Kapuskasing and Vineland, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George and Summerland, B.C.

**Authority:**

Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

**Time Frame:**

The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

**Financing and Operation:**

The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided.

Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are

also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

***For Further Information:***

**General:**

Director  
Finance and Administration  
Research Branch  
Canada Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5  
Tel: 995-7084

**AGRICULTURE**

**(Canadian Dairy Commission)**

**DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM**

***Administered By:***

Canadian Dairy Commission

***Purpose:***

The Dairy Program has the objective of achieving a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market, thereby providing consumers with an ample supply of high quality dairy products.

***Authority:***

Canadian Dairy Commission Act  
Agricultural Stabilization Act  
Federal Provincial Agreements on "market-sharing quotas" with the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

***Time Frame:***

This program was at first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

***Financing and Operation:***

Dairy support is provided by the Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of manufactured dairy products; and

2. through direct subsidy payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for dairy producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the Commission's offer-to-purchase program for the main manufactured dairy products, mainly butter and skim milk powder.

Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid by the proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board towards the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold.

2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the Commission; and

3. levies to finance export assistance are collected by provincial milk marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to manufacturing milk shipments made under market sharing quotas since 1970, and on fluid milk since 1977.

Direct subsidies are paid on all qualifying deliveries within market sharing quota to producers of manufacturing milk and cream. These subsidies are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, subsidy payments are made only on shipments which fall within market requirements. An in-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to equalize prices between the domestic and export markets. There is a higher over-quota levy which covers the cost of exporting surplus dairy products processed from production in excess of market (quota) requirements. The contingency levy, established in April 1978, covers the cost of disposal of any in-sleeve production that is excess to market requirements.

***Payments:***

Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were \$287.1 million in 1978-79 and are estimated at \$283.9 million for 1979-80.

The table on the page following shows the subsidy payments made to producers in the different provinces in the fiscal years ending March 31, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979.

## Direct Subsidies Paid to Canadian Dairy Producers

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	\$3,628,347	\$3,900,479	\$4,106,902	\$4,285,045
Nova Scotia	2,489,257	2,900,356	3,035,895	3,447,685
New Brunswick	1,869,957	2,100,258	2,164,449	2,149,699
Quebec	130,375,521	126,315,568	127,524,076	132,421,307
Ontario	86,515,680	82,310,113	84,239,564	83,771,210
Manitoba	9,991,964	10,101,241	10,046,893	10,466,865
Saskatchewan	5,712,764	5,800,713	6,282,702	6,562,174
Alberta	17,380,890	17,302,126	17,421,539	16,507,491
British Columbia	7,898,289	8,100,995	8,072,093	8,028,130
Total	\$265,862,669	\$258,831,849	\$262,894,113	\$267,639,606

***For Further Information:***

General:

Chairman  
Canadian Dairy Commission  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Z2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Choquette, Chairman  
Canadian Dairy Commission  
Pebb Building  
2197 Riverside Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Z2

Tel: 998-9490



## *Communications*

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) telecommunications; and
- (b) the development and utilization generally of communication undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions shall:

- (a) co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communication services for Canada, including the Post Office Department;
- (b) promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communication systems and facilities for Canada;
- (c) assist Canadian communication systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;
- (d) plan and co-ordinate telecommunication services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;
- (e) compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communication systems and facilities and of trends and developments in Canada and abroad relating to communication matters; and
- (f) take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communication matters.

The department comprises four sectors: Policy, Space Program, Research, and Operations.

### **Policy Sector**

Responsibility for the overall formulation and implementation of departmental policy resides primarily with this sector. Subdivisions include: National Telecommunications (studies

and planning for domestic systems development); International Telecommunications (studies, planning and negotiations in the international telecommunications sphere, including arrangements for, and participation in conferences); Economic Policy and Statistics; Broadcasting and Social Policy; and Federal-Provincial Relations.

### **Research Sector**

The department conducts an extensive and continuing research program for three main reasons. First, advances in technology are the primary means of improving and expanding the telecommunications network and its services. Second, research serves as a base for the policy planning and program functions of the department. Third, through transfer of technology, innovations developed through government research can benefit Canadian industry and create Canadian jobs in high-technology fields.

Most of the department's in-house research is carried out at the Communications Research Centre (CRC), located near Ottawa. Generally, the work undertaken complements and is often done in cooperation with private industry.

The department also fosters advanced communications research capabilities at Canadian universities through contracts totaling about \$700,000 a year. In addition, a certain proportion of the department's research is undertaken for the Department of National Defence.

### **Space Program Sector**

Responsible for the management of all aspects of the Space Communications Program; including policy formulation, program planning, research, interdepartmental and international activities and support of the operating and manufacturing industries.

### **Operations Sector**

The fourth sector of the department includes all the regional operations of the department and the Ottawa headquarters' organizations in the areas of spectrum management and government telecommunications.

### **Department of Communications**

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**UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM**

*Administered By:*  
Research Sector

*Purpose:*

The program was established to support the Department of Communications' in-house research programs, to promote competence in various areas of communications in Canadian universities or groups of universities, and helps develop individuals who can later make substantial contributions to the field of communications in industry, government or the universities.

*Authority:*

As approved by Cabinet (MC 703-70 — RD June 18, 1970), the Department of Communications supports a University Research Program. Based upon the recommendation of the Research Advisory Committee, the Canadian universities are asked to submit research contract proposals on specific subjects determined in advance by the department.

*Time Frame:*

Each November, the department reviews its university research requirements. Canadian universities are then asked to submit research proposals on specific subjects determined by DOC.

*Financing and Operation:*

This is a research contract program and not a research grant program. Therefore work statements are negotiated and payments are made on the basis of the progress. The resulting contracts will be subject to government procurement regulations.

*Payments:*

The program started modestly in fiscal year 1971/72 with a budget of \$375,000. The budget was increased later to \$700,000 a year.

*For Further Information:*

General:

Jacques Lyrette  
A/DGRPP/DOC  
300 Slater Street  
Journal Tower North  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0C8

Officer responsible:

Director of Research Program Management  
Department of Communications  
300 Slater Street  
Journal Tower North  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0C8

**HERMES PROGRAM (COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SATELLITE)**

*Administered By:*  
Space Program

*Purpose:*

To develop the capability in Canada to produce and use the new generation of high power communication satellites in the 12/14 GHz band. Several experimenters, including some under provincial jurisdiction, utilized HERMES to investigate provision of new communication services with such satellites.

*Authority:*

As directed in an Order-in-Council, the Department of Communications provided the use of the satellite system to experimenters. Based on the recommendations of an independent experiment selection committee, arrangements were made between DOC and individual experimenters for their participation in the program.

*Time Frame:*

Communications experiments with the satellite started early in 1976 and continued until the end of June 1979. Technological testing of spacecraft sub-systems were carried out in the latter half of 1979. In addition, communications demonstrations were conducted until contact with the satellite was lost on 24 Nov. '79, almost two years beyond its design life.

*Financing and Operation:*

The Department of Communications provided the satellite and the system of earth terminals. It has provided funds to some universities, private institutions, and provincial departments to carry out the experimental program.

*Payments:*

Experimenters have received from DOC a total of approximately \$795,752 (in addition to a considerable amount from the Department of Health and Welfare, Supply and Services, Indian and Northern Affairs and Secretary of State).

*For Further Information:*

## General:

Hermes Experiments Program Manager  
Department of Communications  
300 Slater Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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Tel: (613) 593-7471

## Officer responsible

Mr. N.G. Davies  
Director, SCOPO  
Communications Research Centre  
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**SYMPHONIE SATELLITE PROGRAM***Administered By:*

Space Program

*Purpose:*

To provide facilities for Canadian experimenters, including provincial governments, to carry out transatlantic communication experiments of technical or social nature, using the Franco-German satellite Symphonie.

*Authority:*

The Canadian coordinator has been appointed by DOC following an exchange of letters with the French and German executive secretaries of the Symphonie program office.

*Time Frame:*

1975-1982 (exact time of completion depending on satellite life).

*Financing and Operation:*

Supply, transportation and operation of a suitable earth station undertaken by DOC together with Teleglobe Canada.

*Payments:*

No direct payments involved.

*For Further Information:*

Director General, Space Programs  
Department of Communications  
300 Slater Street  
Journal North Building  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0C8

**ANIK-B COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM***Administered By:*

Space Program

*Purpose:*

To examine the viability of new telecommunications services and to further explore the potential of 12/14 GHz satellite technology to make users aware of that potential for delivery of new services to meet identified requirements.

*Authority:*

As directed by several Orders-in-Council, the department is providing use of the satellite service and earth terminals for experimental purposes. Based on the recommendations of an experiment selection committee which gave approval in principle for 17 pilot projects, arrangements are being made between DOC and individual experimenters for their participation in the program.

*Time Frame:*

Pilot projects began in April 1979 and present planning is for a two-year program. The Department of Communications may exercise an option to continue to lease the satellite service for a further period of up to three years.

*Financing and Operation:*

The Department of Communications is leasing the satellite service from Telesat Canada and providing a system of earth terminals. The department is cooperating with sponsors of projects in the planning, conduct and conclusion of projects to their mutual benefit. The program already consists of more than seventeen separate projects sponsored by a variety of external agencies including federal government departments and agencies, provincial government departments and agencies, telecommunications carriers and native communications associations. Project sponsors having a commercial charter are expected to pay a fair share of the cost of the use of satellite and earth terminal resources.

***For Further Information:***

ANIK-B Communications Program Manager  
Department of Communications  
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K1A 0C8  
Tel: (613) 593-7471

**ANIK-B PROGRAM DELIVERY PILOT PROJECT**

***Administered By:***  
Space Program

***Purpose:***

The overall purpose of the project is to test direct-to-home and small community satellite broadcasting services. Specific objectives are:

- (a) To demonstrate, evaluate and gain field experience with a direct-to-home and small community program delivery service using the ANIK-B satellite 12/14 GHz transponders.
- (b) To provide a prototype testing ground and a small initial market to help stimulate the industrial sector to develop a line of internationally competitive products for this service.
- (c) To provide information to the government which will contribute to policy development and plans respecting the future operational use of broadcasting satellites.
- (d) To provide information to the various agencies, institutions and corporations interested in satellite broadcasting to help them to formulate plans for their future activities in this field.

***Authority:***

As directed by several Orders-in-Council, the department is providing use of the satellite service and earth terminals for experimental purposes.

The project is made up of two components, one in Ontario and one in British Columbia, Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Although it is presently part of the ANIK-B Communications Program, it is being reported separately because of its relative importance and probable impact.

***Time Frame:***

Program delivery pilot projects began in September 1979 and are being planned to the end of the two-year mission. The Department of Communications may exercise an option to continue to lease the satellite services for a further period of up to three years.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Department of Communications is leasing the satellite service from Telesat Canada and providing a system of earth terminals. The costs of transportation of the terminals from agreed staging areas, installation and interfacing are shared by participants and users according to resources available at any particular site. The cost of one uplink terminal for the British Columbia component is being borne by the program suppliers.

***For Further Information:***

DBS Program Manager  
Department of Communications  
300 Slater Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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## *Employment and Immigration*

In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration, the Minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board. Within the CEIC only the Employment and Immigration components have programs which involve payments to provinces or municipalities, although the administration of the Benefit Program does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

### **CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION**

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977 and was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services and immigration. In general, the programs of the Commission are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs are also directed to provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs. A Department of Employment and Immigration was also established by the same legislation.

### **Employment**

Federal-provincial consultations on labour market policies and programs are primarily conducted through the Manpower Needs Committees or similar mechanisms which have been established in the provinces under the authority of section 13 of the Adult Occupational Training Act. The

Committees are composed of senior officials of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the provincial departments concerned. In some provinces the Committee includes representatives from the private sector and other federal departments concerned with the labour market and the economy.

Financial assistance is provided to the provincial governments under the federal-provincial agricultural manpower agreements. The provinces are also reimbursed for expenses they incur in providing training, including administrative services and other facilities for the Canada Manpower Training Program. Other programs aimed at relieving particular facets of the unemployment problem include the Local Employment Assistance Program and the Outreach Program.

### **Immigration**

The federal government may provide payments to the provinces for indigent immigrants including refugees. On the other hand, the Province of Quebec reimburses the federal government for the additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in federal immigration offices abroad.

### **Canada Employment and Immigration Commission**

CANADA MANPOWER INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM

CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LEAP)

CANADA WORKS PROGRAM

ECONOMIC GROWTH COMPONENT OF CANADA WORKS (EGC)

YOUNG CANADA WORKS PROGRAM (YCW)

YOUTH JOB CORPS PROGRAM 1979-80

OUTREACH PROGRAM

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## CANADA MANPOWER INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM

(A component of the Canada Manpower Training Program)

### *Administered By:*

Industrial Training Directorate, Training Branch

### *Purpose:*

The basic objective of the program is to meet the labour market needs by providing skill training which will meet the employer's requirements and will increase the adult's capacity or opportunity for employment, and by assisting employers to develop their own training capacities.

### *Authority:*

Adult Occupational Training Act, Sections 6 and 9

Adult Occupational Training Regulations

Training Agreements signed with each province & territory

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 52 weeks.

### *Financing and Operation:*

This program is funded and administered by the federal government. There is no municipal involvement; the provinces, however, are responsible for the provision of pedagogical services. Provinces are reimbursed for these services on a fee for service basis.

Direct training costs may be reimbursed to the employer for the off-the-job elements of training. These may include part of:

1. instructor's wages;
2. instructor's travelling and living expenses;
3. training aids such as textbooks and expendable tools;
4. rental of premises and training equipment from third parties;
5. course fees where part of the training takes place in an institution.

For each approved training program, the Commission may also reimburse up to 40% of the earnings of an employed trainee; up to 60% of the earnings of a trainee recruited from among the unemployed or about to be laid off; and up to 85% of the earnings of a trainee with special needs. The maximum reimbursable for weekly wages under this program is stipulated in the Adult Occupational Training Act.

Because the provinces are responsible for the pedagogical side of all training plans submitted by the employers, their

approval of the training plan is a requisite to CEIC authorization of the training contract.

### *Payments:*

Payments to the provinces under the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program are included in the payments under the Adult Occupational Training Act.

### *For Further Information:*

#### General:

E.M. Hutchinson

Director

Industrial Training Directorate

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

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#### CANADA MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM

##### *Administered By:*

Institutional Training Directorate, Training Branch  
Labour Market Development

##### *Purpose:*

This program is designed to provide occupational training that will increase an adult's earning capacity or opportunity for employment. The institutional training portion of the program is composed of the following elements:

- Occupational Skill Training
- Apprentice Training
- Language Training
- Basic Training for Skill Development
- Work Adjustment Training
- Job Readiness Training

In addition, allowances may be paid to individuals enrolled in full-time training courses and not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Supplementary allowances may also be paid to trainees during unemployment insurance benefits or receiving training allowances.

##### *Authority:*

Adult Occupational Training Act, Section 5 and Section 7

Adult Occupational Training Regulations

Canada-Provincial Training Agreements, signed with each province and territory



**Time Frame:**

This program is continuing indefinitely.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada pays for the provincial facilities and staff used in order to provide job-related in-school training for persons referred for such training by Canada Employment Centres. The federal payments also cover administrative overhead costs incurred by the province in providing this training.

General policy for the program is set by the Training Branch at National Headquarters. The program is administered by the regions in cooperation with the provincial governments. The provinces provide Canada with curriculum outlines,

courses of study, training schedules, information on proposed changes and other materials relevant to evaluating training courses. Trainees are selected by local Canada Employment Centres and attend courses given by provincial and municipal training institutions.

Each month, installment payments are made by the federal government on the basis of the volume of training planned for that month. The Agreements provide for regular consultation and revision of the program to suit it to current conditions.

**Payments:**

See table below.

Payments to Provinces Under the Adult Occupational Training Act

Province	1975-76 Expenditures (\$ millions)	1976-77 Expenditures (\$ millions)	1977-78 Expenditures (\$ millions)	1978-79 Expenditures (\$ millions)	1979-80 Estimates (\$ millions)
Newfoundland	11.9	13.2	13.2	13.4	14.5
Prince Edward Island	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.7
Nova Scotia	11.1	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.7
New Brunswick	10.0	11.0	11.5	11.5	12.6
Quebec	87.4	92.0	99.7	102.5	112.1
Ontario	70.2	78.8	85.0	96.3	106.3
Manitoba	9.6	10.6	11.6	12.5	13.3
Saskatchewan	7.6	8.5	9.8	12.0	12.2
Alberta	19.8	21.8	24.0	29.7	29.9
British Columbia	24.1	27.6	28.9	34.1	34.4
Northwest Territories	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.7
Yukon Territory	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Total	255.9	281.8	302.5	331.7	355.7

Payments of Training Allowances to individuals are, of course, additional to the above figures. They amounted to \$186.3 million for 1975-76, \$200.2 million for 1976-77, \$190.8 million for 1977-78, \$116.9 million for 1978-79. The estimated expenditures for 1979-80 are \$90 million. Expenditures include provincial administration costs for both CMTP and CMITP.

**For Further Information:**

General:

G. Hubley

Director

Institutional Training Directorate

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Place du Portage, Phase IV

Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

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# **FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS**

(Part of the Canada Agricultural Manpower Program)

**Administered By:**

Labour Market Planning and Adjustment Branch  
Labour Market Development Group

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this program is to enable Canada and the provinces to carry out a joint agricultural employment program in respect of the recruitment and movement of agricultural workers, research and promotion of improvement in working and living conditions and other measures related to the development and utilization of agricultural workers.

**Authority:**

With the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council, Agreements are signed by the Minister of Employment and Immigration for periods of one to three years.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, negotiated between the Minister of Employment and Immigration for the Government of Canada and the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and, in some cases, of Labour or Intergovernmental Affairs. Terms and conditions are discussed at the annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Conference.

**Financing and Operation:**

Provinces are required to submit annually detailed budget forecasts and program plans for approval by the Minister of Employment and Immigration. Costs incurred by the provinces for activities carried out under the Agreements in line with approved budgets are shared equally between Canada and the provinces.

The provinces submit statements of claim upon completion of program activities, usually on a quarterly basis. Upon receipt and verification of an expenditure claim, a cheque payable to the province is requisitioned from the Department of Supply and Services to cover the federal share of costs incurred by the province under the terms of the Agreement.

The cost-sharing provisions of the Agreements address the particular needs of the respective provinces, including the following cost categories:

1. Expenditures for construction of new housing and renovation of existing buildings built to house seasonal agricultural workers. Canada and the province together will share up to fifty per cent (50%) of the total cost of such housing or a lesser amount as may be determined by the eligibility criteria established in each province. All other remaining costs are the responsibility of the farmer-employer.
2. Advertising, publicity and related promotional expenditures undertaken by the province for the recruitment of agricultural workers.
3. Expenditures for research and development involved in surveys of recruitment, training needs, and promotion of improvements in working and living conditions and other matters relating to agricultural employment.
4. Administrative services provided by the provinces in support of programs operated or administered under the Agreements, including expenses related to the operation of the Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Committees established under the Agreements.
5. Mobility assistance for workers who in the absence of public transportation facilities must be transported by special arrangements daily to the work site.

**Payments:**

Federal Payments to Provinces under Agricultural Agreements

<i>Participating Provinces</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 (\$000)</i>	<i>Forecast 1979-80 (\$000)</i>
Prince Edward Island	2.5	1.0	2.0	—	5.0
Nova Scotia	15.0	16.0	17.6	18.8	20.0
New Brunswick	—	8.0	11.5	0.9	3.0
Quebec	79.5	—	279.0	330.3	522.0
Ontario	675.0	330.0	225.9	296.8	—
Manitoba	29.5	6.0	53.3	27.1	37.0
Saskatchewan	68.5	29.0	17.9	4.1	20.0
Alberta	82.0	—	88.2	—	—
British Columbia	2.0	2.0	4.7	4.5	41.0
Total	954.0	392.0	700.1	682.5	648.0

**For Further Information:****General:**

Senior Director  
Labour Market Planning and Adjustment Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

**Mailing Address:**

Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J9  
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## LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LEAP)

### *Administered By:*

Employment Development Branch  
Labour Market Development Group

### *Purpose:*

LEAP is a permanent program designed to provide support to job creation projects to create employment opportunities for those people who experience particular continuing difficulty in finding and keeping satisfactory on-going employment.

### *Authority:*

Authorized by Order in Council in June 1971

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program under which individual projects may be funded for up to three years plus, where it has been authorized, an initial developmental period of twelve months. In exceptional cases, subject to approval of the interdepartmental National Assessment Board projects may be extended for an additional period. The total cost of such approved extensions in any one fiscal year may not exceed 15% of the approved LEAP program budget in that fiscal year. The effective date of the program — January 1, 1973.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The LEAP program is financed entirely by the federal government although provincial and municipal governments may assist a project through capital contributions, cost-sharing or the provision of support services. Federal funds in these cases are often used primarily for wages and employee benefits. The contributions for all costs other than wages and employee benefits and capital items is limited to 50% of the total. Such costs will include expenses such as materials, rent, repairs, utilities, travel, professional business assistance, special training, counselling assistance and external evaluation of the project. A contribution of \$30,000 can be made toward approved capital costs. Funding will not cover any costs which the federal government now shares. Projects may not receive a federal government contribution of more than \$250,000 annually.

Proposals for projects may originate from non-profit organizations, community or citizen groups, voluntary agencies or individuals. LEAP proposals are developed in consultation with Job Creation Officers at the provincial level. A formal contract is entered into by the Commission and the project sponsor which calls for interim advances and payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the contract.

### *Payments:*

Expenditures were first made under the LEAP program in 1973-74 and totaled approximately \$10 million. The following table shows the approximate allocation of funds to projects by province for the 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 fiscal years. See table below.

Approximate LEAP Allocation by Province

<i>Province</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 (\$000)</i>	<i>Estimates 1979-80 (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	922	1,239	1,599	2,089
Prince Edward Island	425	790	1,002	1,335
Nova Scotia	990	1,108	1,786	1,772
New Brunswick	1,257	1,300	1,477	2,039
Quebec	3,526	5,037	5,776	10,489
Ontario	3,687	4,621	5,026	9,924
Manitoba	1,009	1,877	2,327	5,484
Saskatchewan	861	983	1,343	4,428
Alberta	838	1,499	1,770	3,531
British Columbia & Yukon	1,260	1,586	2,337	6,054
Northwest Territories	325	551	619	1,904
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>20,591</b>	<b>25,062</b>	<b>49,049</b>

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Local Employment Assistance Program  
Employment Development Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

**Mailing Address:**

Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J9

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. T. Dent, Director  
Local Employment Assistance Program  
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Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

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*Ontario*

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*Manitoba*

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*Saskatchewan*

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*Alberta*

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**CANADA WORKS PROGRAM***Administered By:*

Employment Development Branch  
 Labour Market Development Group

*Purpose:*

Many communities in Canada experience high unemployment at various times of the year and the direct creation of jobs is one option that the federal government has developed to utilize the skills of Canada's unemployed in providing useful services or facilities to the communities. The Canada Works Program is a further development of the previous job creation programs of the Government of Canada.

The Canada Works Program is designed to utilize the expertise of local organizations in the development and management of projects that will create new short term employment opportunities. The objective of the Program is to get needed work done and public benefits produced by people whose energies and talents are temporarily surplus to private sector needs. The jobs created by the projects should

also be designed to provide project participants with work experience that will assist them to secure other employment after their participation on the project.

Proposals for the Canada Works Program should demonstrate that they will create new jobs at the time of highest unemployment in the community in which they will operate. In addition, these proposals must create jobs that match the skills of the unemployed in the area.

In the assessment and approval of proposals care is taken to ensure that funds are channelled to areas of higher unemployment within each constituency and that the employment created matches patterns of unemployment in the area.

*Authority:*

Funding levels for Canada Works are approved annually as a component of the federal government's Employment Strategy. Authority for Canada Works expenditure is provided through the main estimates.

*Time Frame:*

Canada Works is part of the Employment Strategy of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Projects may ordinarily operate for up to 12 months. Applications are accepted for each phase of Canada Works up until a publicly announced deadline date and are available at local CMC/CECs. The deadline date for Phase IV, the last Phase of the Program was September 28, 1979.

*Financing and Operation:*

Canada Works supplies federal contributions to finance labour-intensive community betterment projects of a non-profit nature. Any established organization, partnership or corporation may submit an application. Projects are approved by the Minister after consideration by Canada Works staff and the Member of Parliament.

The maximum federal contribution to a project is \$320,000. The contribution may not exceed \$20,000 per month and projects ordinarily operate as long as 52 weeks.

The maximum federal contribution to the wages of project employees is the provincial minimum wage plus 15%. Project managers can receive 50% above the provincial minimum wage rate. The maximum federal contribution to other costs is \$40 per work-week and applicants may apply for an additional contribution towards extraordinary material costs up to a maximum of \$30 per work-week if their proposal is construction-related.

Table 1 shows the allocation of funds by province for Phase I and II of Canada Works, Table 2 shows the allocation of funds for Canada Works 1978-79 and Table 3 shows the allocation of funds for Canada Works 1979-80.

Table 1: Canada Works Program 1977-78

(Phase I and Phase II)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Allocation (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	36,074
Nova Scotia	20,996
Prince Edward Island	6,949
New Brunswick	32,176
Quebec	120,768
Ontario	40,612
Manitoba	13,556
Saskatchewan	12,574
Alberta	8,315
Northwest Territories	6,314
British Columbia	34,253
Yukon Territory	2,353
<b>Total</b>	<b>334,940</b>

Note: Although all Canada Works projects indicated were initiated in the 1977-78 fiscal year, the operation of some of the Phase I projects and most of the Phase II projects overlaps the 1977 and the 1978 fiscal years. Such projects were sustained in 1978-79 under the Canada Works 1978-79 fiscal year budget.

Table 2: Canada Works Program 1978-79

(Phase III)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Allocation (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	17,117
Prince Edward Island	3,177
Nova Scotia	11,073
New Brunswick	15,733
Quebec	62,337
Ontario	22,351
Manitoba	9,478
Saskatchewan	8,357
Alberta	5,181
British Columbia	16,372
Northwest Territories	2,878
Yukon Territory	946
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,000</b>

Table 3: Canada Works Program 1979-80

(Phase IV)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Allocation (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	19,631
Nova Scotia	11,058
Prince Edward Island	3,729
New Brunswick	15,116
Quebec	48,674
Ontario	—
Manitoba	—
Saskatchewan	—
Alberta	—
Northwest Territories	39
British Columbia	1,654
Yukon	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>

**For Further Information:**

Mr. Dennis MacDonald

Director

Canada Works Program

Employment Development Branch

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Place du Portage, Phase IV

Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

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K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-3044

**ECONOMIC GROWTH COMPONENT OF CANADA WORKS (EGC)****Administered By:**

Employment Development Branch

Labour Market Development Group

**Purpose:**

The EGC was established to support activities which create continuing incremental private sector employment and/or support immediate job creation in activities which contribute to increased economic growth. Under this program, the Commission considers proposals submitted by federal departments and agencies which stimulate private sector employment within their mandate.

This program has proposals of a national scope as well as those aimed at specific areas. In the assessment of proposals, preferred consideration is given to those activities providing jobs in areas of highest unemployment, particularly in rural resource dependent areas of the country; activities which create continuing incremental private sector jobs.

Proposals must demonstrate that the funding will support new activities or complement (not replace) an on-going program or activity.

#### **Authority:**

Funding levels for EGC have been approved annually as a component of the federal government's Employment Strategy. EGC was first implemented in 1978-79 and authority for expenditure was provided through Treasury Board Minutes. Funds are located in Treasury Board Vote 10 under Government Contingencies and Centrally Financed Programs.

#### **Time Frame:**

EGC is in its second year of operation. Projects are supported on a yearly basis. Activities can be supported for a period of two fiscal years but submissions to the Treasury Board must be made for each subsequent fiscal year of support. There will be no EGC in 1980-81, therefore, no commitments can be made for that fiscal year.

#### **Financing and Operation:**

Funding available is the lesser of the amount required or that amount which results from multiplying the number of work-years of employment to be created by the average cost of supporting one work-year of employment under the community-based portion of Canada Works (in 1979-80 \$10,000). An additional one time credit may be provided for each quantifiable incremental, continuing full-time job (or equivalent). Indirect employment resulting from employment multiplier calculations cannot be considered in determining EGC support.

Those federal departments and agencies as defined by the Financial Administration Act are eligible to receive contributions from EGC. After projects are reviewed by an Interdepartmental Review Committee, the Minister, CEIC, recommends them to the Treasury Board for their approval. Successful departments/agencies make submissions to the Treasury Board and monies are transferred from T.B. Vote 10 to the appropriate Vote of the sponsoring department/agency. The latter is responsible for the administration of the initiative.

#### **Payments:**

Distribution of funds under the 1979-80 Economic Growth Component of Canada Works:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Program expenditure as of Dec. 31, 1979. Approved (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	1,345
Nova Scotia	1,452
New Brunswick	457
Prince Edward Island	406
Quebec	3,517
Ontario	5,677
Manitoba	698
Saskatchewan	291
Alberta	505
British Columbia	1,452
Northwest Territories	46
Yukon Territories	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,846</b>

#### **For Further Information:**

Margaret Skok  
Economic Growth Component of Canada Works  
Employment Development Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

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#### **YOUNG CANADA WORKS PROGRAM (YCW)**

#### **Administered By:**

Employment Development Branch  
Labour Market Policy Group

#### **Purpose:**

The Young Canada Works Program is designed to create employment for students during the summer months by utilizing the expertise of local organizations in the development of employment generating projects in areas of community need. Jobs should also be designed to facilitate students' future access to the labour market by enabling them to test possible career interests and to obtain practical experience in a variety of occupational fields.



**Authority:**

Authority for the YCW 1979-80 expenditure has been provided through a cabinet decision of that year and the Appropriation Act of 1977-78.

**Time Frame:**

The 1979 Young Canada Works Program is in its third year of a five-year employment strategy. Projects may operate for a maximum of eighteen weeks between May and September.

**Financing and Operation:**

The YCW Program is financed entirely by the federal government although provincial and municipal governments may assist a project through capital contributions, cost-sharing or the provision of support services. Federal funds are used primarily for wages and employee benefits. Overhead or administrative costs may not exceed thirty dollars per workweek worked. Projects may not receive a federal government contribution of more than \$25,000 and must provide employment for a minimum of three persons. Projects may not operate for less than six weeks.

Proposals for projects may originate from established organizations, partnerships, or corporations; under certain conditions, individuals or newly formed groups may also submit applications. A formal agreement is entered into by the Commission and the project sponsor which calls for periodic and scheduled payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement.

**Payments:**

Payments are issued to the sponsor in trust to the YCW project. The first payments were made in 1977-78 and totalled approximately \$43.3 million. 1978 payments totalled approximately \$42.2 million. The following table shows the allocation of funds to projects by province for the 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 fiscal years.\*

<i>Province</i>	<i>1977-78 (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 (\$000)</i>	<i>1979-80 (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	3,612	2,062	2,693
Nova Scotia	3,173	2,201	2,557
Prince Edward Island	549	360	328
New Brunswick	2,442	2,244	2,642
Quebec	16,552	14,546	18,417
Ontario	9,642	11,183	14,749
Manitoba	1,535	1,989	2,985
Alberta	1,225	1,636	1,888
Saskatchewan	902	1,911	2,443
Northwest Territories	213	261	333
British Columbia	6,011	5,569	6,276
Yukon	144	148	189
Total	46,000	44,110	55,500

\* These figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

L. Fraikin, Director  
Young Canada Works Program  
Employment Development Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-2495

In each Province:

Manager/Director  
Employment Development Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

**YOUTH JOB CORPS PROGRAM 1979-80****Administered By:**

Employment Development Branch

**Purpose:**

The Youth Job Corps Program is designed to provide employment opportunities for unemployed youth through projects developed by federal departments and agencies which will assist participants' employability.

**Authority:**

Treasury Board approved (T.B. minute 761302) YJC expenditures for 1979-80: \$32,900,000 for the non-student component and \$15,000,000 for the student component.

**Time Frame:**

The Youth Job Corps Program is a new CEIC initiative based on the Summer Job Corps Programs (1977-78 and 1978-79).

Summer projects operated for a minimum of eight and a maximum of 14 consecutive weeks between April 1 and September 1 in 1979. Non-student projects will operate for a minimum of eight and a maximum of 52 consecutive weeks between April 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980.

**Financing and Operation:**

Federal departments and agencies create jobs across the country through projects which complement on-going governmental priorities.

Sponsoring departments and agencies enter into contribution arrangements with project leaders, who then become



the employers, responsible for recruiting project employees and administering all phases of the projects.

The Selection Committee is composed of representatives from the Treasury Board Secretariat, the Public Service Commission and the Privy Council Office, and is chaired by the Director, Youth Job Corps Division. In selecting projects for approval, emphasis is placed on the extent to which they will provide participants with the training and experience which could help them secure future permanent employment.

Projects funded under the 1979-80 YJC Program have included: agricultural research and experiments, urban native housing studies, review and development of social service programs, public legal education programs, conservation and renewable energy promotion and conservation, providing students with practical experience in industry situations.

For 1979-80, the YJC created some 6,200 non-student jobs and 7,100 student jobs.

#### *Payments:*

1979-80 Program Allocation

<i>Province</i>	<i>Summer Component (\$000)</i>	<i>Year-Round Component (\$000)</i>	<i>Total (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	586	1,076	1,662
Prince Edward Island	292	318	610
Nova Scotia	1,085	2,297	3,382
New Brunswick	889	2,052	2,941
Quebec	3,622	9,859	13,481
Ontario	3,657	7,338	10,995
Manitoba	1,021	1,937	2,958
Saskatchewan	916	1,494	2,410
Alberta	695	1,652	2,347
British Columbia	1,482	3,583	5,065
Northwest Territories	314	387	701
Yukon	106	164	270
Total	14,665	32,157	46,822

#### *For Further Information:*

Mr. Jules Oliver  
A/Director  
Youth Job Corps Program  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

#### *Mailing Address:*

Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J9

Tel: (819) 994-2399

## OUTREACH PROGRAM

#### *Administered By:*

Special Client Needs Branch, Employment and Insurance

#### *Purpose:*

The objective of the Outreach Program is to improve, with the help of community-based agencies, the employability and access to employment of persons who experience special difficulty competing in the labour market and who are not able to benefit effectively from the services offered by their CEC.

The target population is divided into the following groups:

- i) isolated or remote communities;
- ii) Native people;
- iii) chronically unemployed, usually welfare recipients;
- iv) mentally and physically handicapped;
- v) inmates and ex-inmates;
- vi) persons experiencing great difficulty in labour force entry or re-entry;
- vii) youth and women who fall within the above groups.

#### *Authority:*

The Outreach Program was created in 1972 by Cabinet decision under the Canada Manpower Opportunity Program and receives funding approval through the Appropriation Acts. Its current terms and conditions were approved by Treasury Board minutes 750484 of June 30, 1977 and 757220 of May 12, 1978.

#### *Time Frame:*

Agreements between the Commission and various community-based agencies may be signed for any period up to twelve months. Subsequent agreements for further twelve-month periods may also be signed.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

Outreach is a program funded wholly by the federal government: community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. The federal contribution to any one project is limited to \$250,000 annually, unless further approval is sought from Treasury Board on an individual basis. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular group within the population are not being met, the Commission may initiate the development of an agreement with community organizations, groups, agencies or individuals. A formal agreement is entered into between the Commission and the project sponsor and calls for periodic payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement. Agreements

may be renegotiated at any time and are generally of a one-year duration. Project activity is managed by the sponsoring group, with the Commission monitoring the operational and financial activities.

**Payments:**

Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future expenditures necessary to successful project operation. For the fiscal year 1975-76, total payments to all projects was \$6.6 million; in 1976-77 this figure increased to \$7.2 million. For the fiscal year 1977-78 total expenditures were \$8.7 million and in 1978-79, this figure increased to \$9.7 million. The 1979-80 budget is \$8.0 million which is administered through the regional offices of the Commission.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Chief  
Outreach Services Division  
Special Client Needs Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

**Mailing Address:**

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**Officer Responsible:**

H.B. Lind  
Chief  
Outreach Services Division

**In each region:**

*Newfoundland*

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs  
Newfoundland Region  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
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*Manitoba*

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 Manitoba Region  
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*Saskatchewan*

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 Saskatchewan Region  
 Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
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*Alberta/Northwest Territories*

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs  
 Alberta Northwest Territories Region  
 Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
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*British Columbia/Yukon Territory*

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 British Columbia/Yukon Territory Region  
 Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
 Royal Centre  
 1055 West Georgia Street  
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 V6E 2P8

Tel: (604) 666-6561

**HANDICAPPED REFUGEE SCHEME**

(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

*Administered By:*

Settlement Branch, Immigration and Demographic Policy Group

*Purpose:*

This scheme was established to admit and establish in Canada each year up to 50 physically handicapped adult individuals, or family units having one or more handicapped

members, who can eventually become self-sustaining following a period of any necessary treatment. These persons would, for the most part, have been bypassed in the ordinary immigration selection process, and they warrant special consideration.

*Authority:*

Agreements with the provinces at ministerial level. All provinces except Prince Edward Island participate.

*Time Frame:*

This continuing program was begun in June of 1967.

*Financing and Operation:*

The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for the handicapped immigrant, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self-sustaining. The participating provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the scheme. The agreement with New Brunswick provides for the province and Canada to share treatment costs equally.

*Payments:*

No provinces have submitted claims under this program during this year.

*For Further Information:*

See list under "Hospital Agreements for Indigent Immigrants"

**HOSPITAL AGREEMENTS FOR INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS**

(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

*Administered By:*

Immigration and Demographic Policy Group

*Purpose:*

To provide for the federal government to share with the provinces in the costs of hospitalization for immigrants who:

1. have resided in Canada for less than one year;
2. are indigent because of accident or illness; and
3. are not covered under provincial health insurance and medical care programs.

*Authority:*

Agreements between the federal and provincial Ministers concerned in all provinces except New Brunswick.

*Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program begun in 1948.

***Financing and Operation:***

The federal government reimburses the province involved for 50 per cent of the costs of hospitalizing persons eligible under this program. Hospitals within each province submit claims to the provincial government for services provided to indigent landed immigrants. The province submits an annual claim for the federal share of all the individual claims. These Agreements have tended to fall into disuse, since in most provinces and the territories, immigrants are eligible for medical and hospitalization coverage immediately upon taking up residence in the province.

***For Further Information:*****General:**

Director  
Settlement Branch  
Immigration and Demographic Policy Group  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

**Mailing Address:**

Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J9

***In each region:***

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

*Title for correspondence is:* Regional Director, Immigration

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Regina, Saskatchewan  
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**CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM*****Administered By:***

Policy and Programs Directorate, Youth Employment  
Branch, Employment and Insurance Group

***Purpose:***

The objective of the Co-operative Education Program is to encourage and assist the development and expansion of co-operative education and work experience programs in order to more effectively facilitate the transition of young people from school to the labour force.

***Authority:***

The program operates on the basis of Cabinet decisions taken in May and August, 1976. Authority for expenditures is provided through the Main and Supplementary Estimates.

***Time Frame:***

This program is a component of the five-year Employment Strategy of the Commission. Under it the federal government will contribute toward the approved costs of individual projects during their first year of operation.

***Financing and Operation:***

Under this program, the federal government provides, through the provinces, half the start-up costs of approved projects. The federal contribution to any one project is limited to \$100,000 maximum and is not to be used to subsidize wages. An agreement is entered into between the Commission and the province for carrying out the terms of individual proposals. Project activity is conducted by the



sponsoring educational organization and monitored by the Commission and the province.

**Payments:**

CEP Contributions		
1977/78	1978/79	1979-80 Est.
\$500,000	\$845,000	\$2,000,000

Payments are made based on an approved financial plan and are adjusted in accordance with actual expenditures.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Director  
Policy and Programs Directorate  
Youth Employment Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

**Mailing Address:**

Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0J9

**Officer Responsible:**

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Director  
Policy and Programs Directorate  
Youth Employment Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
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**Mailing Address:**

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K1A 0J9

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**In each province:**

**Newfoundland**

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**Nova Scotia**

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*Ontario*

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*Saskatchewan*

Mr. Doug Breese  
Acting Youth Consultant  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
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Regina, Saskatchewan  
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*British Columbia*

Mr. Ed Rumohr  
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Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Royal Centre, P.O. Box 11145  
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Vancouver, B.C.  
V6E 2P8

**QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)**

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

*Administered By:*

Immigration and Demographic Policy Group and Department of External Affairs.

*Purpose:*

The new accord, which replaces the 1975 Andras-Bienvenue Agreement, outlines the framework for overall co-ordination of the immigration program and allows the two governments to establish parallel sets of selection criteria. The Agreement gives Quebec the power to select foreign nationals who wish to settle permanently or temporarily in Quebec, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of foreign nationals to Canada. In addition the Agreement establishes consultative mechanisms necessary for the implementation and for other areas of common interest related to immigration and demography.

*Authority:*

General agreement signed by federal and Quebec Ministers, February 20, 1978.

*Time Frame:*

The Agreement is concluded for a period of three years. It may be terminated by either party by a written notice at least three months before the expiration of the three year period or at any time by a written notice of six months. On expiry it is renewable by tacit understanding.

*Financing and Operation:*

The Agreement provides for the presence of Quebec Immigration officers in Canadian diplomatic missions when accommodation within the mission is possible and is requested by Quebec. Quebec officers may also be established in separate premises or in a "Maison du Québec".

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is recovered on a pro-rated basis by the federal government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec Government is also responsible for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

*Payments:*

The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual "leases of tenancy" and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

*For Further Information:**General:*

Executive Director  
Immigration and Demographic Policy  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

*Mailing Address:*

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Federal-Provincial Co-ordinator  
Recruitment and Selection Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

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Tel: (819) 994-1627

Director  
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Department of External Affairs  
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Tel: (613) 992-7917

**JOINT SETTLEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**  
(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration  
Program)  
Letter of Agreement, Saskatchewan — Canada

***Administered By:***

Settlement Branch of the Immigration and Demographic  
Policy Group and the Saskatchewan Region, together with  
provincial government representatives.

***Purpose:***

The Letter of Agreement with Saskatchewan provides for  
the establishment of a consultative committee to ensure that  
immigration to Saskatchewan remains responsive to the  
province's needs. Specific federal and provincial responsibili-  
ties with respect to the settlement of newly-arrived immi-  
grants are included in the Letter of Agreement.

***Authority:***

The Letter of Agreement signed by federal and Saskatche-  
wan Ministers, February 23, 1978.

***Time Frame:***

Either party may re-open the Agreement for the purpose of  
re-negotiation, revision or termination by notice in writing.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Letter of Agreement commits the federal government to  
provide employment services, emergency financial assistance  
and emergency medical assistance to newly-arrived immi-  
grants. It commits the provincial government to providing  
hospital and health care, and financial assistance for  
indigent immigrants once they have been employed. In  
addition both parties jointly fund voluntary agencies  
involved in immigrant settlement work.

***For Further Information:***

Director  
Settlement Branch  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
Hull, Quebec

**Mailing Address:**

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Director of Immigration  
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
Saskatchewan Region  
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Tel: (306) 569-6512

## *Energy, Mines and Resources*

The objectives of the department's programs are to ensure that the energy and mineral resources available to Canada are effectively managed and used for the present and future benefit of the nation, and that geographic and geoscientific information about the landmass and its resources are available as needed by the government and community at large. To achieve these objectives the department's activities range through surveying, mapping, geology, geophysics, remote sensing, research and development of mining and mineralogical technology, economic analyses, and policy analysis and development.

The four principal sectors in the Department are the Science and Technology Sector, the Mineral Policy Sector, the Energy Policy Sector and the Economic and Policy Analysis Sector.

The Science and Technology Sector is responsible for providing the earth science information needed for effective use and demarcation of the country's landmass and for developing technologies needed to effectively utilize the country's mineral and energy resources.

The Mineral Policy Sector is responsible for the development of national policies on mineral resources, the collection and publication of data and information on mineral resources, mining activities, mineral legislation and economics of the mineral industry.

The Energy Policy Sector is responsible for formulating and implementing energy policies and monitoring energy activities to ensure the availability and to promote the effective use of energy resources for Canada in terms of resource determination, energy supply, energy demand, use and conservation and economic and social impact.

The Economic and Policy Analysis Sector provides economic analyses for the formulation of policy in the energy and mineral fields. At the microeconomic level, the sector's activities include supply/demand/price projections, cost/benefit analysis and financial and corporate analysis. At the macroeconomic level, it monitors economic conditions and economic policies at both the national and international level in order to assist in the development of broad energy and mineral strategies.

In addition to the specific federal-provincial activities

described in the following, a number of cooperative activities particularly within the Science and Technology Sector are underway as follows:

- the activities of the Earth Physics Branch are at times assisted by provincial governments or their agencies to accelerate the work within a certain region. Provincial assistance is provided in the form of technical support or the provision of data, or other assistance. Five such projects are active at present which relate to improved seismic coverage near the La Grande reservoir in James Bay (James Bay Energy Corporation), improved seismic coverage for the Manicouagan hydro-electric development and the Gentilly nuclear power plant complex (Hydro-Quebec), improved seismic coverage in the vicinity of a potential nuclear power plant site near Fitzroy Harbour (Ontario Hydro), and improved seismic coverage near McNaughton Lake behind the Mica Dam in Southeast British Columbia (B.C. Hydro and Power Authority.)
- the Geological Survey of Canada conducts a variety of projects to map, describe, and explain the geology of the whole of Canada including offshore areas. Provincial governments are consulted regarding those activities that are of interest to them. In the case of projects that bear upon or contribute to local or regional matters such as mineral or energy resource development or transportation, engineering construction projects, or environmental concerns, the provincial governments commonly cooperate or work jointly with the Geological Survey. Provincial participation may include cost-sharing of projects, exchange of information, or conducting certain aspects of the work directly.
- the Geological Survey of Canada participates with all the provincial governments in the National Geological Surveys Committee. This Committee was established in 1979 for coordination of the work of geological surveys across Canada. Subcommittees, involving the GSC, are investigating opportunities for federal-provincial cooperative activities directed to:
  - research in economic geology
  - mineral exploration technology
  - national geoscience standards.



**Department of Energy, Mines and Resources****Page****Department of Energy**

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**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS****Administered By:**

Science and Technology Sector

**Purpose:**

To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries for which there are joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

**Authority:**

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Act and section 4 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Federal and provincial orders in council creating the respective commissions.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

**Financing and Operation:**

The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative and of a representative of each province involved. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays fifty per cent of the costs of provincial/territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the relevant provinces share the costs equally. The following boundary commissions exist at the present time:

Alberta	— Northwest Territories
Saskatchewan	— Northwest Territories
British Columbia	— Northwest Territories/ Yukon Territory
Manitoba	— Saskatchewan
Alberta	— British Columbia

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

W.V. Blackie  
Surveyor General  
Surveys and Mapping Branch  
Energy, Mines and Resources  
615 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E9

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Science and Technology Sector

**Purpose:**

To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

**Authority:**

Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

**Time Frame:**

The program was started in 1960. Since that time 7.9 million kilometers of surveying have been completed. The last systematic surveys needed to complete coverage of the provinces (with the exception of the prairie regions) will be essentially completed by 1984/85. In addition to the systematic surveys, more detailed high-resolution surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work being conducted under mineral development agreements and the Radioactive Waste Disposal Program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in cooperation with provincial agencies, with the survey work being done under contract with private companies.

The total federal cost of all surveys done in the provinces will be about \$8.5 million. Canada is funding 100% of the Labrador survey (about \$4.3 million) and 50% of the British Columbia and Quebec surveys (about \$.032 million and \$1.75 million respectively).

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.J. McLaren  
Geological Survey of Canada  
601 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E8

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL URANIUM RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Science and Technology Sector

**Purpose:**

To provide industry with high quality reconnaissance exploration data to indicate those areas of the country where there is the greatest probability of finding new uranium deposits, and to provide governments with nationally consistent data to serve as a basis for uranium resource appraisal.

**Authority:**

Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

**Time Frame:**

The program began in 1975 and terminated as of March 31, 1979. Data relating to previous surveys in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories have been released since that date.

**Financing and Operation:**

Over the duration of the program the federal expenditure was in the order of \$6 million.

**For Further Information:**

Dr. D.J. McLaren  
Geological Survey of Canada  
601 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E8

## CANADA-MANITOBA NON RENEWABLE RESOURCE EVALUATION PROGRAM

**Administered By:**

Science and Technology Sector

**Purpose:**

To assess known and estimated non-fuel mineral resources of Manitoba as a basis for exploration and mineral-based economic development.

**Authority:**

This program originated from the Western Economic Opportunities Conference in 1973 and is set out in a federal-provincial agreement signed on June 3, 1975.

**Time Frame:**

The original agreement extended from June 3, 1975 to March 31, 1979. A one-year extension to March 31, 1980 has been granted.

**Financing and Operation:**

The total funding of about \$1.6 million is shared equally by the federal and Manitoba governments. The Geological

Survey is the coordinating agency and provides geological and metallogenic expertise for the program.

**For Further Information:**

Dr. D.J. McLaren  
Geological Survey of Canada  
601 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E8

## ALBERTA/CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND

**Administered By:**

Science and Technology Sector

**Purpose:**

To provide funds to support research on energy-related projects proposed by or acceptable to Alberta. The objective is the development or improvement of recovery, production, utilization and conservation technologies with respect to Alberta's fossil fuels excluding oil sands and heavy oil; the development and utilization of renewable energy resources; and the strengthening of scientific and engineering expertise in Alberta's institutional, university and private sector energy related research and development.

**Authority:**

Exchange of letters between Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Lougheed in October and November 1976.

**Time Frame:**

Funding is to be spread over a six year period — fiscal year 1976-77 to fiscal year 1981-82.

**Financing and Operation:**

The total funding will be \$96 million, transferred as follows: \$4 million in 1976-77; \$10 million each in 1977-78 and 1978-79; and \$24 million each for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

The projects to be funded and their levels of funding are approved by a committee consisting of three senior officials from each of the Alberta and federal governments. The projects are reviewed by the committee each year.

**For Further Information:**

Dr. J.D. Keys  
Science and Technology Sector  
Energy, Mines and Resources  
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Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E4

**NOVA SCOTIA-NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION****Administered By:**

Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

**Authority:**

Cabinet decision on loans for regional interconnections. Agreements were signed with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978 and Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

**Time Frame:**

The project is under construction and was expected to be in service by March, 1979. However due to delays in equipment delivery, the Nova Scotia portion will not be in service before June 1, 1980 and a revised agreement is being negotiated.

**Financing and Operation:**

Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans of 50% of estimated capital cost. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981 special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which would be repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

**Payments:**

Total loans to New Brunswick are \$10 million of which \$7.2 million was advanced in 1977/78; the balance will be provided in 1978/79. Total loans to Nova Scotia are estimated at \$2.4 million of which \$0.6 million was advanced in 1977/78, \$1.4 million in 1978/79, and the balance will be provided in 1979/80.

**For Further Information:**

A.R. Scott  
Energy Policy Sector  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E4

**Purpose:**

To diminish Nova Scotia's dependency on imported oil for electrical energy generation by:

- (1) the increased use of coal as a fuel for the generation of electrical energy,
- (2) the increased use of renewable resources,
- (3) improving efficiency in existing energy generation and distribution systems to conserve energy usage and reduce energy losses,
- (4) upgrading transmission systems to facilitate availability of electrical energy generated outside the province, and
- (5) undertaking other research and demonstration projects designed to reduce consumption of oil or conserve energy usage.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council and a federal-provincial agreement signed March 31, 1977.

**Time Frame:**

The agreement is in effect from March 31, 1977 to March 31, 1987.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada established a fund of \$9.2 million which may be used by the Province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of this program.

**Payments:**

The program is being managed by a management committee comprised of representatives of the two governments.

**For Further Information:**

A.R. Scott  
Energy Policy Sector  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E4

**MANITOBA-NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM****Administered By:**

Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

Loans to assist in the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC Converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro generating sites on the Nelson River to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

**CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL  
SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION****Administered By:**

Energy Policy Sector



**Authority:**

Cabinet decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates.

**Time Frame:**

The work has started in Manitoba and is scheduled for completion in 1990.

**Financing and Operation:**

The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$493 million; Cabinet has approved loans to a maximum of \$193.2 million representing 50 per cent of the total cost of the new installations excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converters and related auxiliary equipment. Total federal loans are currently estimated at \$177.3 million.

**Payments:**

The first installment of \$59.6 million was paid to Manitoba in March 1977. Further installments of \$43.2 million and \$11.8 million were paid in fiscal 1977/78 and 1978/79 respectively, in accordance with an agreement between Canada and Manitoba of March 25, 1977.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

A.R. Scott  
Energy Policy Sector  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E4

**CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

To augment the petroleum resources of Saskatchewan.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council and a federal-provincial agreement (Oct. 4, 1976).

**Time Frame:**

The program which started in 1976 contains no termination date.

**Financing and Operation:**

A four-member management committee reviews and selects for partial funding of industrial proposals, for enhanced recovery pilot projects. The program is cost shared 50/50 between Canada and Saskatchewan, with the federal share not to exceed \$8.1 million. Three pilot projects are being funded in 1979-80.

**Payments:**

Saskatchewan submits to Canada, quarterly, for reimbursement, an itemized account of all expenditures incurred.

**For Further Information:**

J.P. Hea  
Energy Policy Sector  
Energy Mines and Resources  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E4

**CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA SUBSIDIARY  
AGREEMENT TO EVALUATE NORTHEAST COAL AND  
RELATED DEVELOPMENTS**

**Administered By:**

Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

To carry out studies on coal resources, transportation, community development and human resources, and on environmental, economic and financial questions related to possible coal development in northeastern British Columbia.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-14/3799.

An agreement subsidiary to the 1974 Canada-British Columbia General Development Agreement.

**Time Frame:**

The duration of the agreement was previously extended from 1978 to 1980 and will likely be extended to 1981.

**Financing and Operation:**

The program is cost shared 50/50 between the province and Canada; Canada's share was originally forecast at \$5 million but will increase to \$6.5 million as the total allotment has increased from \$10 to \$13 million.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

E. Jamieson  
Energy Policy Sector  
Energy Mines and Resources  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E4

## ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMS

**Administered By:**

Energy Policy Sector

**Purpose:**

In cooperation with other federal agencies and the provincial governments to improve the efficiency of energy use, to reduce the rate of growth of energy demand through conservation measures and to promote the use of alternative forms of energy.

**Authority:**

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Act, RSC 1970 and the Resources and Technical Survey Act, RSC 1970.

**Time Frame:**

Federal-provincial activities are a continuing function, with the time frames for individual programs outlined in the agreements.

**Financing and Operation:**

The various activities carried out with the provinces range from information sharing in regular meetings to joint studies and formal agreements for specific programs.

The mechanisms are summarized in the following categories:

### 1. Federal-Provincial Agreements and Programs

#### a) Insulation Assistance Grant Program

##### (i) Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia

In December 1976, EMR and CMHC announced a \$6,940,000 program for a home insulation grant program to be administered by CMHC. An additional \$1.3 million was voted in main estimates 1978-79 to bring total federal contributions to \$8.2 million. As of August 19, \$6.5 million had been spent.

In February, 1977, a similar program was approved

for residents of Nova Scotia. Total federal expenditure is now \$30 million of an expected \$61 million program.

##### (ii) All other provinces and the territories

In July, 1977, a \$1.4 billion program was approved to provide homeowners with financial assistance to insulate their dwellings. The CHIP (Canadian Home Insulation Program) is administered by CMHC, although EMR has representation on a monitoring committee. Some provinces (Quebec, Saskatchewan, B.C. and Nova Scotia) have instituted complementary programs to include items not already covered by CHIP. Total expended funds at August 25 were in the order of \$8.5 million.

#### b) National Energy Bus Program

The purpose of the program is to provide energy conservation assistance to interested commercial, industrial and institutional users of energy resources in order to reduce energy expenditures and to achieve an economically efficient use of energy supplies.

The energy audit vehicles (energy buses) equipped with on-board computers and audio-visual aids and staffed by a team of qualified engineers will utilize data provided by clients to perform a computerized analysis of energy losses and to identify the potential for reducing such losses. The results of the analysis will be presented directly to the client's management to stimulate awareness of the cost savings available to clients through energy conservation.

The energy buses are owned by Canada and are on loan to the particular province for the term of the program. The capital expenditure by Canada over a two year period 77/78 was \$1.5 million. The cost-shared portion is:

P.E.I.	\$1,030,000	75/25 Can/P.E.I.
N.S.	\$1,125,000	100% Canada
Other provinces	\$2,720,000	50/50

The P.E.I. and N.S. programs have been in operation since August 1977. The B.C., Ontario, Quebec and N.B. programs began in August, 1978, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland in January 1979, and Manitoba does not participate at this time. Alberta will commence its program in January 1980.

#### c) Renewable Energy Program

In 1977, the federal government contributed \$3 million towards a renewable energy program in P.E.I. The program continues until March, 1980. An agreement signed with Nova Scotia in July 1978, by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion provided, in part, funds for the development and demonstration of projects using renewable technologies. EMR is an active

participant in the management committee of both these agreements.

d) **Demonstration of Conservation and Renewable Energy Program**

The federal government will contribute \$113 million over five years supplemented by provincial and third party contributions to demonstrate new conservation and renewable energy technologies to accelerate their widespread development.

New conservation technologies in each sector will be demonstrated. For example, efficient building design, industrial retrofits for waste heat recovery, new energy efficient processes, and van pool experiments. In renewables, the most promising applications in each technology will be demonstrated; for example, solar hot water heating for residences, commercial buildings, and industrial applications, industrial process heat, and biomass gasifiers.

The budget for 1979-80 is \$4.5 million. In five provinces — Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba — the federal share will be matched on a 50-50 basis. In the other two, Newfoundland and New Brunswick, the federal government will pay 80% of the costs. The ratio for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon is not yet clear. (There are no agreements under this program with Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Alberta, since similar agreements are already in place). Total expenditures will be in the order of \$300 million.

The agreements, which are similar in principle but differ in detail, provide for the review of plans and budgets, and then the selection of projects, by a Management Committee consisting of two representatives from EMR and two from the province. The detailed management of the program will be a provincial responsibility, and reasonable provincial staff costs are chargeable to the agreement. The actual projects will often be carried out by private companies, or consortia of companies who will apply to the province for funding. Any project of over \$1 million must be referred to the respective Ministers for approval. There are provisions for periodic review and evaluation. Intellectual property rights reside with the applicant, but the two levels of government have a royalty-free licence. There will be a major emphasis on the dissemination of project results and each proposed project must include an information plan.

Information on approved projects, under the Federal/Provincial Agreements, will be available in summary form on the new Canadian Energy Projects automated data base, available on a dial up basis from Q.L. Systems Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Other federal, provincial and international energy projects will also be summarized and available on this data base.

2. **Joint Projects and Studies**

EMR is also involved in conservation and renewable

energy projects or studies where the province participates actively. One such example is the emphasis which EMR has placed on promoting conservation and renewable energy throughout the country by means of job creation projects.

Since the summer of 1977, numerous job creation projects, carried out in cooperation with the provinces, have taken place. Currently there is a Canada Works — Economic Growth Component furnace service training program administered by the province of Prince Edward Island. This program is designed to train and upgrade furnace servicemen and is expected to lead to similar programs in other provinces.

**For Further Information:**

Dr. I.E. Efford  
Director-General  
Conservation and Renewable Energy Branch  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E4

**MINERAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**  
(Part of the Minerals Program)

**Administered By:**

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with Geological Survey of Canada and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology.

**Purpose:**

In cooperation with the provincial governments and the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, to reduce regional economic disparities and contribute to the growth and diversification of the mineral industry, through the discovery and development of mineral deposits.

**Authority:**

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Act (RSC 1970, c.E-6) Section 4, and The Resources and Technical Surveys Act (RSC 1970, c.R-7) Section 7 (both as amended by the Government Organization Act, 1970 (RSC 1970, c.14 [2nd Supp.] Sections 8-11).

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing activity of the Mineral Policy Sector. Time frames for individual mineral development programs are established in the agreements.

**Financing and Operation:**

Separate federal-provincial agreements for mineral development are in place with Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New



Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan. An agreement with Manitoba has terminated, but some shared-cost work is continuing under the Canada-Manitoba Northlands Agreement. A community and rural resource agreement with Ontario has mineral development components. All are subsidiary to General Development Agreements signed by DREE and the provinces. EMR provides funds directly to the program with Newfoundland. DREE is the federal funding Department for the other agreements.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources participates in the administration and management of all federal-provincial mineral development programs, whether or not the department participates in the funding. This is carried out by management committees consisting, typically, of two federal representatives (EMR, DREE) and two provincial representatives (always the provincial mines department and usually a department concerned with program co-ordination or budget control).

The appended table summarizes programs being implemented. This includes programs in which DREE is the only federal funding agency, but in which EMR plays a major consultative role.

#### **Payments:**

In general, the province pays the costs and is then reimbursed by the federal government.

#### **For Further Information:**

General:

R.J. Shank  
Mineral Policy Sector  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E4

## **ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES**

(Atomic Energy)

### **NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Administered By:**

Nuclear Power Demonstration Reactor — Atomic Energy of Canada Research Company — c/o Executive Vice-President

Prototype and Commercial Power Stations — Atomic Energy of Canada Engineering Company — c/o Executive Vice-President

Heavy Water Plants — Atomic Energy of Canada Chemical Company — c/o Executive Vice-President

#### **Purpose:**

In cooperation with the provinces, to construct and operate nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

#### **Authority:**

Atomic Energy Control Act

Atomic Energy Control Regulations

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to six nuclear power plants and two heavy water plants.

#### **Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. Each agreement has a specified time frame.

#### **Financing and Operation:**

The six agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided or will provide for the construction and operation of:

- a nuclear-power demonstration reactor (NPD)
- two prototype nuclear power stations (Douglas Point and Gentilly-I)
- three commercial size nuclear power stations (Pickering, Gentilly-II and Lepreau).

The arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

The 25 megawatt Nuclear Power Demonstration Station was constructed under a tri-partite agreement between Ontario Hydro, Canadian General Electric and AECL. The construction costs of the power plant were divided three ways. AECL provided the nuclear facilities (\$25.7 million) while Ontario Hydro provided the non-nuclear facilities and Canadian General Electric provided, without charge, design to the extent of \$2 million. The nuclear facilities are owned by AECL but are operated by Ontario Hydro. Ontario Hydro submits a monthly claim to AECL when operating costs exceed revenues and in the reverse, a net payment is made to AECL.

The 208 megawatt Douglas Point Prototype Station and the 250 megawatt Gentilly-I Prototype Station were constructed and are operated under agreements with Ontario Hydro and Hydro-Quebec respectively. Both stations were built to demonstrate the suitability of the CANDU system for large-scale power production. AECL owns both stations which are operated by the respective provincial utilities on behalf of AECL. The utilities submit monthly claims to AECL when operating costs exceed revenues and in the reverse, net payments are made to AECL. Once the stations have been demonstrated to be a safe and dependable source of power, both Ontario Hydro and Hydro-Quebec are committed, under contract, to offer to purchase these stations at a price that is economically viable to the utilities. Since the Douglas



Point reactor is of a non-commercial size but operates on a co-generation basis supplying power in the form of steam to the Bruce Heavy Water Plant and electricity to the Ontario Hydro grid, AECL was authorized to convert the respective capital loans (\$69.9 million) to equity. Loans from Canada for the capital cost of the Gentilly-I station (\$87.5 million) were forgiven in fiscal year 1977-78 since this station is primarily a Research, Development and Demonstration facility.

The Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the Province of Ontario. In order to share in the risk of establishing such a station, the Province of Ontario and the federal government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized fossil fuel-fired station.

The three parties are to be reimbursed over a period not exceeding thirty years by means of "payback" represented by the difference between the operating and maintenance costs of the two Pickering units and the total cost, including capital charges, that would have been involved if the power generated by the Pickering units had been produced by two coal-fired units. This "payback" is shared in the ratio of each party's contribution to the capital costs of the first two Pickering units. Ontario Hydro, the Province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be \$395 million of which the federal portion (i.e. amount loaned) including interest is \$141 million or about 36 percent. Prior to March 1977, all payback received from Ontario Hydro was sent directly to the Government Consolidated Revenue Fund. Effective April 1, 1977, outstanding loans and accrued interest thereon were converted to equity. The payback, which represents in a broad sense the net operational advantage of having the power generated by nuclear as compared to coal-fired units, accrues to the credit of AECL.

The Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station is under construction and will be operated by Hydro-Quebec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Quebec and AECL, engineering consulting services will be provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. The federal government has agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to assist the construction of the station. Repayment of the federal loan will be by annual payments over a twenty-five year term commencing from the in-service date. AECL will administer this loan and its repayment. The federal portion (i.e., amount loaned) is fifty per cent of capital costs to a maximum of \$151 million.

The Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station is under construction and will be operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Under an agreement between the New

Brunswick Electric Power Commission and AECL, engineering consulting services will be provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. To assist the construction of the station, the federal government has agreed to provide long-term interest bearing loans to an amount of approximately fifty per cent of the capital costs. The federal portion (including amounts loaned and accrued interest thereon) has a maximum of \$350 million with repayment provision over a 25-year term from the in-service date.

### *Heavy Water Plants*

The Bruce Heavy Water Plant was constructed by AECL and operated by Ontario Hydro. In 1973, AECL agreed to sell the plant to Ontario Hydro for a price of \$254.9 million, which includes all costs plus interest to the date of the sale. Payment is by monthly installments commencing July 1973 over a 19 1/2 year period ending with the final payment due in December 1992. AECL's role after the sale is primarily that of administering the purchase agreement.

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant was rehabilitated by AECL, under agreement with Deuterium of Canada Limited and the Province of Nova Scotia at a cost of \$211.2 million. On February 9, 1978, AECL agreed to purchase the Glace Bay plant. The purchase agreement provides for payment of \$66 million over a 20-year period. The federal investment in the rehabilitation program and the purchase payments for the property are expected to be recovered through a capital cost component in all sales of product from the Glace Bay Plant.

### *Payments:*

AECL makes monthly payments to Ontario Hydro for the operation of the Nuclear Power Demonstration Station and the Douglas Point Station and to Hydro-Quebec for the Gentilly-I Prototype Station when those stations incur a net operating loss. Quarterly installments of \$825,000 are made to Deuterium of Canada Limited for the purchase of the Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant. Long-term loans have been made to Hydro-Quebec for the construction of the Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station and to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for the construction of the Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station.

Monthly payments to AECL are made by Ontario Hydro for the Nuclear Power Demonstration Station and the Douglas Point Station when those stations operate at a net profit. Monthly payments are made to AECL by Ontario Hydro relative to AECL's investment in the Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2). Monthly payments to AECL from Ontario Hydro for the purchase of the Bruce Heavy Water Plant will be received from July 1973 to December 1992.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Corporate Head Office  
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mrs. Louise Carisse  
Treasurer's Office  
Corporate Head Office  
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited  
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## FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

<i>Program</i>	<i>Projects Included</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Funding Agencies</i>	<i>Costs Total (\$000,000)</i>	<i>Balance (est. Apr. 1/79)</i>
1. Canada-Newfoundland Subsidiary Agreement for Mineral Development	1) Geological mapping and geochemical surveys 2) Mineral inventory development and mineral commodity assessments. 3) Studies related to policies and strategies for mineral resource management	Island Labrador	1977-81	EMR/DREE/ Nfld. 45/45/10	12.458	8.880 EMR funds Expended 1978-79 1.161 Budgeted 1979-80 1.632
2. Canada-Nova Scotia Subsidiary Agreement for Mineral Development	1) Resource development planning 2) Mineral resource inventory 3) Mineral evaluation surveys 4) Geological-geochemical surveys 5) Laboratory services 6) Program management administration	Nova Scotia	1974-80  New agreement under negotiation	DREE/N.S. 80/20	19.838	1.275 No EMR funds
3. Canada-New Brunswick Subsidiary Agreement for Minerals & Fuels	1) Coal, uranium and thermal peat inventories 2) Metallic, industrial and structural mineral evaluation 3) Geological mapping central N.B. 4) Processing, base metals and coal 5) Promotion of specific opportunities	New Brunswick	1976-81	DREE/N.B. 80/20	11.313	4.890 No EMR funds
4. Canada-Quebec Sub-Agreement for Mineral Development	1) Access roads to resources 2) Geoscientific works (geological, geophysical, geochemical surveys; core storage facilities, deep drilling; petroleum exploration) 3) Applied research and development works	Quebec	1975-80	DREE/Quebec 60/40	28.6	9.300 No EMR funds

5.	Canada-Ontario Community and Rural Resource Sub-agreement			1977-83	DREE/Ontario 50/50	5.931	
	i) Upper Ottawa Valley						
	Minerals	1) Geoscientific surveys	Renfrew			0.491	No EMR funds
	Component	2) Mineral deposit assessment	County				
	ii) Kirkland Lake	1) Geoscientific surveys	Kirkland Lake Area			2.3	
	b) Proposed Sub-Agreement Eastern Ontario			1979-84	DREE/Ontario 50/50	50.0	
	Minerals	1) Geoscientific surveys	Eastern			4.0	
	Component	2) Mineral deposit assessment	Ontario				
		3) Mineral deposit inventories					
	c) Proposed Northern Rural Development Sub-Agreement			1979-84	DREE/Ontario 50/50	15.0	
	Minerals	1) Geoscientific surveys	Northern			3.0 to 4.0	
	Component	2) Mineral management projects	Ontario				
6.	Canada-Manitoba Sub-Agreement on Mineral Exploration and Development	Some work continuing on geological mapping, geophysical surveys and mineral deposit studies, at estimated cost of \$1.469 million over 2 yr., under Northlands Agreement.	Manitoba	1975-79 Terminated Mar. 31 1979	EMR-DREE/ Manitoba 50/50	8.5	EMR funds 1979-80 0.135 for any final claims
7.	Canada- Saskatchewan Interim Sub- Agreement on Mineral Development	1) Resource planning 2) Geoscience surveys 3) Peat study 4) Metallogenic studies 5) Geochronology Lab. 6) Report compilation	Northern Sask.	1978-80	EMR-DREE/ Saskatchewan 50/50	2.4695	1.453 No EMR funds

## *Environment Canada*

The Government Organization Act, 1979, divided the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into a Department of Fisheries and Oceans and a Department of the Environment. The Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

- (i) the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;
- (ii) renewable resources, including the forest resources of Canada, migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;
- (iii) water;
- (iv) meteorology;
- (v) the enforcement of rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada, so far as they relate to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment; and
- (vi) the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

In addition, on June 5, 1979, responsibility for Parks Canada was transferred from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Minister of the Environment. Parks Canada is an agency of the Canadian government entrusted with the responsibility of protecting nationally significant heritage places on behalf of Canadians. It identifies places which are representative of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, protects these areas for future generations and encourages an awareness of their values through use and enjoyment. These places may take the form of National Parks, National Landmarks, National Historic Parks, Heritage Canals or Cooperative Heritage Areas and Heritage Rivers. Parks Canada also designates National Historic Sites.

The Department has undertaken to develop an effective federal/provincial partnership, involving cooperation and collaboration, in which the Department of the Environment promotes joint activities with the provinces where there is concurrent jurisdiction, using cost or work-shared agreements wherever practicable. A further step in promoting effective federal/provincial cooperation was taken on April 1, 1979 with the appointment of Regional Directors-General

in each region of the Department. There are five designated regions comprised as follows: Atlantic (New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island); Ontario; Pacific and Yukon; Quebec; and the Western and Northern Region (Alberta, Manitoba, N.W.T. and Saskatchewan). The Regional Director-General serves as the principal representative and spokesman of the Department in the region, with the exception of Parks Canada activities. He is responsible for the general conduct of relations with the provinces.

The Department of the Environment enters into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with the provinces under two of its major programs: the Environmental Services Program (carried out by the Atmospheric Environment Service, Environmental Management Service, Canadian Forestry Service, and Environmental Protection Service) and the Parks Canada Program (carried out by Parks Canada).

The Atmospheric Environment Service is concerned with meteorology and the operation of Canada's national weather service.

The Environmental Management Service contributes to the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality and better renewable resource management through programs within the mandate of the Department for inland waters, wildlife and lands.

The Canadian Forestry Service provides scientific and technological leadership nationally in forestry and encourages economic development of forestry resources for all purposes on sound environmental principles.

The Environmental Protection Service was formed to ensure that the federal government's responsibilities respecting the protection of the environment are carried out in a manner consistent with national policy and where necessary enforced under appropriate legislation and circumstances. It is the focal point for contact and liaison on environmental protection matters with corresponding agencies of the provincial governments.

The Parks Canada Program has three major aspects: the development, protection and operation of national parks; the restoration or reconstruction, operation and maintenance of historic sites and parks; and the development of cooperative heritage areas which includes the maintenance and operation of canals of recreational and historic significance.

The Minister of the Environment is also responsible for the



Canadian Environmental Advisory Council, Canadian Forestry Advisory Council, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and the National Battlefields Commission.

The Canadian Environmental Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent, informed advice on policies and programs respecting the Canadian environment. Members of the Council are normally from outside the federal public service and represent a broad range of individual viewpoints from academic, industrial, and private sectors of Canadian life. One of the objectives of the Council is to advise the Minister on priorities for action by the federal government or the federal government jointly with the provinces. Liaison is maintained with provincial environmental advisory councils.

The Canadian Forestry Advisory Council provides the

Minister with independent advice on forestry matters from a representative cross-section of the forestry community. The Council includes members from the provincial governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and as a Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on historical matters.

The National Battlefields Commission, established by Act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the National Battlefields at Quebec City and is funded by annual appropriations provided by the Department. Of the nine commissioners, the Act provides for one to be appointed by each of the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario.

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## Environmental Services Program

### ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

(Part of the Atmospheric Environment Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

#### *Administered By:*

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES)

#### *Purpose:*

To participate with provincial authorities in a variety of meteorological activities, including; acquisition and processing of data; application of meteorological knowledge and data to assist in solving economic and environmental problems; research studies; impact assessments and technical training.

#### *Authority:*

There are two formal agreements with the provinces, one on climatological networks in Quebec between the AES and the Quebec Government, and another on meteorological programs between the AES and the Alberta Government. AES often participates in ad hoc cooperative projects with provincial authorities, although there are some formal arrangements for support of water programs through the Canada Water Act, the Flood Risk Zoning Program and the Prairie Provinces Water Board.

Federal/Provincial Accords on environmental matters have been signed by seven provinces.

#### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity, though specific projects or assessments may have a set termination date.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

The AES, by arrangement with the appropriate provincial authorities, provides a wide range of meteorological services, both directly to provincial agencies, e.g. weather reports for winter road conditions, and to various groups within the provinces, e.g. frost forecasts for orchardists, fire hazard forecasts for forestry interests, heavy precipitation forecasts for water resource management, etc.

The AES is presently participating with provincial authorities in the following cooperative projects and activities:

#### *Provincial Climatological Program:*

The Quebec Meteorological Service (QMS) operates a climatological network of more than 500 stations in the Province of Quebec. AES provides the QMS with instruments, data forms, and tapes of processed data. The QMS has developed its own computerized system for processing the data from its network of climatological stations. The system conforms to specifications established by the AES

and the QMS is providing data tapes to the AES on a monthly basis.

#### *Research studies:*

AES participates with provincial authorities in numerous studies such as:

#### Ontario

1. Sudbury air quality studies
2. Nanticoke air quality studies
3. Port Hope air quality studies

#### New Brunswick

1. spruce budworm dispersal
2. St. John regional modeling
3. effects of air pollutants on vegetation

#### All provinces

1. Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants — emphasis on eastern Canada but observing network across Canada.

#### *Climatological Studies:*

AES provides consultation, undertakes special studies and participates in committees with provincial representatives dealing with the application of climatology and meteorology to such land-based activities as energy development, industry, transportation, agriculture and forestry, recreation and tourism and environmental impact assessment and to such water-oriented areas as hydrologic design, flood and stream-flow forecasting, and the effects of weather on the marine environment. Examples of recent activities include:

- a) the publication of "Mixing Depths, Wind Speeds and Ventilative Coefficients for Canada"
- b) the publication of "Regional Frequency Distributions of Mixing Depth Parameters in Canada: A Climatological Study of Air Pollution Potential"
- c) study of Environmental-Social-Economic Impacts of Climatological fluctuations in Ontario
- d) a study of the meteorological aspects associated with the spread of the spruce budworm moth in New Brunswick
- e) the application of meteorology to operational hydrology of the Saint John River Basin
- f) the Okanagan Lake Evaporation Project
- g) a joint project with the Alberta Research Council and the government of the Northwest Territories to evaluate wind power potential in the Northwest Territories
- h) a study of drought in western Canada
- i) a study of damage to the white bean by ozone in southwestern Ontario

**Training:**

AES provides technical training to provincial forestry personnel in meteorology and the application of meteorology to forestry operations. Training courses generally of a one-week duration, are given on request at provincial forestry establishments. Costs are recovered on a student/week basis. In addition, an AES Air Pollution Meteorology Course is given once or twice a year to federal and provincial environmental agency personnel as well as to industrial personnel, in support of the training program in the Environmental Protection Service.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Program Development and Evaluation Branch  
Atmospheric Environment Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario

**Officer Responsible:**

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**Environmental Management Service****CANADA/QUEBEC AGREEMENT FOR ECOLOGICAL STUDIES PROGRAM IN BASSE CÔTE NORD REGION****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Committee

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this agreement is the execution of a program of ecological inventories of the region in order to facilitate the eventual ecological impact assessment of major developments.

The method of ecological inventory developed by the Regional Ecological Studies Group of Environment Canada within the framework of the Canada Land Inventory Program is being used. The studies and biophysical inventories are identical in nature to those carried out at James Bay by the Group under the James Bay Development/Environment Canada Agreement.

**Time Frame:**

April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1982

**Financing and Operation:**

Costs are shared equally between Canada and Quebec with Canada's share not exceeding \$305,000 annually for a period of four years. A Committee on the Ecological Inventory of the Côte Nord consisting of two federal representatives and two provincial representatives has been established to administer the Agreement. The Chairman of the Committee is designated by the Minister of the Environment for Quebec.

**For Further Information:****General:**

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**Inland Waters Directorate****AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Water Planning and Management Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service

**Purpose:**

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed or are under negotiation on several aspects of inland waters study and management. These include agreements for the provision of federal contributions to works and structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements for joint study of various aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins; agreements for implementing joint water resource development; and agreements for undertaking various measures for flood damage reduction.



*Authority:*

Canada Water Act

The following federal-provincial agreements for water planning and management were in operation as of December 1979.

*Implementation Agreements:*

Canada — Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation

Canada — Saskatchewan: Souris Implementation

Canada — British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control

Canada — British Columbia: Okanagan Implementation

*Study Agreements:*

Canada — Nova Scotia: Shubenacadie — Stewiacke River

Canada — Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality

Canada — Ontario: Wabigoon — English River System Mercury Study

Canada — British Columbia: Fraser River Estuary

Canada — British Columbia: Thomson River Basin

Canada — British Columbia — Alberta — Saskatchewan: Mackenzie River Basin

*Flood Damage Reduction:*

Canada — Nova Scotia:

A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping

An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

Canada — New Brunswick:

A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping

An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

An Agreement on Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin

An Agreement on Flood Damage Reduction for Marsh Creek Watershed

Canada — Quebec:

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to Flood Damage Reduction

An agreement Respecting Dykes and Flow Regulation Works in the Montreal Region

Canada — Ontario:

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and other Flood Damage Reduction Measures

Canada — Manitoba:

A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction

An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping

An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

Canada — Saskatchewan:

General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction Through Flood Area Management

An Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies

Canada — NWT:

An Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping

*Other Cooperative Arrangements:*

Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Master Agreement on Apportionment

*Time Frame:*

Water planning and management is a continuing activity. The expiry dates of the various agreements are included on the following pages.

*Financing and Operation:*

In terms of the financing of these agreements, two types of agreements can be distinguished. The first type includes agreements under which the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, i.e. such things as dams, reservoirs or channel improvements, constructed by the provincial government for the conservation and control of water resources. Under the Fraser River Flood Control Agreement the federal government makes payments to the Province of British Columbia. Under such agreements the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Usually, these agreements provide for the establishment of federal-provincial boards for their administration.

Study type agreements are concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Joint boards or committees are invariably used to administer this type of agreement as well as implementation agreements. These boards or committees are charged with the responsibility of conducting the particular study or implementation program involved. Using the information collected, the boards draw up development and management plans for water resources. New administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside DOE, are created and charged with the implementation of these plans when Canada and the province involved reach agreement on implementation measures. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a shared-cost basis, with money provided by both the federal and provincial governments. Limits are necessarily placed on these contributions and administrative arrangements and expiry dates are also specified in these agreements. Financial information on current agreements is contained on the following pages.

In the third group of agreements, the two levels of government define general flood damage reduction policies which will aim to reduce development in hazardous areas. With general agreement on such policies, Canada will then

consider further subsidiary agreements on specific flood damage reduction measures. These are also cost-shared on an equal basis between Canada and the respective province. Joint steering and technical committees are established to define and carry out the appropriate measures and maintain co-ordination between the agencies involved. The mapping programs provide the basis for the designation of flood risk areas. Following designation, neither the federal or provincial governments will support or give flood disaster assistance to any new flood vulnerable developments in the designated areas. Where existing developments warrant it, however, specific programs can be developed, such as flood warning systems, flood forecasting, studies of flood problem areas, land acquisition and flood control works.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

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**Officer Responsible:**

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## IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENTS

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation

**Time Frame:**

October 1975 — March 31, 1984

**Objectives:**

To implement recommendations arising from the Qu'Appelle Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Implementation Agreement was signed in October 1975 as a subsidiary Agreement under the Canada-Saskatchewan-D.R.E.E. General Development Agreement. The Department of the Environment is to provide almost half of the \$18 million federal share of the \$33.7 million program. The Department of Regional Economic Expansion provides co-ordination for the project.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Saskatchewan: Souris Basin Subsidiary Agreement on Water (under the DREE General Development Agreement)

**Time Frame:**

1979-1982

**Objectives:**

To implement recommendations arising from the 1974-1978 Souris Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

An Advisory Committee on Implementation, established after the release of the Souris River Basin Study Board Report in 1978, has suggested that the majority of the recommendations can be undertaken under existing federal programs, provincial programs, federal-provincial agreements and proposed federal-provincial agreements. In this regard, a Subsidiary Agreement on Water, under the DREE General Development Agreement, was signed on May 17, 1979, authorizing \$500,000 of Canada Water Act funds to implement selected flood control measures in Saskatchewan, as recommended in the Souris River Basin Study.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Program

**Time Frame:**

May 1968 — March 1984

**Objectives:**

To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

**Financing and Operation:**

In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total contributions to the Flood Control Program and related studies to \$60,000,000. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-British Columbia: Okanagan Implementation

**Time Frame:**

February 1976 — 1981

*Objectives:*

To implement recommendations arising from the 1969-74 Okanagan Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act. Total cost of the implementation program is \$5 million. Sewage treatment facilities are expected to require federal loans in the amount of \$17 million.

*Financing and Operation:*

A comprehensive basin study has been completed and an implementation agreement was signed in 1976. Total cost of the implementation agreement is \$5 million to be shared equally by Canada and British Columbia.

**STUDY AGREEMENTS***Name of Agreement:*

Canada-Nova Scotia: Shubenacadie-Stewiacke River

*Time Frame:*

August 1976 — June 1979

*Objectives:*

To (a) examine critical problems affecting the water resources and the interrelationships of these problems, (b) develop proposals for interim measures to control critical problems and to maintain options for future action; and (c) develop a comprehensive framework plan focusing on water quality and quantity objectives and complementary development and resource use strategies.

*Financing and Operation:*

The funding of \$730,000 is to be shared equally by Canada and Nova Scotia. The starting date was changed to August 1976 and the study will take up to thirty months to complete.

*Name of Agreement:*

Canada-Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality

*Time Frame:*

April 1971 — July 1981

*Objectives:*

To provide a basis for implementing the Canada-U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality in the Great Lakes basin by reaching agreement on water quality objectives, acceleration of investment in sewage treatment facilities and research into treatment technology.

*Financing and Operation:*

Under the original agreement, Canada and Ontario provided some \$3 million for feasibility studies and joint sewage treatment technology research, and CMHC provided loans for sewage treatment facilities. During 1976, additional funding and a time extension were formalized in a new

agreement between Canada and Ontario. Although the agreement will terminate in 1980, an extension is currently being negotiated to back up the revised Canada-U.S. Agreement (1978).

*Name of Agreement:*

Canada-Ontario: Wabigoon-English River System Mercury Study

*Time Frame:*

1979 — 1981

*Objectives:*

To carry out shared-cost and other projects to evaluate and determine the effectiveness of various mercury amelioration measures in the Wabigoon-English River System.

*Financing and Operation:*

Total cost of \$400,000 is shared equally by Canada and Ontario. While some tasks are defined as shared-cost tasks, others will be undertaken individually by either Canada or Ontario, as agreed to by the Steering Committee.

*Name of Agreement:*

Canada — British Columbia — Alberta — Saskatchewan: Mackenzie River Basin

*Time Frame:*

April 1978 — August 1981

*Objectives:*

To carry out studies of Mackenzie water resources and of the downstream effects of development projects. The studies are a result of the information exchange carried out by the Mackenzie Basin Intergovernmental Liaison Committee.

*Financing and Operation:*

The Department of the Environment and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are funding the program subject to re-imbursement by the provinces. The provinces pay a share which is in proportion to their respective share of the basin. Total funding is \$1.6 million.

*Name of Agreement:*

Canada-British Columbia: Thompson River Preplanning Study

*Time Frame:*

May 1979 — March 1980

*Objectives:*

To conduct a preplanning study of the Thomson River in order to prepare a plan, if appropriate, for a subsequent cost-shared planning study.



**Financing and Operation:**

Total cost of \$60,000 is shared equally by Canada and British Columbia.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-British Columbia: Fraser River Estuary Study

**Time Frame:**

October 1979-1981

**Objectives:**

To develop a management plan and recommend implementation measures for the estuary that would ensure a balance between economic and environmental interests.

**Financing and Operation:**

A joint Canada-British Columbia Preplanning Study of the Lower Fraser River and its estuary was completed in 1978. This new agreement calls for the expenditure of \$300,000 to be shared equally by Canada and British Columbia.

**FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AGREEMENTS****Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Nova Scotia

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
3. An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

**Time Frame:**

1. General — June 22, 1978 to June 22, 1988
2. Mapping — June 22, 1978 to June 22, 1983
3. Studies — June 22, 1978 to June 22, 1983

**Objectives:**

The General Agreement outlines the basic approach and policies of the Flood Damage Reduction Program while the mapping agreement provides for mapping and designation of 12 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply. The studies agreement provides for examination of means to deal with flood problems in specified areas.

**Financing and Operation:**

Costs are shared equally by Canada and Nova Scotia, with Canada's share not exceeding \$300,000 for mapping and \$150,000 for studies. A Steering Committee and a Technical Committee, with equal federal-provincial membership, have been appointed to administer the Agreements.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-New Brunswick

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
3. An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction
4. An Agreement on Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin
5. An Agreement on Flood Damage Reduction for Marsh Creek Watershed

**Time Frame:**

1. General — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1986
2. Mapping — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1981
3. Studies — March 31, 1976 to March 31, 1981
4. Forecasting — August 30, 1977 to March 31, 1982
5. Marsh Creek — September 15, 1977 to March 31, 1980

**Objectives:**

The general agreement outlines the basic approach and policies of the Flood Damage Reduction Program while the mapping agreement provides for mapping and designation of 24 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply. The studies agreement provides for the examination of means to deal with flood problems in three areas. The flood forecasting agreement is providing a flood forecasting centre for the Saint John River. The Marsh Creek Agreement involves flood control works and land acquisition to reduce flood damages for the Marsh Creek area.

**Financing and Operation:**

The mapping studies and forecasting agreements are funded equally by Canada and New Brunswick, with Canada's share being not more than \$500,000 for mapping, \$100,000 for studies and \$300,000 for forecasting. As a result of damage to dykes in the Petitcodiac estuary in January 1978, however, a further \$80,000 was authorized by Treasury Board to meet half the cost of dyke repairs. The Marsh Creek agreement is cost shared equally between Canada, New Brunswick and the City of Saint John, with Canada's third being not more than \$670,000. A Steering Committee and several Technical Committees have been appointed to administer the Agreements.

**Name of Agreement:**

Canada-Quebec

1. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to Flood Damage Reduction



## 2. An Agreement Respecting Dykes and Flow Regulation Works in the Montreal Region

### *Time Frame:*

1. Basic approach to Flood Damage Reduction — September 30, 1976 to September 30, 1986
2. Mapping — September 30, 1976 to September 30, 1981
3. Montreal Dyking — October 4, 1976 to March 31, 1980

### *Objectives:*

The first agreement is a combined general and mapping agreement. The general portion outlines the basic approach and arrangements for flood damage reduction policy. Provision is made for mapping 183 flood prone areas and the resulting maps will serve as a basis for designation of flood risk areas and application of agreed policies. The Montreal dyking and flow regulation program provides for studies and works with a view to solving flood problems in the Montreal Region.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The cost of the combined general and mapping agreement will be shared equally between Canada and Quebec, the federal share being not more than \$2,500,000. The Montreal dyking agreement will be shared 45% Canada and 55% Quebec, the federal share being not more than \$4.5 million. Two committees have been appointed to control implementation with equal federal-provincial membership. Some areas in Montreal were designated in May 1978 on the basis of 22 completed Montreal flood risk maps. By March 30, 1979, flood risk areas along the Chaudière River in Quebec also were designated.

### *Name of Agreement:*

Canada-Ontario

1. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and Other Flood Damage Reduction Measures in the Province of Ontario

### *Time Frame:*

1. Basic approach to Flood Damage Reduction — March 31, 1978 to March 31, 1988
2. Mapping — March 31, 1978 to March 31, 1983

### *Objectives:*

Objectives of this agreement are similar to other FDR agreements with the exception that provision is made for all flood damage reduction measures in one agreement. Measures which are included are mapping, studies, land acquisition, flood control works, flood forecasting, flood warning, flood proofing and watershed planning.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Costs are shared equally between Canada and Ontario with Canada's share being \$4 million for mapping and \$600,000 for other measures. A Steering Committee and Technical Committee have been appointed with equal federal-provincial membership to administer the Agreement. In October 1979, the Steering Committee authorized a major study of Lake Nipissing flooding.

### *Name of Agreement:*

Canada-Manitoba

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping
3. An Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction

### *Time Frame:*

1. General — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1986
2. Mapping — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1981
3. Studies — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1981

### *Objectives:*

The general agreement outlines the basic approach and defines policies for flood damage reduction and the mapping agreement provides for the mapping and designation of 45 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply. The studies agreement provides for the examination of means to reduce the flooding problem in 14 areas.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Costs of these agreements are shared equally with Canada's share not exceeding \$350,000 in mapping and \$155,000 in studies.

### *Name of Agreement:*

Canada-Saskatchewan

1. General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction through Flood Area Management
2. An Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies

### *Time Frame:*

1. General — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1986
2. Mapping and Studies — December 20, 1976 to December 20, 1981

### *Objectives:*

The general agreement outlines the basic approach and policies for flood damage reduction. The mapping and

studies agreement provides for the mapping and designation of 30 flood prone areas to which these policies will apply and the study of 14 areas with special flooding problems.

***Financing and Operation:***

Costs will be shared equally between Canada and Saskatchewan with Canada's share being \$650,000 for mapping and \$240,000 for studies. A federal-provincial Steering Committee and Technical Committee are administering the Agreements.

***Name of Agreement:***

Canada (DOE, DINA) and Northwest Territories

1. A General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping

***Time Frame:***

1. General — 10 years (from 1979)
2. Mapping — 5 years (from 1979)

***Objectives:***

The objectives of this Agreement are similar to other general and mapping agreements. Six flood prone areas are proposed for mapping.

***Financing and Operation:***

Approximately \$400,000 funding will be contributed by Canada, and will be shared equally by DOE and DINA. This was formalized in a Memorandum of Understanding between DOE and DINA in May 1979.

## OTHER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

***Name of Agreement:***

Canada-Alberta-Manitoba-Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Master Agreement on Apportionment

***Time Frame:***

1969 — continuous

***Objectives:***

The equitable apportionment of interprovincial prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one-half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Prairie Provinces Water Board is composed of intergovernmental personnel. The Board studies and manages the apportionment of eastward flowing water on the prairies. The Board prepares an annual budget and five-year forecast.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. In 1977 the annual cost ceiling of \$200,000 was raised to \$500,000 to cover costs of operation, monitoring and a Prairie Provinces Water Demand Study. This study of the present levels of demand for water is now underway.

## COOPERATIVE WATER QUANTITY SURVEY DATA GATHERING PROGRAM

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

***Administered By:***

Water Survey of Canada, Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service

***Purpose:***

To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

***Authority:***

Canada Water Act

Formal agreements effective 1975 have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the Ministers of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Department of the Environment provide for water quantity surveys in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1908. The present agreements provide for termination on 18 months' written notice by either party.

***Financing and Operation:***

This is a cost-shared program, with the federal government carrying out the operation of the total network and invoicing the provincial governments quarterly for their share. Quebec operates the provincial network, except for the part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices the federal government quarterly for its share. Capital and operating costs are recovered in accordance with the federal-provincial agreements. The gross budget of the Department of the Environment includes contributed funds to cover the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs' share of capital and operating costs in the Territories.

Program and financial arrangements are planned by federal-provincial Coordinating Committees.

The Cooperative Water Quantity Survey Data Gathering Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly financed by the federal government. The data from these

other federal activities are also provided to the provinces as required for their programs.

#### *Payments:*

Payments by Provinces for Cooperative Water  
Quantity Survey Data Gathering Program

<i>Province/Territory</i>	<i>Fiscal 1978-79 (actual) (\$)</i>	<i>Fiscal 1979-80 (estimates) (\$)</i>
Newfoundland/ Labrador	70,000	95,000
Prince Edward Island	2,685	3,411
Nova Scotia	47,652	63,046
New Brunswick	32,376	37,869
Ontario	486,904	524,356
Manitoba	321,700	348,000
Saskatchewan	273,685	300,000
Alberta	260,000	370,000
British Columbia	556,972	622,030
Payment to Quebec	691,253	763,221
Transfer from DINA to Environment — Yukon	110,000	125,120
— N.W.T.	373,000	430,000

#### *For Further Information:*

#### **OTTAWA**

##### **General:**

Mr. J.E. Slater  
Director  
Water Resources Branch  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Environmental Management Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E7

Tel: (819) 997-1508

##### **Officer Responsible:**

Mr. P.I. Campbell  
Chief  
Water Survey of Canada  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Environmental Management Service  
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Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E7

Tel: (819) 997-1474

#### **REGIONAL**

##### *Pacific*

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Ste. Foy, Quebec  
G1V 4H5

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*Atlantic*

Mr. V. C. Dohaney  
Regional Director Atlantic  
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Environmental Management Service  
Department of the Environment  
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Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 2P8  
Tel: (902) 426-6050

**LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

*Administered By:*

Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate,  
Environmental Management Service

*Purpose:*

The regulation and control of the Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, Winnipeg and English Rivers and the Lake St. Joseph Diversion. This regulation and control is necessary to fulfill Canada's obligations under the Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol with respect to International commitments on Lake of the Woods as a boundary water and domestic obligations under concurrent federal, Ontario, Manitoba legislative enactments with respect to the regulation and control of the Winnipeg River watershed.

*Authority:*

Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol, signed by Canada and the United States at Washington, February 24, 1925

The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 and the Lake of the Woods Control Board Amendment Act, 1958

The Tripartite Agreement signed by Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, 15 November, 1922

The Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928.

*Time Frame:*

Canada's obligations under the above authorities are of a continuing nature.

*Financing and Operation:*

The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board is responsible for the regulation and control of water levels of both the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul storage reservoirs, in addition to the English and Winnipeg Rivers levels and flows to the Ontario/Manitoba boundary. In the case of regulation of Lake of the Woods, the federal government pays one-third of the operating costs, with the Provinces of Ontario (one-ninth) and Manitoba (five-ninths) sharing the

remaining two-thirds based proportionately on the developable powerhead on both the Winnipeg and English River systems. This sharing of costs including the provision of a Secretariat in Ottawa reflects the complexity and the federal government interest in navigation, the potential for hydro-electric power generation, wild rice production, fishing and recreational uses in the two provinces. For recovery of costs related to regulation and control operations, the federal government bills each of the two provinces on an annual basis for their share of the costs.

In the case of the regulation of Lac Seul, the Province of Ontario pays two-fifths of the capital and operation costs and the Province of Manitoba pays the remaining three-fifths, in addition to interest on Ontario's initial capital investment in the Lac Seul Dam. Ontario operates this facility and storage reservoir and bills the federal government for Manitoba's share. The federal government recovers this amount from the Province of Manitoba.

*Payments:*

Operating Costs for Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1978

	Canada (\$000)	Ontario (\$000)	Manitoba (\$000)
Lake of the Woods	29.4	10.1	48.7
Lac Seul	—	6.1	32.8
	29.4	16.2	81.5

*For Further Information:*

## General:

Mr. R.M. Watt, Engineer  
Lake of the Woods Control Board Secretariat  
Water Resources Branch  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Tel: (819) 997-2529

**WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM***Administered By:*

Waters Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Management Service

*Purpose:*

To assess the natural quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to determine pollution levels including contaminants and toxic substances for federal and provincial governments and the



private sector by providing water quality data and interpretive information in summary, detailed and special reports.

**Authority:**

Canada Water Act. Arrangements are made with the provinces as required. Also supports programs under the Environmental Contaminants Act, Fisheries Act, Boundary Waters Treaty Act, the Northern Inland Waters Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the Canada Shipping Act, the Navigable Waters Protection Act, and others.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of new pollution problems and users' needs.

**Financing and Operation:**

Water Quality programs are completely financed by the federal government. Data on inland waters are also received from provincial governments as required.

A special arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for coordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

**Payments:**

There are no intergovernmental payments involved. It is estimated that approximately \$500,000.00 may be of economic benefit to the provinces through the production of water quality data reports and special computer printouts.

**For Further Information:**

**OTTAWA**

Mr. W.J. Traversy, Chief  
Monitoring and Surveys Division  
Water Quality Branch  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Environmental Management Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
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**REGIONAL**

*Atlantic*

Mr. D. H. Cullen, Chief  
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Environmental Management Service  
Department of the Environment  
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*Quebec*

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*Western and Northern*

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*Pacific and Yukon*

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 Department of the Environment  
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 V6E 2M9

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**Canadian Wildlife Service****CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

*Administered By:*

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service

*Purpose:*

To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival.

*Authority:*

Canada Wildlife Act

*Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

*Financing and Operation:*

The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing Directors. They are the Director of the British Columbia Fish and Wildlife Branch, the Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region, Canadian Wildlife Service, and a member of the public is appointed Director by the B.C. Minister of Recreation and Travel Industry. All Directors have equal status in the management of the Authority. In addition to an annual grant to the Authority the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the Authority through a Technical Advisory Committee and assists in all management plans.

*Payments:*

An annual grant of \$55,000 is paid directly to the Authority.

*For Further Information:**General:*

Canadian Wildlife Service  
 Environmental Management Service  
 Department of the Environment  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

*Officer Responsible:*

Mr. D. K. Pollock, Director  
 Management and Administration  
 Canadian Wildlife Service  
 Environmental Management Service  
 Department of the Environment  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

Tel: 997-1245

**CANADA/BRITISH COLUMBIA STURGEON BANK MANAGEMENT**

(Part of the Environmental Management Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

*Administered By:*

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service

*Purpose:*

To provide a staging and wintering area for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds. It is also critical habitat for rearing juvenile Fraser River salmon and other species of fish.

*Authority:*

Canada Wildlife Act

*Time Frame:*

The agreement commenced April 1, 1978 and will continue until March 31, 1983.

Governor General Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-2/1685

Lieutenant-Governor Order-in-Council 1811-29/6/78

*Financing and Operation:*

Under the agreement a Management Committee has been established consisting of Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region of the Canadian Wildlife Service; and the Director, Land Management Branch, Provincial Ministry of the Environment to be responsible for all phases of the joint program. Included among its responsibilities shall be the following:

1. To develop and implement wildlife research, conservation and interpretation programs.
2. The review, approval and revision of management program proposals, procedures and personnel requirements.

3. The appointment of federal and provincial representatives comprising the Working Groups.

**Payments:**

Payment is made to the province: \$500,000 in 1978-79 and \$200,000 in each of the four succeeding years.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environmental Management Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E7

**Officer Responsible:**

Director, Pacific and Yukon Region  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Department of the Environment  
P.O. Box 340  
Delta, British Columbia  
V4K 3Y3

**For Provincial Information:**

The Honourable Stephen Rogers  
Minister of the Environment  
Province of British Columbia  
Victoria, British Columbia  
V8V 1X4

**CANADA/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILDLIFE RESEARCH**

**Administered By:**

Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service

**Purpose:**

To undertake a wildlife research program.

**Authority:**

Canada Wildlife Act

**Time Frame:**

The agreement commenced July 26, 1979 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than three members on behalf of each of Canada and the Northwest Territories is to recommend projects for each fiscal year. Projects must be approved by the Director, Western & Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service; the Director, Northwest Territories Region, Department of

Indian & Northern Affairs; and the Superintendent, Fish and Wildlife Service, Northwest Territories.

**Payments:**

Canada's contribution will not exceed \$800,000 in each year, and the Territories' will not exceed \$400,000.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environmental Management Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E7

**Officers Responsible:**

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Western & Northern Region  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environment Canada  
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Tel: (403) 425-5887

**Director**

Northwest Territories Region  
Department of Indian & Northern Affairs  
Bellanca Building  
P.O. Box 1500  
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

**For Territorial Information:**

Dr. Norman Simmons  
Superintendent  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Department of Natural & Cultural Affairs  
Government of the Northwest Territories  
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories  
X1A 2L9

**Canadian Forestry Service**

**FORESTRY PROGRAMS**

**Administered By:**

A management committee for each agreement normally with the appropriate regional director of the Canadian Forestry Service, a representative of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, and two provincial representatives.

**Purpose:**

To increase the intensity of forest management to levels which will sustain and improve yields of Canada's most important renewable resource and to improve the competitive position of all parts of the forestry sector and thereby create employment in regions where jobs are urgently needed. The Forestry Sector provides employment for one in 10 Canadian workers, productive forest land is 35% of the nation's total land, exports of forest products total \$9 billion per year or 20% of our total, and 300 communities are directly dependent on the resource and its management.

**Authority:**

Under the Forestry Development and Research Act, the Canadian Forestry Service of the Department of the Environment provides leadership and co-ordination of federal forestry efforts. Ministers of the Environment and Regional Economic Expansion normally co-sign forestry related subsidiary agreements under the existing General Development Agreements between Canada and the Provinces. Forestry Subsidiary Agreements are now in effect in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Other forestry-related agreements are included in the accompanying table. Department of the Environment participates with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion in the negotiation and management of pulp mill modernization subsidiary agreements. The Environmental Protection Service and the Canadian Forestry Service jointly discharge this responsibility on behalf of the Department for the Quebec and Ontario agreements shown in the table.

**Time Frame:**

In general, the agreements are for five-year terms, though this varies. The term of each is shown in the accompanying table. Many have been extended beyond five years.

**Financing and Operation:**

All federal funding is provided through the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. A Regional Director of the Canadian Forestry Service serves on the management committee of each forest management agreement. The Environmental Protection Service particularly and the Canadian Forestry Service both play an important consultative role in the management of the Mill Modernization Agreements with Quebec and Ontario.

A number of other federal departments are normally consulted during the development of each agreement, such as, for example, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, the Department of Finance, and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Dr. R.J. Bouchier  
Director-General  
Canadian Forestry Service  
Department of the Environment

Tel: (613) 997-1454

**Environmental Protection Service****NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS)**

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Environmental Protection Service

**Purpose:**

To monitor all locally significant air pollution levels in the major centres of pollution. The Network provides urban air pollution data and is a ready means of auditing progress in air pollution control across the country.

**Authority:**

Clean Air Act

**Time Frame:**

Continuing

**Financing and Operation:**

The development and operation of the Network is a joint project based on the cooperative efforts of both the federal and provincial governments. Network costs are shared approximately equally by both. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition and processes, publishes and disseminates the data. The equipment in the two territorial capitals is operated by regional personnel of the Environmental Protection Service. Personnel of the Montreal Urban Community and of the Greater Vancouver Regional District operate the equipment in their respective regions. The Federal-Provincial Committee on Air Pollution was responsible for creating the program. Presently, consultation on operational aspects and revision are conducted on a bilateral basis between the federal government and individual provinces. As of May 1, 1978, the network comprised 554 monitoring instruments located at 158 stations in 54 cities, and is very close to being fully developed.



DREE COST-SHARED FORESTRY PROGRAMS  
SIGNED SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS

Province and Agreements	Term		Max Expenditures (\$000 000)				Main Thrusts (as % of total)
	Entered	Expiry	Fed	Prov	Ind	Total	
<i>Newfoundland Forestry</i>	Apr/74	Sept/79	47.8	7.2		55.0	31% Access Roads, 19% Harvesting and Utilization R&D, 17% Forest Administration, 12% Forest Improvement, 7% Protection, 6% Inventory.
Forestry Economic Stimulation	June/79	Mar/83	10.4	1.1		11.5	69% Site Rehabilitation after Budworm, 19% Stand Improvement (roadside cleaning), 8% Company Projects.
Stephenville Mill	June/79	Mar/81	13.5	1.5	45.0	60.0	Conversion of Labrador Linerboard to newsprint mill (Abitibi-Price).
	Total 1974-1983		71.7	9.8	45.0	126.5	
<i>Nova Scotia Forestry</i>	Apr/77	Mar/82	20.2	5.4		25.6	57% Roads and Access, 11% Cleaning, 9% Planting, 9% Thinning, 4% Industry Development, 3% Site Preparation, 3% Boundary Lines, 2% Education and Evaluation, 2% Support Services.
Forestry	June/78	Mar/82	15.9	19.0		34.9	Wood Salvage/Storage and Ancillary Forest Management.
	Total 1977-1982		36.1	24.4		60.5	
<i>New Brunswick Forestry</i>	Oct/74	Mar/79	46.4	11.6		58.0	See latest amendment below.
Forestry	July/78	Mar/82	12.5	3.7		16.2	65% Forest Management, 17% Resource Development and Accelerated Employment, 6% Resource Utilization, 6% Pilot Project Industrial Park, 4% Manpower Development and 2% Administration.
	Total 1974-1982		58.9	15.3		74.2	
<i>Quebec Forestry</i>	Mar/75	Mar/78	14.5	9.7		24.2	See latest amendment below.
Saint-Félicien	Apr/76	Mar/80	30.0	20.0	248.0	298.0	Construction of new forestry complex (Donahue and B.C. Forest Products).
Forestry	Mar/78	Mar/82	68.5	45.6		114.1	See latest amendment below.
Forestry	May/79	Mar/84	110.4	73.6		184.0	53% Access Roads, 14% Silviculture, 14% Reforestation, 11% Nurseries, 7% Seed Production, 1% Timber Allocation Studies.
Pulp Mill Modernization	May/79	Mar/84	90.0	60.0	450.0	600.0	
	Total 1975-1984		313.4	208.9	698.0	1220.3	
<i>Ontario Community and Rural Resource Development</i>	June/78	Mar/83	2.5	2.5		5.0	65% Hybrid Poplar Program, 27% Hardwood Forest Renewal, 18% Inventory.
Forest Management	Dec/78	Mar/84	41.1	41.1		82.2	84% Forest Access, 7% Nursery Expansion, 5% Assessment, 3% Silviculture, 1% Soil Survey.
Pulp and Paper Industry Facilities Improvement	May/79	Mar/84	50.0	100.0	450.0	600.0	Pollution Abatement and Mill Modernization.
	Total 1978-1984		93.6	143.6	450.0	687.2	

Province and Agreements	Term		Max Expenditures (\$000 000)				Main Thrusts (as % of total)
	Entered	Expiry	Fed	Prov	Ind	Total	
<i>Manitoba</i>							
Northlands	Mar/79	Mar/81	3.0	2.0		5.0	Resource and Community Economic Development.
	Total 1979-1981		3.0	2.0		5.0	
<i>Saskatchewan</i>							
Forest Development	May/79	Mar/82	12.0	12.0		24.0	60% Forest Management, 35% Harvesting Logistics and Productivity Improvement, 4% Opportunity Identification and Technological Advancement, 1% Evaluation and Public Information.
	Total 1979-1982		12.0	12.0		24.0	
<i>British Columbia</i>							
Intensive Forest Management	May/79	Mar/84	25.0	25.0		50.0	60% Juvenile Spacing, 23% Reforestation, 10% Fertilization, 5% Implementation Contracts, 2% Protection.
	Total 1979-1984		25.0	25.0		50.0	

**For Further Information:**

Regional: Program Implementation

*Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island & Newfoundland*

Mr. J.A. Dalziel  
Acting Regional Director (Atlantic)  
Environmental Protection Service  
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Bank of Montreal Tower  
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*Quebec*

Mr. G. Lamoureux  
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Environmental Protection Service  
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*Ontario*

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*Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba & Northwest Territories*

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*British Columbia and Yukon*

Mr. B. A. Heskin  
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*Headquarters: National Coordination*

Mr. M.E. Rivers  
Acting Director-General  
Air Pollution Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Department of the Environment  
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Mr. D. Williams  
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Air Pollution Control Directorate  
Department of the Environment  
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**NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK**

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Environmental Protection Service

**Purpose:**

To monitor all significant spills of oils and other hazardous materials to ensure that appropriate authorities are alerted and, where necessary, take action to mitigate the effects of spills on the environment.

The Network relies on existing federal and provincial facilities that provide a 24 hour per day manned service and is supplemented by telephone intercept and tone-and-voice pager systems for a 24 hour on-call service at key locations across Canada. Lists of contacts in the several federal and provincial response agencies are maintained to ensure that authorities at the local, provincial and federal levels are alerted promptly and kept up-to-date on significant spills.

**Authority:**

Government Organization Act, 1970

Record of Cabinet Decision, 29 November 1973

Environmental Emergency Activities

**Time Frame:**

Continuing

**Financing and Operation:**

The Network uses the Trans-Canada Telephone System and the CN/CP Telex System. Generally speaking, participating agencies pay for their own operating costs. Federal agencies accept reverse-charges for telephone calls made to report accidents. In the Atlantic provinces, the Canadian Coast

Guard pays the total costs for a common Zenith telephone reporting system. Accident reports are then distributed to appropriate provincial and federal agencies. In Manitoba the provincial Emergency Measures Organization serves as the focal point for accident reports of all kinds. Manitoba EMO accepts reverse-charges and then distributes information to the appropriate response agencies. The Province of Manitoba pays for this service. On the west coast, the Canadian Coast Guard accepts collect calls on spill reports and then advises appropriate response agencies.

***For Further Information:***

Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network".

***Headquarters: National Coordination:***

Dr. J. D. Kingham  
Director  
Environmental Emergency Branch  
Environmental Impact Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1C8

Office (819) 997-2037  
Home (613) 746-0494

**NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEM (NATES)**

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

***Administered By:***

Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

***Purpose:***

To accumulate computerized data on spills of oils and other hazardous materials into the environment anywhere in Canada so as to determine pollution sources and problem areas and take action to prevent or at least reduce the number of accidents. In addition, the system facilitates the analysis of trends in accidental spills and allows contingency planners to prepare or modify their response plans accordingly. Trend analysis also assists research and development personnel in assessing priorities for equipment development and deployment.

***Authority:***

Government Organization Act, 1979.

***Time Frame:***

Continuing.

***Financing and Operation:***

Participating federal and provincial agencies incur some incremental expenses in collecting and providing spill information to EPS offices in each province. EPS bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. The data base is available only to federal or provincial government agencies and they pay their own computer usage costs.

NATES is the only national inventory of spill events affecting the environment and the data-base now contains over 10,000 entries. The Environmental Protection Service publishes annual analyses in its "Spill Technology Newsletter" and upon request, analyzes a variety of problems in provinces, regions, water basins and specific locations.

***For Further Information:***

Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network".

Headquarters: See under "National Alerting and Reporting Network".

**NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE GENERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES**

(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

***Administered By:***

Environmental Protection Service.

***Purpose:***

To determine the quantities of hazardous wastes generated annually and define the geographical area of generation, transportation flow patterns and locations and modes of existing disposal practices.

***Authority:***

This project is based on a plan of action for a National Hazardous Waste Management Program submitted to the June, 1978 Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers.

***Time Frame:***

The survey began in the latter part of 1977 and will continue through until the end of the first quarter of 1982.

***Financing and Operation:***

Regional surveys are undertaken on a cost-shared basis between Environment Canada and participating provinces. The first survey, completed in 1978, covered Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and the northwest portion of Ontario. A second survey covering Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is underway and will be completed in early 1980.



**Payments:**

Nil

**For Further Information:**

Regional: See under "National Air Pollution Surveillance Network".

**Headquarters: National Coordination**

Dr. S. O. Winthrop  
Director General  
Environmental Impact Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries & Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1C8

Tel: (613) 997-4292

Chief, Hazardous Waste Management Division  
Waste Management Branch  
Environmental Impact Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Fisheries & Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1C8

Tel: (613) 997-4424

## **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

**Purpose:**

The study has the following objectives:

1. develop a long term plan in the surveillance of environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
2. to identify the magnitude and sources of shellfish growing area contamination;
3. to incorporate growing area surveillance results into provincial, municipal and federal solutions to the waste disposal problems (present and future) affecting environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
4. to protect the public health and encourage more effective protection and utilization of estuarine resources.

**Authority:**

This project is based upon the mandate contained within the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The major objectives of the program are to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish and that the available stocks of shellfish can be effectively and safely utilized. The program

is a joint effort to control pollution sources affecting estuarine areas by use of EPS and provincial pollution control mandates. The program was initiated through a work sharing arrangement between the Department of Community Affairs and Environment of Prince Edward Island and the Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

**Time Frame:**

The cooperative program is a continuing activity which began in May of 1975.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Environmental Protection Service provides manpower support and report preparation while the province provides facilities and on-site advice. Total cost of the project is approximately \$15,000 annually, with EPS providing approximately 50% of the total.

**Payments:**

None.

**For Further Information:**

Ottawa:

Dr. A. Prakash, Chief  
Coastal Zone Programs  
Water Pollution Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1C8

Tel: 997-1220

## **TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH UNDER CANADA/ONTARIO AGREEMENT ON GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY**

**Administered By:**

Federal/Provincial Review Board

A Technical Committee is responsible for the development, recommendation and overseeing of the research program.

**Purpose:**

To provide a basis for implementing the Canada/U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality. One provision of the Agreement, which expires March 31, 1980, was for the conduct of a research program with a view to reduce the cost of programs called for under the Canada/U.S. Agreement.

**Authority:**

Canada/U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality.

**Time Frame:**

To March 31, 1980

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the research portion of the Agreement a need was recognized for research and development to refine the processes for removal of phosphorus at municipal wastewater treatment plants. The operation of provincial water pollution abatement plants has been improved and costs reduced as a result of supporting research on chemical removal methods, on sludge handling, sludge disposal and other matters related to the process of removal of phosphorus from sewage.

A number of research projects under this Agreement were undertaken and completed by EPS, the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and by the private sector and universities through contract arrangements. Work remaining under the Agreement involves the publication of reports on the research projects and dissemination of the information. The budget for this activity for FY 78-79 and 79-80 is \$130,000 which is to be split 50-50 by MOE and DOE.

**Payments:**

Nil

**For Further Information:**

Ottawa:

Dr. J. D. Salloum  
Director, Technology Development Branch  
Water Pollution Control Directorate  
Environmental Protection Service  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, K1A 1C8

Tel: 997-3513

Regional:

Dr. R. W. Slater  
Regional Director General  
Ontario Region  
Department of the Environment  
2nd Floor, 135 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 1M2

Tel: (416) 996-5840

**Parks Canada Program**

### AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS (Part of the Parks Canada Program)

**Administered By:**

Parks Canada Program

**Purpose:**

To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new National Parks.

**Authority:**

National Parks Act

In recent years, Parks Canada has been active in identifying new areas of potential National Parks interest, and working towards preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of National Parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions and 9 marine regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. The objective is to establish National Parks, as areas representative of each of these regions. Seventeen of the terrestrial and one of the marine regions are now represented.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program

New Parks recently established by Federal-Provincial Agreement include:

Gros Morne	Newfoundland
Kejimikujik	Nova Scotia
Kouchibouguac	New Brunswick
Forillon	Quebec
Pukaskwa	Ontario
Pacific Rim	British Columbia

**Financing and Operation:**

These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to submit claims to the federal government for reimbursement, normally on a cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

## Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for new National Parks.

<i>Project and Province</i>	<i>Federal Expenditures</i>				<i>1979-80 Estimated (\$000)</i>
	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	
	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>	
<i>Newfoundland Gros Morne</i>	1,113	1,501	85	278	130
<i>New Brunswick Kouchibouguac</i>	837	275	434	33	—
<i>British Columbia Pacific Rim</i>	634	685	827	82	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>130</b>

**For Further Information:****General**

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1G2

**Officer Responsible:**

Director, National Parks Branch  
Parks Canada  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1G2

Tel: 994-2657

#### AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

**Administered By:**

Parks Canada Program

**Purpose:**

To provide forest or municipal fire protection to national parks where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

**Authority:**

National Parks Act

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

Four agreements are in force for municipal fire protection for Parks Canada buildings in Gros Morne, Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island and Kootenay National Parks.

A forest fire agreement is in effect with British Columbia (Pacific Rim National Park). An agreement has also been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (750 square miles). These agreements provide for the payment of an annual per acre sum to the province by Parks Canada for the provision of pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire activities in the Provinces of Alberta and Quebec. Parks Canada has a reciprocal fire fighting agreement with the Province of Alberta in which each party is reimbursed "out-of-pocket" expenses for supplying assistance to the other.

For the Province of Quebec, there is no specific agreement with the provincial government. However, La Mauricie and Forillon National Parks are active members in the "SOCIÉTÉS DE CONSERVATION DE LA GASPÉSIE (for Forillon) ET DE QUÉBEC-MAURICIE" (for La Mauricie).

**These Societies:**

Conduct training courses for park personnel in fire fighting and aerial detection of fires;

Provide additional help to the Park for major fires (obtaining water bombers); and

Partially reimburse fire fighting costs which are incurred.

**Financing and Operation:**

In general the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

## Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks

Agency	Federal Expenditures			1978-79 Estimated (\$000)
	1975-76 (\$000)	1976-77 (\$000)	1977-78 (\$000)	
North Rustico (P.E.I.)(Structural)	1.05	1.050	1.050	1.050
Rocky Harbour (Gros Morne)(Structural)	—	.725	.725	.725
Cheticamp Fire Brigade (Cape Breton Highlands) (Structural)	—	—	—	1.300
Radium Junction (Kootenay, B.C.) (Structural)	4.00	4.000	4.000	3.500
British Columbia (Pacific Rim)	8.00	8.000	8.000	8.000
Alberta (Reciprocal Agreement)	—	—	—	—
Ontario (Pukaskwa)	—	—	51.000	51.000
Quebec (Sociétés de Conservation de la Gaspésie et le Québec — Mauricie)	21.00	21.000	21.000	22.000
Total	34.05	34.775	85.775	87.575

**For Further Information:**

General

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Parks Branch  
Parks Canada  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1G2

Tel: 994-2657

**AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES  
FOR HISTORIC SITES**

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

**Administered By:**

Parks Canada Program

**Purpose:**

To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces and municipalities for the acquisition where necessary, restoration, reconstruction and operation for the public benefit of historic sites declared to be of national, historical and/or architectural significance.

**Authority:**

Historic Sites and Monuments Act

Treasury Board Minute T.B. 623840 (which establishes guidelines for percentage of contribution payments paid by Her Majesty in right of Canada for cost-sharing agreements entered into under Historic Sites and Monuments Act).

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution towards capital costs and the covenants and obligations entered into by both parties. Typical projects take from two to five years to complete.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Department has an ongoing program to assist municipal and provincial governments as well as private organizations in the acquisition and restoration or reconstruction of nationally important historic structures. An agreement is negotiated with the parties concerned to fit the specific requirements of each project. All such agreements contain similar provisions concerning the acquisition, restoration and reconstruction of each site, although variations do occur to accommodate particular cases.

Eight current and completed projects are outlined as follows, the first four of which are the most usual type, with some variations, and the remaining four, while basically similar to the normal type of agreement have special features.



As mentioned, four of the current agreements provide for the federal government to contribute up to 50 per cent of the costs of acquisition, restoration or reconstruction of each site.

The province or municipality is responsible for work on the project and lets any necessary contracts. The Department of the Environment may supply expertise on restoration engineering and architecture. Payments are made to the province or municipality on the basis of certified costs submitted to Parks Canada in respect of each project. The site in all these cases is the property of the provincial or municipal government, and once the site is restored that government is required, under the agreement, to operate it for the benefit of the general public. The four projects which have been or are being restored or reconstructed in just this way are listed below, along with the estimated total federal contribution in respect of each. They are:

1. Grey Nun's Convent, St. Boniface, Manitoba (\$64,000) (Agreement with City of St. Boniface)
2. Victoria Hall, Cobourg, Ontario (\$765,000) (Agreement with Town of Cobourg)
3. Middlesex Court House, London, Ontario (\$800,000) (Agreement with County of Middlesex)
4. Fredericton Military Compound, Fredericton, New Brunswick (\$311,000) (Agreement with Government of New Brunswick)

The current project being carried under a cost-sharing agreement with the Province of British Columbia for the restoration of Fort St. James differs from the usual arrangement in that the federal government will carry out the restoration development work and operate and maintain the national historic park when completed. The federal government will pay up to 50 per cent of capital costs for acquisition and restoration up to a ceiling of \$750,000.

Another of the current projects involves arrangements which differ in one respect from those which pertain to the four mentioned and that is the project at Ile Perrot in Quebec. The special feature in this project is that it includes a land transfer between the federal and Quebec governments. The federal government had previously owned land at Ile Perrot, the location of the future provincial historic site, and Quebec had title to certain lands, historic structures and artifacts at

Les Forges du Saint-Maurice. In order to make the entire operation of the Ile Perrot site a provincial government concern, and to leave Parks Canada free to develop the site at Les Forges du Saint-Maurice, agreements were signed under which the two properties were exchanged effective June 4, 1973. In order to help restore the Ile Perrot site, the Canadian Government will pay the usual 50 per cent of costs up to a ceiling of \$500,000.

The last example is a project in Halifax, Nova Scotia under which Parks Canada contributed to the restoration of the exteriors of certain waterfront buildings of historic importance, as part of an urban renewal scheme. Work on this project was carried out by a private company — Historic Developments Limited, which leases the buildings from the City of Halifax and is responsible for their restoration and operation for the public benefit. The unique feature of this project is that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development had an agreement with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation under which C.M.H.C. acts as the Department's agent in dealing with the City of Halifax and the private company on matters relating to the project. In other respects this project is the same as others under the program; the federal government contributed half of the costs of the restoration work up to a ceiling of \$956,000.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1G2

**Officer Responsible:**

Director, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch  
Parks Canada  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1G2

Tel: 994-1808

## Payments to Provinces and Municipalities for the Acquisition, Restoration and Reconstruction of Historic Sites

<i>Project and Province</i>	<i>Federal Expenditures</i>				
	<i>1975-76</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79</i> <i>(\$000)</i>	<i>1979-80</i> <i>Estimated</i> <i>(\$000)</i>
<i>Nova Scotia</i>					
Halifax Waterfront Buildings	248	—	—	—	—
<i>New Brunswick</i>					
Fredericton Military Compound	189	93.5	—	—	—
<i>Quebec</i>					
Ile Perrot (Site de la Pointe de Moulin)	—	—	500	—	—
Forges du St. Maurice	—	—	—	450	—
<i>Ontario</i>					
Victoria Hall	250	—	215	—	—
Middlesex Court House	—	—	—	—	200
<i>Manitoba</i>					
Grey Nun's Convent	—	7.0	—	—	7
<i>British Columbia</i>					
Fort St. James	167	714	404	3.80	195
Total	854	814.5	1,119	830	402

# **AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS** (Part of the Parks Canada Program)

**Administered By:**  
Parks Canada Program

**Purpose:**  
To protect significant natural and cultural resources within certain heritage areas and to encourage public use, understanding and recreational enjoyment of such areas by acting in conjunction with other governments, organizations and individuals through agreements for recreation and conservation.

**Authority:**  
Cabinet Decision Agreements with the provinces concerned in respect of each new heritage area created. At present they include one with the Province of Ontario in respect of the Rideau-Trent-Severn Corridor (CORTS Agreement); an agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan in respect of the Qu'Appelle Valley corridor signed with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development under a Department of Regional Economic Expansion General Development Agreement; and one with the Province of Manitoba concerning the Red River Corridor.

## **Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program which commenced in 1975.

## **Financing and Operation:**

The federal government and the provinces will jointly develop a framework plan and individually fund projects and activities agreed upon.

## **Payments:**

See Table on following page.

## **For Further Information:**

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, Agreements for Recreation and Conservation  
Branch  
Parks Canada  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, K1A 1G2

Tel: 994-1760

## ARC Agreements

	1975-76 (\$000)	1976-77 (\$000)	1977-78 (\$000)	1978-79 (\$000)	Estimates 1979-80 (\$000)
Ontario CORTS Agreement	108	95	120	107	60
Saskatchewan Qu'Appelle Valley Agreement	21	91	64	144	198
Red River Corridor Agreement	—	—	—	380	440

**REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS  
UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION**  
(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

*Administered By:*  
Parks Canada Program

*Purpose:*  
To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

*Authority:*  
The Transport Act  
  
Agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

*Time Frame:*  
Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

***Financing and Operation:***

A number of projects are carried out each year in which the Department shares the cost of replacing certain canal bridges with the provinces and municipalities concerned. An example of one of these projects is the replacement of a bridge over the Trent Canal at Frankford, Ontario. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost to this Department of replacing a swing bridge, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

***Payments:***

Contributions to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to the municipalities in the two provinces for replacement of canal swing bridges with fixed bridges totalled:  
See table below.

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals

	Expenditures 1975-76	Expenditures 1976-77	Expenditures 1977-78	Expenditures 1978-79	Estimates 1979-80
Ontario	—	—	\$600,000	\$1,524,625	\$274,086
Quebec	\$650,000	—	—	—	—

***For Further Information:***  
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Canada  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, Agreements for Recreation and Conservation  
Branch  
Parks Canada  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, K1A 1G2  
Tel: 994-1760



## *External Affairs*

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian International Development Agency. Both entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of the Department of External Affairs is defined in the 1909 Act, as amended, by which the Department was created. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 white paper entitled *Federalism and International Relations* and *Federalism and International Conferences on Education*.

In general, the Department of External Affairs is a coordinating department and is not in charge of "program" administration. Because of this, very few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

### **CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)**

In 1960 an Order in Council created the External Aid Office; the duties of its Director General were defined in the following terms: the operation and administration of all assistance programs funded from the credits voted for this purpose to the Department of External Affairs; the study of such programs and the recommendation of any appropriate changes; co-ordination of operations with the other government departments and agencies with international agencies and Canadian non-governmental organizations; co-ordination of all Canadian efforts directed toward obtaining aid for foreign countries affected by disasters; internal administration and other duties related to Canadian air programs.

The External Aid Office acquired status of a government department through the proclamation of a series of Orders in Council which made it subject to the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Staff Relations Act.

In 1968 the name of the External Aid Office was changed, by Order in Council, to Canadian International Development Agency and the title of "Director General" was changed to "President".

CIDA's central objective today might, in general terms, be described as follows:

To support the efforts of developing countries in fostering their economic growth and the evolution of their social

systems in a way that will produce a wide distribution of the benefits of development among the populations of these countries, enhance the quality of life and improve the capacity of all sectors of their population to participate in national development efforts.

The following passages from *Federalism and International Relations* and the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-80* form the background against which current Federal/Provincial cooperation in international development assistance fields takes place:

"External aid forms an integral part of Canadian foreign policy and ultimate control must rest with the federal authority. At the same time, it is clear that an effective programme depends for its realization upon full co-operation from the provinces. In recent years provincial authorities have contributed generously to the Canadian aid effort, especially in the recruitment of teaching and advisory personnel for service abroad and the provision of training facilities in Canada.

"In addition to participation in federal programmes a number of provinces have indicated an interest in providing assistance directly to developing countries, particularly in the field of education and other spheres of provincial jurisdiction." (*Federalism and International Relations*).

"Though the official program of development cooperation may be financed and administered by the Government, it will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen, and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community: individuals and voluntary non-profit organizations, the governments of the provinces, the several departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities, and the business sector.

"The Government will encourage the setting up of a special voluntary fund that will facilitate the participation of provinces, of non-governmental organizations, and of individuals in the global Canadian food aid effort.

"Local, provincial and national non-governmental organizations and groups, representing people in all regions and walks of life, are already playing an important part in international cooperation. This has prompted provincial governments to provide direct financial support for various types of international cooperation. Such initiatives are likely to stimulate even greater activity in, and fund-raising for, international cooperation by Canadians." (*Strategy 1975-80*).



The existing federal/provincial contact points involve a number of program areas in the Agency. Primarily these are:

- the Policy Branch, which has the responsibility for overall coordination of CIDA activities involving the provinces;
- the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) under the Special Programs Branch;
- the Bilateral Programs Branch, which utilizes provincial government organizations as executing agencies and which draws upon provincial human resources in support of projects abroad;
- the Special Programs Branch which has funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international cooperation, in support of NGO ventures. Through its Industrial Cooperation Division, this branch also maintains contact with provincial governments in the development

and management of programs linking Canadian business and industry with Third World counterparts;

- Resources Branch, which has entered into agreements with individual provinces in order to obtain the services of qualified individuals, consultants and experts in the context of CIDA projects abroad and which arranges for the placement of students and trainees in support of several programs and projects;
- Communications Branch whose information programs involve liaison with provincial governments, including departments of education, in order to bring the aid program "closer to Canadians".

Of the foregoing, only the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) provides a formal channel permitting provincial governments to receive federal financial and administrative support for provincial initiatives in providing agricultural development assistance and food aid to developing countries.

#### **Department of External Affairs**

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER IN ABIDJAN

PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD

GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC PROPERTIES

AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

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#### **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)**

VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA)

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

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**EDUCATIONAL ADVISER IN ABIDJAN*****Administered By:***

Personnel Operations Division, Department of External Affairs

Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division

***Purpose:***

To provide expertise to the governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education.

***Authority:***

Following a ministerial agreement made on the recommendation of the Government of Quebec, this diplomatic appointment is made by Order of the Governor General in Council (March 2, 1971), and the allocation of funds is authorized following a submission to Treasury Board.

***Time Frame:***

Two-year term of office (renewable).

***Financing and Operation:***

An employee of the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs is seconded to the Department of External Affairs to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Upper Volta and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the Ambassador.

***Payments:***

Salary paid by the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs. Allowances and moving and housing expenses paid by the Department of External Affairs.

***For Further Information:***

General:

The Director  
Personnel Operations Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel: (613) 992-5317

The Director  
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel: (613) 992-7917

***Quebec:***

Mr. Denis Gervais  
Directeur de l'Afrique  
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales  
Quebec

Tel: (418) 643-3630

**PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD*****Administered By:***

Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division, with provinces concerned.

***Purpose:***

To prepare, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial government officials to foreign countries under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian post in the country visited.

***Authority:***

Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the co-operation of the provinces.

***Time Frame:***

Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time-limit on these arrangements.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Department of External Affairs is responsible for liaison between the province concerned and the authorities of the country visited, with the Embassy or Consulate in Canada acting as intermediary. The latter often provide assistance with basic problems such as accommodation, transportation and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

***Payments:***

The provinces send the Department of External Affairs an advance to cover costs.

***For Further Information:***

General:

The Director  
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel: (613) 992-7917

## GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC PROPERTIES

### *Administered By:*

The Legal Advisory and Financial Services divisions of the Department of External Affairs and the Municipal Grants Division of the Department of Finance.

### *Purpose:*

To compensate municipalities for the losses in revenue they would incur due to the fact that diplomatic (embassy or high commission and residence of ambassador or high commissioner, including the offices of an International Organization and the residences of its Directors) and consular (consulate and chief consul's residence) properties are exempt from real estate taxes under international law.

### *Authority:*

Subject to orders of the Governor General in Council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (Vote 10).

### *Time Frame:*

Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The grant program operates by the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. The diplomatic and consular properties must be used for diplomatic or consular functions in compliance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

The Department of External Affairs receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. The Department of Finance then appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant, whereupon the Department of External Affairs issues a cheque to the municipality or province.

### *Payments:*

Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by the Department of External Affairs.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

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Legal Advisory Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

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## AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

### *Administered By:*

Department of External Affairs, Francophone Institutions Division.

### *Purpose:*

To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

### *Authority:*

Cabinet decisions on Canadian participation in the Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the purpose of organizing the Agency.

### *Time Frame:*

Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as a member in the Agency's activities.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the federal government and participation by the Quebec and New Brunswick governments. Canada, represented by the federal government, is a full member of the Agency, while Quebec and New Brunswick have a status of participating governments in the institutions, programmes and activities of the Agency.

### *Payments:*

Canada's share is 35 per cent of the Agency's budget, 31.7 per cent of which is paid by the federal government, 3 per cent by the Quebec government and 0.3 per cent by the New Brunswick government. The total contribution of the federal government for 1979 was 19,320,768 French francs (\$5,141,206).

**For Further Information:****General:**

The Director  
Francophone Institutions Division  
Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa

Tel: (613) 996-3906

**Quebec:**

Mr. Jacques Côté  
Responsible for Francophone Affairs  
International Organizations Division  
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs  
Quebec

Tel: (418) 643-2023

**New Brunswick:**

Mr. Raymond Daigle  
Special Advisor  
Department of Youth, Departments and Cultural  
Resources  
Fredericton

Tel: (506)453-2976

**Payments:**

Following the amalgamation of the two secretariats in 1976 and taking into account increased membership in the conferences, Canada assumes 34% of the Permanent Technical Secretariat's (STP) operating budget. The government of Quebec contributes 50% of the Canadian share. Canada's contribution for 1980 is approximately \$36,000.

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## CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH- SPEAKING COUNTRIES

## CONSEIL AFRICAÎN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

**Administered By:**

The Department of External Affairs, Francophone Institutions Division.

**Purpose:**

To enable Canada to participate in the activities and programs of the international French-speaking community.

**Authority:**

Canada has been participating in Education Ministers' conferences and Youth and Sports Ministers' conferences for French-speaking countries since 1969.

**Time Frame:**

Contributions to be paid for as long as Canada continues to participate in these conferences.

**Financing and Operation:**

The conferences are held yearly. The Canadian delegation comprises representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba and advisers from the federal government. The chief of the Canadian delegation is usually a provincial Minister.

**Administered By:**

Department of External Affairs  
Francophone Institutions Division

**Purpose:**

To enable Canada to participate in the activities of this body of the international francophonie.

**Authority:**

Decision of the Canadian Government to participate in the Cames meeting in 1969 in Kinshasa.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing.

**Financing and Operation:**

The annual meetings of CAMES are held concurrently with the Conference of Ministers of Education of French-speaking countries (CONFEMEN). Representatives of Quebec and of the federal administration participate in these meetings. Canadian experts and specialists participate in the activities sponsored by CAMES, particularly in the area of post-secondary diploma equivalence.



**Payments:**

The CAMES operating budget is equally shared by member States (African countries) and friendly observer States (France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Canada). Canada pays 35% of the contribution of the friendly States. Fifty per cent of the Canadian contribution is paid by Quebec. In 1979, Canada's share was approximately \$20,000.

**For Further Information:**

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**EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**  
**(Canadian International Development Agency)**

**VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID**  
**PROGRAM (VADA)**

**Administered By:**

Administrator, VADA, Special Programs Branch, with provinces concerned.

**Purpose:**

To facilitate and increase the value of international aid activities of the federal and provincial governments, Canadian non-governmental organizations, companies and private individuals in efforts to alleviate famine and in support of agricultural development in the developing world.

**Authority:**

Cabinet decision in 1975 to sponsor a Canadian voluntary food aid and agricultural development scheme directed to the alleviation of famine and agricultural development in the Third World through the establishment of a mechanism to provide for the participation of the federal government, the provinces, Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGO), companies and private individuals.

**Time Frame:**

VADA is a continuing program which began operations in 1976.

**Financing and Operation:**

CIDA is responsible for the provision of federal funding in support of program objectives and for co-ordinating individual projects with the donor province(s), organization(s), commercial enterprise(s), NGO(s) or individual(s) and the recipient developing country or countries through the

VADA Federal-Provincial Program Committee which meets semi-annually. The Program Committee meetings also afford opportunities for CIDA and officials of other federal departments to discuss other cooperative ventures involving both orders of government as they pertain to the aid program. VADA is a shared-cost program with the provinces supplying foodstuffs, commodities or services in support of agricultural development in Third World countries, with the federal government granting funds through CIDA to meet associated delivery costs. Shipment must have a minimum value of \$25,000 and shipping charges must not be of a value greater than 70% of the material worth of its shipment. Federal expenditures in support of VADA to 1 January, 1980 amounted to approximately \$1.1 million against a total value of goods and services provided to developing countries of over \$3.5 million. In 1980/81 federal costs associated with this expanding program are estimated to be in the order of \$1,000,000.

**Payments:**

Invoices for costs associated with the transfer of goods and services provided under VADA are forwarded to CIDA for payment. Payment may also take the form of reimbursement for costs incurred by the donor for delivery to recipients.

**For Further Information:**

Officer responsible:

Anton Enns  
Administrator, VADA Program  
Special Programs Branch  
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0G4

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General:

Mr. Simon Venne  
Coordinator, Federal/Provincial Relations  
Policy Branch  
CIDA  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0G4

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**SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM(SDP)**

**Administered By:**

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

**Purpose:**

To enable Canada to take part in the multilateral technical assistance programs of the French-speaking Community.

**Authority:**

Decision made by Canada at the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency held in Mauritius in 1975.

**Financing and Operation:**

An annual contribution will be made for as long as Canada continues to participate in SDP activities.

Canadian participation involves two levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

**Payments:**

The total contribution of the Canadian government in 1980 will be \$800,000; that of the Province of Quebec \$50,000; and that of the Province of New Brunswick \$25,000.

The total contribution of the Canadian government in 1979 was \$600,000.

**For Further Information:**

General:

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Multilateral Programs Branch  
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)  
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## *Finance*

The Department of Finance is the central agency of the federal government primarily responsible for advice on the economic and financial affairs of Canada. It is concerned with all aspects of an improved performance of the Canadian economy. It is concerned with the harmony of various government actions affecting the economy, the external factors that bear on our domestic performance, and the consistency of economic actions by other levels of government.

The Department is comprised of five areas of responsibility: Tax Policy, Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy, Economic Programs and Government Finance, International Trade and Finance, and Fiscal Policy and Economic Analysis.

In addition to its advisory role, the Department administers a number of federal-provincial programs assigned to it by legislation. These programs are administered by the Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

The Federal-Provincial Relations Division administers several major programs and advises on the operation and development of the various federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. These arrangements include those concerned with the

joint occupancy of tax fields, conditional and unconditional fiscal transfers to provinces and municipalities, shared-cost programs, "opting out" provisions, intergovernmental taxation, and intergovernmental cooperation in fiscal and economic matters generally. The Division administers most of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, and other fiscal arrangements between the federal government and the provinces. These include the statutory subsidies and the transfer of public utility corporation taxes. The Division is also responsible for the program of grants in lieu of real estate taxes to taxing authorities in Canada within whose boundaries federal property is situated.

In addition to his responsibility for the Department itself, the Minister of Finance reports to Parliament on the activities of several regulatory, supervisory and other government agencies. These include the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, the Anti-Inflation Board, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Department of Insurance and the Tariff Board. While the activities of some of these agencies are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, none of them operates programs under which funds are made available to provincial and municipal governments.

### **Department of Finance**

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## STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

*Administered By:*

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

*Purpose:*

This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were:

1. To provide a source of revenue to the provinces and to compensate for revenues lost on joining the union.
2. To support provincial governments and legislatures.

*Authority:*

The BNA Act and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes:

- Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act;
- Provincial Subsidies Acts;
- Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

*Time Frame:*

The first of these subsidies date from 1867. They are payable in perpetuity unless subjected to further constitutional amendments.

*Financing and Operation:*

These are unconditional payments by the government of Canada to the governments of the provinces. The federal government is wholly responsible for the operation of this program.

The payments fall into four classes:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance according to statutory formula. The first two classes of payments listed above also provide for escalation with population increase, so payments are automatically increased according to the official census population figures.

Since these are statutory payments there is no need for the provinces to submit claims. Payments are made automatically every six months on July 1 and January 1 of each year except for the Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies which are paid on April 1 and October 1 of each year and the interest on debt allowances paid to Saskatchewan and Alberta on September 1 and March 1.

*Payments:*

See following tables.

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1979-80 Estimate (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	9,708	9,708	9,708	9,708	9,708
Prince Edward Island	659	659	659	659	659
Nova Scotia	2,174	2,174	2,174	2,174	2,174
New Brunswick	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774
Quebec	4,484	4,484	4,484	4,484	4,484
Ontario	5,504	5,504	5,504	5,504	5,504
Manitoba	2,156	2,176	2,182	2,173	2,174
Saskatchewan	2,100	2,111	2,125	2,123	2,140
Alberta	3,132	3,214	3,350	3,286	3,372
British Columbia	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,117	2,117
	33,808	33,921	34,077	34,002	34,106



## Statutory Subsidies by Class, 1979-80

Province	Allowances for Government \$	Allowances per head of Population \$	Special Grants \$	Interest on Debt Allowances \$	Total \$
Newfoundland	190,000	417,683	9,100,000	—	9,707,683
Prince Edward Island	100,000	89,313	430,880	38,790	658,983
Nova Scotia	190,000	631,168	1,300,000	52,771	2,173,939
New Brunswick	190,000	507,646	1,050,000	26,465	1,774,111
Quebec	240,000	4,116,658	—	127,461	4,484,119
Ontario	240,000	5,121,864	—	142,414	5,504,278
Manitoba	220,000	822,920	750,000	381,584	2,174,504
Saskatchewan	220,000	764,160	750,000	405,375	2,139,535
Alberta	240,000	1,602,120	1,125,000	405,375	3,372,495
British Columbia	240,000	1,747,697	100,000	29,151	2,116,848
	2,070,000	15,821,229	14,605,880	1,609,386	34,106,495

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**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program which began in 1957. However, the present form of equalization may be said to have been established in 1967-68. The Fiscal Arrangements are reviewed and revised, traditionally at five-year intervals. The present arrangements began on April 1, 1977 and, in so far as equalization is concerned, terminate on March 31, 1982. They were devised following extensive discussions with the provinces — initially between officials, and subsequently between Ministers.

**Financing and Operation:**

The purpose of the equalization program is to make it possible for all provinces to provide reasonable levels of public services. The federal government makes these payments because Canada is a federation, and the provinces vary in their capacity to raise taxes to finance the services for which they are responsible under the Constitution. In addition, there are differences between provinces in respect of many of the public services which they provide. These differences relate to the costs of, and needs for, such services.

It has not been feasible to quantify, in any satisfactory way, differences between provinces in the cost of providing public services or in the need for such services. However, there appears to be general agreement that, on an over-all basis, these costs and needs are likely to be relatively uniform per capita. It has been possible to make relatively good comparisons between provinces in respect of their capacity to derive revenues from taxation. As a consequence of these considerations, equalization payments in Canada have always been based upon a comparison of the per capita productivity or yields of provincial tax bases.

The comparison of provincial tax yields is done pursuant to what is known as the "equalization formula". In this formula comparisons are made of per capita provincial yields from

**FISCAL EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

The purpose of equalization is to make it possible for all provinces to provide reasonable standards of public services without having to resort to levels of taxation which are above the average of all provinces.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part I and Regulations thereunder.

almost all of the different kinds of tax that are levied by provinces. The comparisons are not based upon the actual yields of these taxes in the various provinces, but rather upon standardized yields. The standardized yields of a tax are determined by estimating the amount of a uniform base for that tax in each province, and then applying to that base the average rate of tax that is levied in the provinces as a whole.

Examples of tax bases that are used in the equalization formula are taxable income in the case of the income taxes, retail sales (with some adjustments) in the case of the retail sales tax, and the volume of oil production from Crown lands in the case of oil royalties. Since the uniform tax bases vary on a per capita basis from one province to another, the per capita yields of the average rate of tax also vary. Any province which has, for a given tax, a per capita yield that is below the national average per capita, has an equalization entitlement equal to the amount of the per capita shortfall multiplied by its population.

The above procedure is repeated for each kind of tax that is included in the equalization formula, and the total entitlement of each province is derived by summing its entitlements. In this final step, if a province has "negative entitlements" for any taxes where its tax base productivity is above average, these must be deducted from its positive entitlements where its tax base productivity is below average. Accordingly, the total entitlement of a province is a net amount derived by subtracting negative entitlements in respect of some kinds of tax from positive entitlements in respect of other kinds of tax. If the net total of a province is negative, its equalization entitlement is zero. Provinces that qualify receive equalization payments free of any conditions as to the use of the money.

In the equalization formula that was established for a five-year period commencing in 1977-78 there are 29 separate categories of tax revenue. These include categories for personal income taxes, corporation income taxes, retail sales taxes, gasoline taxes, diesel fuel taxes, motor vehicle licences, alcoholic beverages, tobacco taxes, succession duties, health insurance premiums, lotteries, payroll taxes, forestry revenues, revenues from metallic and non-metallic minerals, oil royalties, natural gas royalties, oil and gas land sales, water power rentals and property taxes. Revenues from non-renewable natural resources are included to the extent of 50 per cent only. Property taxes are included only if levied by a province or if they are imposed for the purpose of financing costs of local education.

The formula also contains a natural resource ceiling pursuant to which not more than one-third of the total equalization payable to the seven provinces that received equalization under the 1972 equalization program may be paid in respect of natural resource revenues. This ceiling had not applied to any payments made as of December, 1979.

All calculations of equalization made during the period between December 1978 and December 1979 took account of a provision in the Fiscal Arrangements Regulations whereby: (a) there is to be a phase-out of equalization in respect of oil and gas land sales in 1979-80 and 1980-81, and (b) no payments are to be made to any province that has a personal income per capita that is regularly above the national average. These provisions do not apply to final payments of equalization which are governed by the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act. A Bill to incorporate such provisions in this Act (Bill C-26) was introduced in the Thirtieth Parliament in December 1978.

#### *Payments:*

Payments to the provinces commence with the first month of the fiscal year and are made in 24 equal instalments payable on the 1st and 3rd working days following the 15th day of each month. Payments during the fiscal year are made on an interim basis. Successive calculations of equalization are made during the course of the year — each incorporating the latest available data, and each resulting in a new level of instalment payments for the balance of the year. Successive adjustments are made following the end of the year, culminating in the final calculation of equalization some 24 months after the end of the fiscal year.

Since the representative tax system with a national average standard was introduced in 1967-68, seven provinces have normally qualified for equalization — the four Atlantic Provinces, plus Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. However, Saskatchewan did not qualify for equalization in 1975-76 — which was a year of exceptional prosperity for that province. The following table indicates the amount of equalization payable by province for 1978-79 and 1979-80. See table on following page.

Province	Amount of Equalization Entitlement for Fiscal Year (\$000'000)		Amount of Equalization Entitlement Per Capita for Fiscal Year (\$)	
	1978-79 (interim)	1979-80 (est.)	1978-79 (interim)	1979-80 (est.)
Newfoundland	309	344	543	599
Prince Edward Island	72	79	585	644
Nova Scotia	373	419	444	495
New Brunswick	318	356	457	507
Quebec	1,456	1,573	232	250
Manitoba	264	295	256	286
Saskatchewan	66	52	70	54
Total	2,858	3,118	272	296

**For Further Information:**

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**FISCAL STABILIZATION PAYMENTS****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

To protect each province from a sudden year to year loss in revenue as a result of a severe economic downturn in the national economy or in the province's own economy.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act 1977, Part II and Regulations thereunder.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program which began in 1967 and was renewed in 1972 and again in 1977, in each case with certain modifications. The present program, which was devised following discussions with the provinces, will terminate on March 31, 1982.

**Financing and Operation:**

Stabilization payments are intended to be unconditional payments to provinces whose total revenues, measured on the basis of constant rates of taxation and constant tax structure, decline from one year to the next. The revenues which are stabilized are the same as those which are subject to equalization (except that natural resource revenues are included in full and school purpose taxes are excluded) plus equalization itself (except that portion of equalization which relates to school purpose taxes). There is however a threshold which a province must meet before it can qualify for stabilization payments in respect of natural resources. This threshold provides that payment may be made only if, and to the extent that, a year to year decline in natural resources exceeds 50%. This provision has been added to prevent the possibility of making stabilization payments to resource-rich provinces whose revenues could fall from present or future high levels as a result of declining volumes of production or reductions in the prices of resources from peak levels which they achieve from time to time. It is felt that such declines are foreseeable and, therefore, ought not to be covered by the stabilization program.

**Payments:**

No province has qualified for a payment under the revenue stabilization program since it began in 1967-68.



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**TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS*****Administered By:***

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

***Purpose:***

To provide income tax collection services to the provinces by collecting provincial personal and corporate income taxes. The objectives are to prevent unnecessary duplication in the application of income tax systems by the federal and provincial orders of government, to reduce taxpayer confusion and to maintain a relatively uniform taxation system across Canada. This service is provided by the federal government at no cost to the provinces.

***Authority:***

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part III and Regulations thereunder.

Agreements with the territories and all provinces except Quebec for personal and corporate income taxes and except Ontario for corporate income taxes.

***Time Frame:***

The tax collection agreements between Canada and the provinces have been in existence since 1962. In addition, a tax collection agreement has been completed with the Northwest Territories for the 1978 and succeeding taxation years and the Yukon for 1980 and succeeding taxation years.

Agreements generally provide for tax collections to proceed as set down in the agreement until notice is given by either the federal government or the province. The notice required for termination is a full year before the commencement of

the next taxation year in the case of the federal government, and three months before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the provinces.

There are no formal arrangements for renegotiation of these agreements. Negotiations are dealt with as necessary between federal and provincial Ministers of Finance.

***Financing and Operation:***

Agreements under Part III of the Fiscal Arrangements Act provide for the federal government to provide tax collection services to the provinces and territories.

To maintain a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada, and to simplify administration, the provinces are required to adopt income tax legislation and regulations in a form not inconsistent with those of the federal government. The agreements provide flexibility for provinces to vary their income tax systems. For example, several provinces have established a variety of tax credits and rebates against provincial income tax which are administered under the agreements. In addition, a number of other provincial tax reductions and surtaxes are also administered by the federal government. A fee, designed to cover administrative costs is charged for the administration of provincial tax credits and rebates.

The agreements vary slightly from province to province. The federal government collects the personal and corporate income taxes of the territories and all provinces except Quebec and Ontario. For Ontario, the federal government collects only personal income taxes. A range of tax credits and rebates is administered for Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. These tax credits and rebates are against the provincial income tax.

***Payments:***

The agreements provide for the collection of provincial income taxes on the basis of assessments, made under provincial law, by the Department of National Revenue. Transfers are then made to the provinces, in respect of these assessments, by the Department of Finance. Payments are made by the federal government only as an intermediary so there is no net transfer of federal funds to the provincial governments. The federal government generally makes payments to the provinces by instalments, throughout the period in respect of which the tax is assessed. These instalments are paid at specified intervals each month and are adjusted during the year as more accurate information on receipts becomes available. Subsequently, further adjusting payments are made when the actual data becomes available.



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## **PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS**

**Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

The Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee is intended to avoid serious disruption to provincial financial planning as a result of federal tax policy changes in the course of the tax year. Its purpose is to encourage maintenance of a common tax system across Canada by removing a provincial problem in the tax collection agreements. Provincial personal income tax rates under the tax collection agreements are applied to federal basic tax. As a result, any policy change that alters federal basic tax, after provincial rates are struck, alters provincial tax collections. This guarantee will pay for provincial revenue losses as a result of federal policy changes that exceed 1% of federal basic tax in the province. The purpose of this threshold is to avoid the necessity of making payments in respect of small tax changes. That threshold for 1979 is estimated to range from about \$520 thousand in Prince Edward Island to \$77 million in Ontario, and represents about 2% of provincial personal income tax in most cases.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part IV.

**Time Frame:**

This provision of the Act is effective for the five years from April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1982.

**Financing and Operation:**

The guarantee will apply to all personal income tax changes announced after the beginning of the tax year and effective in that year. The change in revenues will be estimated by province, and where the potential loss exceeds 1% of federal basic tax, a payment will be made. When the tax returns for the year become available (during the fiscal following the tax year) a sample of those returns will be used to estimate the loss more exactly and adjustments will be made for any difference. While some provinces may not have brought down their budgets at the time federal tax changes are announced and thus may be able to change their tax rates without disruption, the guarantee will be paid unless provincial action to offset the revenue reduction is taken. The province of Quebec collects its own personal income tax, and would not be directly affected; however, to encourage a common system across Canada, if Quebec makes similar tax changes in the same year, a similar payment will be made.

**Payments:**

Since the introduction of the 1977 revenue guarantee program, there have been no tax changes which made necessary the payment of a revenue guarantee payment.

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## **TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND**

**Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

To share with the provinces the proceeds of the special 15 per cent tax on distributions of corporation income surplus built up prior to the January 1, 1972 reform of the Income Tax Act and paid out after that date.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part V

Income Tax Act, Part IX

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1977

**Time Frame:**

It was announced in the March 31, 1977 federal budget that effective after December 31, 1978 the provisions for payment of the special 15 per cent tax on undistributed 1971 income on hand would be repealed. The taxation year 1978 will, therefore, be the last year in respect of which these transfer payments will be made. However, since payments in respect of a year are made 18 months later, payment in respect of the 1978 year will be made in June 1980. In addition, a small payment will be made in June 1981 to cover those corporations with a fiscal year that ends in 1979 but commences before January 1, 1979.

**Financing and Operation:**

These are unconditional payments from the federal government to the provinces.

Early in March of each year Revenue Canada furnishes the Department of Finance with a statement of total income tax collections under Part IX of the Income Tax Act and the amount of such tax that is shareable in respect of each province for the preceding calendar year. Payment is then made to the provinces along with a statement of how it was calculated. Payments amount to 20 per cent of federal collections.

Payments in respect of taxation year 1977 were as follows:

	(\$000)
Newfoundland	118
Prince Edward Island	83
Nova Scotia	230
New Brunswick	177
Quebec	5,260
Ontario	5,742
Manitoba	618
Saskatchewan	371
Alberta	1,581
British Columbia	1,721
Total	15,901

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**ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division  
Department of Finance

Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare

Education Support Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State

**Purpose:**

The purpose of these arrangements is to provide for financial assistance to the provinces in the program areas of Hospital Insurance, Medicare, Post-Secondary Education and Extended Health Care Services.

**Authority:**

The Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part VI and Regulations thereunder.

The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

The Medical Care Act.

**Time Frame:**

The Established Programs Financing arrangements have no specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Established Programs Financing arrangements provide for a method of financing federal contributions to Hospital Insurance, Medicare and Post-Secondary Education. In

essence, the previous cost-sharing formulae for these three programs have been replaced by a new formula under which federal contributions are determined independently of program costs in the provinces. Federal contributions are in the form of cash and tax transfers.

The basic cash contribution is equal to 50% of the national average per capita contribution in a base year (1975-76) escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy and multiplied by the population of the province.

The tax transfer consists of 13.5 personal and 1 corporate income tax points. This tax transfer is equalized to the national average and grows with the natural yield of the income taxes.

Since the value of the tax transfer varies among the provinces, transition payments are made to ensure that the value of the tax transfer is at least equal to the basic cash contribution.

Cash payments are allocated among the "established programs" in the ratios which obtained for Canada as a whole in the base year: Hospital Insurance accounts for about one-half of the total contribution; Medicare, about one-sixth; and Post-Secondary Education, about one-third.

The provinces also receive a grant of \$20 per capita escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy; this grant is designed to cover certain extended health care services.

Additional information on the four programs covered by these arrangements is included in the material provided by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.

#### *Payments:*

The following table provides a summary of the financial data related to Established Programs Financing for 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Established Programs Financing (\$millions)

	<i>EPF Cash<sup>(1)</sup> Transfer</i>	<i>EPF Tax Transfer</i>	<i>Estimated Health Care Services</i>	<i>Total Contributions</i>
<i>1978-79</i>				
Newfoundland	107.3	71.0	12.6	191.0
Prince Edward Island	22.4	15.2	2.7	40.4
Nova Scotia	162.7	105.0	18.7	286.7
New Brunswick	131.6	86.8	15.4	233.8
Quebec <sup>(2)</sup>	913.7	1,168.8	139.4	2,222.0
Ontario	1,568.7	1,168.3	187.3	2,924.4
Manitoba	202.0	128.9	22.9	353.8
Saskatchewan	182.4	118.3	21.0	321.6
Alberta	324.4	308.8	43.3	676.5
British Columbia	429.0	368.3	56.1	853.4
Northwest Territories	8.4	5.7	1.0	15.1
Yukon	3.4	3.8	0.5	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,056.1</b>	<b>3,549.1</b>	<b>520.9</b>	<b>8,126.1</b>
<i>1979-80</i>				
Newfoundland	132.4	76.8	14.1	223.2
Prince Edward Island	28.3	16.4	3.0	47.7
Nova Scotia	195.6	113.4	20.8	329.8
New Brunswick	161.8	93.8	17.2	272.7
Quebec <sup>(2)</sup>	1,048.3	1,255.5	154.4	2,458.2
Ontario	1,839.0	1,261.7	208.4	3,309.1
Manitoba	237.8	137.9	25.3	400.9
Saskatchewan	220.6	127.9	23.4	371.9
Alberta	395.8	336.4	49.2	781.5
British Columbia	538.5	397.8	62.9	999.2
Northwest Territories	9.9	6.2	1.1	17.1
Yukon	4.0	4.2	0.5	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,812.0</b>	<b>3,827.9</b>	<b>580.3</b>	<b>9,220.1</b>

(1) The cash transfer is allocated among the three "established" programs in the manner described above and paid to the provinces by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.

(2) Please refer to the description of contracting out for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

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**CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

The original purpose of these arrangements was to permit any province that so desired to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain joint programs. Quebec was the only province to take advantage of the contracting out arrangements when they were proposed to the provinces by the federal government in the mid-1960s.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part VII

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964

Income Tax Act.

**Time Frame:**

The contracting out arrangements have no specified termination date.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the contracting out arrangements the federal taxpayer in Quebec has his federal basic tax reduced by a certain number of percentage points. The amount of the federal revenue forgone in Quebec as a result is used to offset cash otherwise payable to the province by the federal

government. The Quebec taxpayer now receives a special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points. For administrative purposes, these are allocated as follows:

8.5 points for Established Programs Financing;

5 points for Special Welfare; and

3 points for Youth Allowances.

The 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing are used to offset cash otherwise payable for Hospital Insurance, Medicare, and Post-Secondary Education.

The 5 points for Special Welfare are used to offset cash otherwise payable for the Canada Assistance Plan and for three other small programs (Blind Persons Allowances, Disabled Persons Allowances, and Unemployment Assistance).

Authority for the special abatements of 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing and 5 points for Special Welfare and for the making of adjustment payments or recoveries is in Part VII of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

The value of the 3 points for the now defunct Youth Allowances program is recovered from the province by means of a reduction of amounts otherwise payable. The authority for the 3 point abatement is in the Income Tax Act and the authority for the recovery of its value is in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964.

The contracting out arrangements with Quebec constitute an alternative way of financing certain programs in the province. Provincial entitlements are determined in the same way as in the other provinces and Quebec is neither better nor worse off as a result of the special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points.

**Payments:**

The following table provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting-out for 1978-79 and 1979-80.

	Program and Form of Compensation (\$000,000)	
	1978-79	1979-80
Established Programs Financing 8.5 Tax Point Abatement	384.1	412.2
Special Welfare 5 Tax Point Abatement	222.3	236.8
Youth Allowances Recovery 3 Tax Point Abatement	133.4	142.1



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**RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM****Administered By:**

The Intergovernmental Taxation Centre  
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

To rationalize inter-governmental taxation arrangements through federal-provincial agreements providing for reciprocal payment of consumption taxes and fees.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part VIII and Regulations thereunder.

**Time Frame:**

Agreements with the participating provinces of Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces became effective on October 1, 1977. There is no statutory time limit; the first agreements run from October 1977 to March 31, 1981, with provision for renewal.

**Financing and Operation:**

By quoting a provincial sales tax licence, federal departments in the participating provinces purchase goods and services without payment of provincial *ad valorem* sales taxes. The Department of Finance calculates the tax due on these purchases and makes direct payments to the participating provinces. For this purpose, federal expenditures on goods and services are allocated to provinces by means of a comprehensive set of indices based on criteria applied to

various types of expenditure. A further set of indices determines the taxability of each category of goods or services, by department and province.

Some taxes are paid by departments through the suppliers, the major taxable expenditures being made for fuel. Departments also bear provincial sales taxes on meals and accommodation purchased by public servants in travel status, and on building materials purchased by contractors for use in federal construction or maintenance contracts. These taxes were being borne by departments prior to 1977, and are therefore not specific to the Reciprocal Taxation program.

Motor vehicle registration fees are calculated and paid to the participating provinces by the Department of Finance, after deducting certain nominal fees paid by other departments.

Provincial revenues generated by this program are eligible for fiscal equalization payments quite separate from the general equalization payments made under Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

Participating provinces, have undertaken for their part not to claim refunds of federal sales and excise taxes under subsection 44(2) of the Excise Tax Act. Consequently, they bear federal sales and excise taxes on their purchases. This requirement offsets to a great extent the amount received by the provinces as a result of reciprocal taxation.

**Payments:**

Payment in lieu of provincial taxes by the Department of Finance to the participating provinces under reciprocal taxation are as follows:

	<i>Estimated Expenditures 1979-80 (\$ millions)</i>
Sales tax	93.2
Motor vehicle registrations	3.1
Additional equalization	5.2
Total	101.5

In addition to these payments, it is estimated that in 1979-80 federal government departments will pay through suppliers about \$8.3 million in provincial fuel taxes and some other minor taxes. The costs borne by departments for taxes on public servant travel and for materials purchased by building contractors are not included in the above figures.

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**PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

To turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on

income which is attributable to the generation and/or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam. An announcement has been made which indicates that the percentage will be 50% for 1979 and subsequent years.

**Authority:**

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act and Regulations thereunder

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program, subject to change only by federal legislation. There is no termination date specified in the Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collections from certain investor-owned utilities to the provinces and territories in which they operate.

The payment made for 1978-79 previous years is 95 per cent of income tax collections that are identified with the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam. The 1979-80 estimate is based on 50 per cent of federal income tax collections from the relevant utilities. On the basis of information provided by Revenue Canada the Department of Finance makes the payments to the provinces. Since 1972-73, payments have been made on a current basis with adjustments being made when information as to the actual tax collections becomes available in a subsequent year.

**Payments:****Payments to Provinces Under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act**

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1979-80 Estimates (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	1,697	2,317	2,089	6,909	3,950
Prince Edward Island	442	310	02	1,436	600
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	2,697	2,022	166	2,107	1,300
Ontario	9,270	4,708	8,072	15,057	7,600
Manitoba	764	1,373	1,230	235	400
Saskatchewan	42	44	44	65	25
Alberta	9,599	25,536	31,916	55,707	29,700
British Columbia	1,840	2,190	478	235	600
Northwest Territories	84	72	175	272	100
Yukon	328	130	53	411	200
Total	26,763	38,702	46,124	82,434	44,475

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**CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT LOANS****Administered By:**

Government Finance — Loans, Investments and Guarantees  
Division of the Economic Programs and Government  
Finance Branch

**Purpose:**

To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan

**Authority:**

Canada Pension Plan Act

**Time Frame:**

The first loans out of surplus moneys were made in 1966. All loans are secured by securities having a 20-year term to maturity. The first securities mature in 1986. There is no termination date on the Canada Pension Plan.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Canada Pension Plan Act provides that moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Plan be invested in securities of the provinces and Canada.

Every month the Department of Finance determines the amount of funds in the Canada Pension Plan in excess of the amount needed to meet operating requirements. The excess money is available to advance to the provinces according to the proportion of contributions received from residents in each. Advances are available within the first ten days of the following month in exchange for a provincial security, or a security issued by a provincial Crown agent and guaranteed by the province, having a term to maturity of twenty years.

Contributions received from the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada. Also invested in obligations of the Government of Canada are contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms of twenty years or more, the market yields being those which obtain in the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down.

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund

	<i>Total to March 31, 1979 (\$ million)</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 1978-79 (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	284.5	36.6
Prince Edward Island	57.7	7.5
Nova Scotia	559.8	68.2
New Brunswick	425.2	53.3
Quebec	74.0	7.3
Ontario	7,769.4	915.9
Manitoba	828.2	99.3
Saskatchewan	637.3	76.0
Alberta	1,399.1	185.5
British Columbia	2,095.3	260.5
Canada	95.7	12.0
Total	14,226.2	1,722.1
Average Interest Rate	8.11%	9.55%

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## MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

Municipal Grants Division, Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch

### *Purpose:*

Grants are paid to municipal, school and provincial taxing authorities in lieu of real estate taxes, development taxes, redevelopment taxes and local improvement charges on Crown property which is exempt from municipal taxation under section 125 of the British North America Act. These payments compensate for services provided to federal property and prevent a loss of revenue which would otherwise occur to taxing authorities when taxable property is owned by the federal government.

### *Authority:*

Municipal Grants Act. R.S. 182, s.1. (Chapter M-15)

Redevelopment Tax Grants Order. P.C. 1965. 12/138

Real Property Grants Regulations. P.C. 1967.1935, and  
Development Tax and Redevelopment Tax Regulations. P.C. 1977. 662

### *Time Frame:*

There is no time limit on payments under the Municipal Grants Act. Payments are made under annual appropriations. They have been made every year since 1950.

### *Financing and Operation:*

These are grants in lieu of taxes and are therefore unconditional payments to the municipalities or provinces involved. Over 99 percent of the payments are made in respect of real property taxes — a tax which is levied in all parts of Canada on owners of real property. These grants must be applied for annually and are normally equal to the full amount of local taxes. However, deductions may be made where part of the tax is for a service which the federal government provides to its own property, e.g., policing at high-security properties or schooling at defence bases. Grants are paid on a very broad range of federal properties, including office buildings, post offices, research laboratories, airports, penitentiaries, defence bases, lighthouses, customs stations, experimental farms, R.C.M.P. establishments, hospitals, schools, warehouses, residences, water lots and vacant land.

Specifically excluded from the real property tax grant base are the following types of property:

1. Real property forming part of an undertaking in respect of the conservation, irrigation, reclamation, rehabilitation or reforestation of land;
2. Parks, historical sites, monuments, museums, public libraries, art galleries or Indian reserves;
3. An improvement to land or structure that is not a building designed for the shelter of people, plant or moveable property;
4. Improvements to land or structures (other than dwellings) forming part of any designated "self-contained defence establishment";
5. Property under the control, management or administration of the National Railways or of any corporation, company, commission, board or agency established to perform a function or duty on behalf of the Government of Canada;
6. Any real property owned by Her Majesty in right of Canada and leased to or occupied by persons holding a taxable interest in such property. This does not include property leased to or occupied by an employee of Her Majesty or a member of the Canadian Forces and used by such person as a domestic establishment; and
7. The building known as the Houses of Parliament and grounds pertaining thereto.

However, provision is made under the Act for a series of transitional, declining grants over four years in respect of properties of the types listed under items 2, 3 and 4 above, as well as for special but limited annual grants in respect of the property indicated under item 7. Crown corporations, companies, commissions, boards and agencies pay grants on their own property under separate legislation.

The Real Property Grants Regulations also provide for annual grants in lieu of taxes to be paid to provinces which provide services that are normally provided by local municipalities. These grants are made under the same criteria and according to the same procedures as grants to municipalities.

Grants are also paid in respect of various other types of property taxes which are levied by municipalities on owners of real property. These include grants in respect of local improvements, development taxes and redevelopment taxes. The latter two types of tax are levied, usually on a frontage or area basis, for the express purpose of financing the capital costs of constructing or upgrading various municipal services such as roads, sewers and water mains within specifically designated areas.



**Payments:**

## Grants in Lieu of Taxes to Taxing Authorities

Province	1977-78 Expenditures		1978-79 Expenditures		1979-80 Estimates	
	Grants to Municipalities (\$000)	Grants to Provinces (\$000)	Grants to Municipalities (\$000)	Grants to Provinces (\$000)	Grants to Municipalities (\$000)	Grants to Provinces (\$000)
Newfoundland	1,041	—	1,765	—	1,200	—
Prince Edward Island	361	353	240	170	335	265
Nova Scotia	7,153	—	6,476	—	8,000	—
New Brunswick	1,500	3,250	1,736	2,871	1,730	2,670
Quebec	23,738	—	35,995	—	34,900	—
Ontario	53,627	—	55,990	—	61,500	—
Manitoba	7,929	—	7,247	—	8,000	—
Saskatchewan	3,056	—	3,106	—	3,500	—
Alberta	7,007	—	8,509	—	9,000	—
British Columbia	11,561	1,509	9,737	1,558	12,900	2,000
Yukon	351	173	345	192	1,025	275
Northwest Territories	675	212	833	209	410	290
Sub Total	117,999	5,497	131,979	5,000	142,500	5,500
Total	123,496		136,979		148,000	

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**DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

**Purpose:**

To assist provinces financially where the costs of dealing with a disaster exceed a level which any one province could be reasonably expected to bear on its own.

**Authority:**

There is no statutory authority of general application for the provision of disaster assistance. Requests from the provinces

for financial assistance are considered by the Cabinet on an individual basis.

**Time Frame:**

It has been a long standing policy of the federal government to assist the provinces financially in the event of major disasters. No termination of this policy is contemplated.

**Financing and Operation:**

Prior to 1970, the cost-sharing arrangements between the federal government and the provinces were negotiated with individual provinces on an ad hoc basis. Since 1970, the federal government policy on disaster assistance has taken the form of reimbursing the provincial governments on the basis of a per capita formula. The formula establishes the amount of assistance that will be available given various levels of provincial expenditures on disaster relief that are deemed eligible for cost sharing. The types of provincial expenditures that are considered eligible for cost sharing are defined in a set of administrative guidelines. Generally, these are expenditures that are made to restore public works, farmsteads, small business and the essential personal property of private citizens to their immediate pre-disaster condition.

Under the cost-sharing formula, no cost sharing occurs unless a province's expenditures exceed an amount equal to

\$1.00 per capita. Where a province's expenditures exceed this level, the amount of federal financial assistance payable to a province is determined as follows: 50% of next \$2.00 per capita of provincial expenditures eligible for cost sharing; 75% of the next \$2.00 per capita and 90% of the remainder. Payments to provinces, including advance payments, if requested, are authorized by the Cabinet against the Treasury Board Contingencies Vote. A special item is subsequently included in the Department of Finance Estimates to reimburse the Contingencies Item. The nature of the program is such that it can not be provided for in the Main Estimates. While the Minister of Finance has overall responsibility for disaster assistance, the details of cost-sharing arrangements are administered by Emergency Planning Canada (EPC), formerly the Canada Emergency Measures Organization. EPC has a regional director resident in the capital city of each province. When cost sharing is arranged with a province, the EPC regional director is formally designated as the representative of the federal government for purposes of administering the arrangement. This involves the detailed interpretation of the

guidelines, a general surveillance of private damage claims and the development of joint federal-provincial teams to review claims for agricultural and public sector damage.

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*Fisheries and Oceans*

With the enactment of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act under Part 1 of the Government Organization Act 1979, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to: the sea coast and inland fisheries; fishing and recreational harbours; hydrography and marine sciences; the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting oceans; and such other matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction relating to oceans as are by law assigned to the Minister.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has five major activity areas: the Atlantic Fisheries Service carried out under an assistant deputy minister; the Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries, Ocean and Aquatic Sciences, and Economic Development and Marketing, each carried out under the direction of an assistant deputy minister; and the Management Services Program carried out under a director-general reporting to the deputy minister.

These programs and a number of smaller ones, e.g. Small Craft Harbours Program thus encompass a broad range of responsibilities and activities related to the aquatic environment and the living resources of ocean and inland waters.

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**ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS****Administered By:**

Small Craft Harbours Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans

**Purpose:**

To plan, develop and administer small craft harbours in Canada. This includes:

1. Commercial Fishing Harbours;
2. Recreational boating facilities; including administration of the Marina Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program.

**Authority:**

Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the Marina Assistance Program the Small Craft Harbours Branch will, under approved application, enter into cost-sharing agreements with provincial and municipal governments for the provision of public recreational boating facilities. Under the agreements, the federal government agrees to fund marine capital works such as dredging, breakwaters, etc. up to a total federal contribution equal to the amount agreed to be spent by the provincial and municipal governments for other marina facilities.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program the federal government provides for the construction of wharves and launching ramps. The facilities are provided on a one-time-only basis with total expenditures not to exceed a maximum of \$15,000 for each wharf.

The facilities provided by the federal government are constructed by or under the supervision of the Department of Public Works on behalf of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

**For Further Information:**

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**FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Regional Directors-General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans

**Purpose:**

To provide fishermen with financial assistance for the construction of new fishing vessels and for the conversions and modifications of existing vessels with a view to increasing the productivity and efficiency of the Canadian fishing fleets.

**Authority:**

Fisheries Development Act

Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations 1976, P.C. 1976-2087 dated August 25, 1976.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program that began in 1942. It has undergone changes since its inception and it now applies to fishing vessels less than 75 feet long and more than 25 feet long in the sea coast fisheries and more than 16 feet long in the inland fisheries.

**Financing and Operation:**

The current rate of federal subsidy for the construction of eligible new fishing vessels and for conversion and modification of eligible existing vessels is in an amount not exceeding 35% of the approved cost.

Subsidy applications must be submitted for approval to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the applicants must provide assurance that they will be eligible to participate in the fisheries in which the vessel will be engaged.

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce may grant subsidy to a fishing vessel in excess of 75 ft. under the Shipbuilding Assistance Program. This is an amount currently not exceeding 20% of the approved cost. In addition DFO may pay a supplemental amount under the Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations to increase the total



federal contribution in respect of any such fishing vessel, to an amount not exceeding 35% of the approved cost.

The ITC contribution is paid to the shipbuilder, the DFO contribution is paid to the vessel owner.

In order to receive assistance fishermen should first make application through the nearest regional office of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and thereafter, if assured of a fishing license, formal subsidy application may be made directly to the DFO regional office.

**Payments:**

Payments are made only on the basis of approved individual applications for assistance.

**For Further Information:**

Mr. L. J. Cowley  
Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
P.O. Box 5667  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1C 5X1

Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
P.O. Box 550  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 2S7

Dr. G. H. Lawler  
Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
501 University Crescent  
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R3T 2N6

Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
P.O. Box 15500  
901, Cap Diamant  
Quebec, Quebec

Director  
Economic Programs  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
240 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0E6

A/Director-General of Fisheries  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
3050 Harvester Road  
Burlington, Ontario  
L7N 3J1

## NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

**Administered By:**

Inspection and Technology Branch, Fisheries and Oceans

**Purpose:**

To ensure the production and distribution of safe, wholesome, good quality fish products to consumers and observance of fair trade practices within the industry which prevent fraud and deception.

**Authority:**

Fish Inspection Act as amended and similar legislation introduced by each of the ten provinces.

Fish Inspection Regulations (C.R.C. 1978, c.802, as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Although formal agreements have not been made with each of the provinces having Fish Inspection legislation and regulations, there is an arrangement in each instance for federal inspectors to enforce provincial requirements. Such arrangements are made through provincial action where federal officers are either appointed by Order-in-Council as inspectors under provincial Fish Inspection legislation, or by virtue of the provincial Act are declared ex officio officers for the purposes of that Act or the regulations thereunder.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all of the ten provinces in the early 1950s.

**Financing and Operation:**

The National Fish Inspection Program is financed and operated by the federal government.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Inspection and Technology Branch  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. M. Bond  
A/Director  
Inspection and Technology Branch  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Tel: 995-2096

**NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE*****Administered By:***

Regional Director General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's, Newfoundland

***Purpose:***

Under the 1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada the federal government undertook continuing responsibility for supplying bait to Newfoundland fishermen.

***Authority:***

1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada

***Time Frame:***

Continuing

***Financing and Operation:***

This activity is only federal-provincial in the sense that the Terms of Union represent a federal-provincial agreement.

Under the Newfoundland Bait Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates some 17 key bait depots, 37 small bait holding units, three refrigerated trucks and two non-refrigerated trucks. In 1979-80 the gross cost of the program was about \$2,365,000 with revenue from the sale of bait averaging about \$600,000 for an annual net program cost of about \$1,765,000.

***Payments:***

No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

***For Further Information:******Regional:***

Mr. L. Cowley  
Regional Director General  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
P.O. Box 5667  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1C 5X1

Tel: 737-4419

## *Health and Welfare Canada*

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the major areas of federal government concern which gives rise to the need for close cooperation and coordination with the provinces. The Department of National Health and Welfare conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada. Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the Department's activities involves cooperation with provincial authorities in efforts directed toward the preservation and improvement of public health and toward the provision of social security and welfare for all Canadians.

### HEALTH

In the area of preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents, much of the Department's involvement with the provinces originates with the operation of the Health Services and Promotion Branch. Its main federal-provincial programs are the Health Insurance Programs, the Health Resources Fund, Family Planning Grants and Research. The Health Insurance Programs are designed, in cooperation with provincial health authorities, to make accessible medically necessary insured health services of high quality to all residents of Canada, regardless of their ability to pay. They include the Hospital Insurance and Medical Care Programs, towards the cost of which the federal government contributes under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. The Extended Health Care Services Program is also included in the established programs financing arrangements. The objective of the Health Resources Fund is to assist the provinces financially in the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of health training and research facilities. Other programs are the National Health Research and Development Program, and the Family Planning Grants.

Other activities of the Department which involve cooperation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection

Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards and health practices; dissemination of information about these hazards and practices; and efforts to eliminate potential health problems. Many of these activities are directed to private institutions and individuals and may include provincial agencies only incidentally. Others depend heavily on provincial inputs to operate. The activities most directly involving the provinces are described under Health Protection Cooperative Activities.

### WELFARE

The provision of social security and welfare services for Canadians is, in its federal-provincial aspects, largely within the ambit of the Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of Social Service Programs Branch. The Canada Assistance Plan provides the framework for federal sharing in the costs of social assistance to persons in need and welfare services to persons in need or likely to be in need unless they receive these services. Assistance and services are provided by provincial and municipal departments of welfare. The Young Offenders Agreements established under authority of the Appropriations Act enables cost sharing of certain care and after-care services provided by provinces and territories to young offenders in the care of a child welfare authority or correctional authority but who are not subject to an order of the provincial secretary placing them under the child welfare law of the province or territory. Shareable costs are those that relate to care and services which would be shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan if the young offenders were in the care of a child welfare authority both in fact and in law. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act permits federal sharing in the costs of comprehensive provincial programs for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. The agreements under two other shared-cost programs — Blind Persons Act and Disabled Persons Act — will terminate in 1981. The costs for a small group of recipients, who could not be eligible for allowances under the more general programs are still being shared by Canada under the agreements made under these Acts. Under the National Welfare Grants program, project contributions are available to the provinces, as well as to voluntary agencies and organizations, research institutions and universities.

**Health and Welfare Canada****Page****(Health)**

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## Health Activities

### CANADA HEALTH SURVEY

**Administered By:**

Policy, Planning and Information Branch, in cooperation with Statistics Canada.

**Purpose:**

To determine the health status of Canadians and their exposure to the risk of future disease.

**Authority:**

Department of National Health and Welfare Act, and Annual Appropriation Acts.

**Time Frame:**

An analysis of the data collected during 1978-79 will be analyzed with results published in early 1980.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Canada Health Survey was developed to obtain better data on the health status and risk exposure of the Canadian population, and to complement existing information which now comes primarily from vital statistics and medical care records. It consists of measuring not just disease and disability, but also relevant lifestyle, environmental and socio-economic factors. Perceptions of health and behaviour come from an interview and questionnaire; observations of health are made by physical measures and blood tests.

Approximately 13,000 homes — 37,000 individuals — were visited during 1978 and 1979; about one-quarter of the interviewees participated in the physical measures portion of the survey. Data collection took place in all ten provinces over a nine-month period, and cooperation with the Survey was good.

Definition of original subject matter and interpretation of the data are the principal NHW responsibilities in this project. Working with personnel from Statistics Canada, branch officers will produce a major report on the health of Canadians. As well, they are consulting with agencies at the provincial and community level who wish to adapt the Canada Health Survey to their own purposes.

Provincial and federal governments, professional associations and university researchers will be using the information for health planning purposes. To facilitate consultation with these users, a Federal-Provincial Liaison Group and a Federal Departments Liaison Group were established. Meetings with professional associations and interested university groups are held on an irregular basis.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Health and Social Policy Directorate  
Policy, Planning and Information Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

**Officer responsible:**

Dr. T. Stephens  
Health and Social Policy Directorate  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
13th Floor, Brooke Claxton Building  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Tel: 593-5260

### FAMILY PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM (Part of the Family Planning Program)

**Administered By:**

The Family Planning Division of the Health Services and Promotion Branch

**Purpose:**

The program assists in the development of provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning services and other specific projects which ensure the accessibility of family planning services to all Canadians who want them. These services and specific projects make information available about the purpose and methods of family planning; promote professional and other training in family planning; support research in family planning and provide demonstrations of the delivery of family planning services.

**Authority:**

The program falls generally under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Department of National Health and Welfare pays grants to provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning agencies and to universities for approved family planning projects of five types. The five types can be generalized as:

- 1) projects which provide family planning services;
- 2) projects which demonstrate the need for, and methods of delivering family planning services;

- 3) projects for the training of health and welfare and other staff in family planning;
- 4) projects for research into family planning, including demographic and behavioural studies, and
- 5) University Fellowships for family planning, teaching and research.

The Department has available a Guide to the Family Planning Grants on the basis of which agencies may prepare applications for Family Planning Grants. Applications are submitted to the Family Planning Division for review and evaluation. Grants are paid to approved projects in two payments; the second payment is contingent upon adequate program and financial reports. Applications for grants submitted by agencies within a province are submitted to the appropriate provincial department for comments. In addition to the evaluation described above, research projects are submitted to a Family Planning Research Advisory Committee for further appraisal.

To help ensure that provincial government objectives are met, there are arrangements for federal-provincial liaison and consultation, particularly on the conformity with provincial priorities of family planning projects, other than those national in scope, funded under this program.

#### **Payments:**

Payments to Provincial and Municipal Governments Under the Family Planning Grants Program (1978-79)

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Grants to the Provinces</i>	<i>Grants to Municipalities</i>
P.E.I.	37,700	—
Nova Scotia	30,630	—
Quebec	380,000	—
Ontario	—	68,799
Total	\$448,330	\$68,799

The total of grants to the provinces and municipalities in 1978-79 was \$517,129. The rest of the \$2,099,000 allocated to Family Planning Grants was paid to private agencies and universities. In 1979-80, only \$1,099,000 is available, but figures cannot be given for its distribution as it depends on the submission of eligible projects from each province.

#### **For Further Information:**

Director  
Family Planning  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

Tel: 992-3609

## **HEALTH RESOURCES FUND**

#### **Administered By:**

The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch

#### **Purpose:**

The Health Resources Fund assists the provinces financially in the planning, acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of health training and research facilities.

#### **Authority:**

Health Resources Fund Act, as amended

Health Resources Fund Regulations

#### **Time Frame:**

The fund was established in 1966 to provide funds for costs incurred on approved projects up to December 31, 1980.

#### **Financing and Operation:**

The federal government may, under the Act, contribute to the reasonable capital costs of health training facilities as noted above. Health training facilities are defined under the Act as a school, hospital or other institution, or portion thereof, for the training of persons in the health professions, or any occupations associated with the health professions, or for the conducting of research in the health fields, but do not include residential accommodation. Excluded from shareable costs are any interest of land costs and provincial sales taxes.

The federal share of Health Resources Fund projects is usually at the level of 50 per cent of eligible expenditures, with the balance absorbed by provincial governments or other sources. However, for regional projects in the Atlantic Provinces the federal share may be higher than this 50% level.

Construction is the responsibility of the provincial governments and they forward their claims to the Health Resources Directorate as the project is developed and construction progresses. Interim claims may be made for up to 90 per cent of the level of contribution approved for a project and are paid after departmental review. Final claims are submitted in a similar manner but an audit by federal auditors is required before they are paid.

With the passing of Bill C-2 in March 1979, funding is limited to projects approved as of November 4, 1978.

#### **Payments:**

See table on following page.

## Total Payments to Provinces from 1966/67 to 1978/79

<i>Province</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	30,354
P.E.I.	768
Nova Scotia	21,962
New Brunswick	14,397
Quebec	96,329
Ontario	137,089
Manitoba	14,918
Saskatchewan	19,340
Alberta	28,884
British Columbia	28,953
Northwest Territories	113
Yukon	—
Total	393,107

**For Further Information:**

Director, Health Manpower Division  
 Health Resources Directorate  
 Health Services and Promotion Branch  
 Department of National Health and Welfare  
 Ottawa

Tel: 995-1681

**HOSPITAL INSURANCE PROGRAM****Administered By:**

The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

**Purpose:**

The program aims to ensure that all residents of Canada have access to necessary hospital care services upon uniform terms and conditions.

**Authority:**

The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, 1957, C. 28, S8 and Regulations as amended; the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

Subject to agreements between the federal and each provincial government, including the two territories, as

prescribed in the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, Canada is authorized to make contributions in respect of insured in-patient and out-patient services through the mechanism prescribed in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

**Time Frame:**

Every agreement will continue in force as long as the provincial law continues to give full effect to the Agreement unless notice of termination is given by the Governor-in-Council. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 ensures continued federal financial support for this program for the five years beyond April 1, 1977.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under these Agreements, provinces agree to make insured services available to all residents of their province upon uniform terms and conditions. The agreements embody a scheme for administration of the provincial law which describes, among other things, the following:

- 1) the provincial authority, its powers, duties and responsibilities;
- 2) the arrangements by which residents of a province become insured persons and the arrangements through which insured services are made available to insured persons;
- 3) the arrangements for payment of the cost of insured services provided to insured persons by hospitals outside of a province and the rules governing determination of such charges.

The provinces agree to provide insured services in a manner that does not impede or preclude, either directly or indirectly, whether by charges or otherwise, reasonable access to insured services. Moreover, the provinces covenant to make arrangements to ensure maintenance of adequate standards and provide such information as required by the Minister of National Health and Welfare for the purpose of determining whether the provincial law is being administered and services are being provided in a manner that satisfies the conditions specified in the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

Provided that the Minister is satisfied that the province is maintaining a Hospital Insurance Program that fulfills the conditions, Canada will pay to the province in accordance with provisions of the Federal Acts, cash contributions in the manner prescribed in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. The legislation and agreements embody the principles of universality of coverage, accessibility to in-patient services with optional out-patient services, and portability of coverage and benefits. As a basic minimum,



the provincial law must prescribe the following services as insured in-patient services:

- 1) accommodation and meals at standard ward level;
- 2) necessary nursing service;
- 3) laboratory, radiological, and other diagnostic procedures, together with the necessary interpretations;
- 4) drugs, biologicals, and related preparations as provided in an Agreement when administered in a hospital;
- 5) the use of operating room, case room and anaesthetic facilities including necessary equipment and supplies;
- 6) routine surgical supplies;
- 7) use of radiotherapy and physiotherapy facilities where available;
- 8) services rendered by persons who receive remuneration therefor from the hospital; and
- 9) such other services as are specified in the provincial law.

Since its inception, the program has evolved and developed to the point where all provincial plans exceed the basic minimum in-patient benefits and as well provide extensive out-patient benefits, which vary to some degree from province to province.

Effective April 1, 1977, shared-cost arrangements for hospital insurance, medical care and post-secondary education were replaced with a system whereby federal contributions are no longer directly tied to provincial expenditures on these programs. This new system is embodied in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Federal contributions take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with cash contributions. The federal government transfers to the provinces personal and corporate income tax points, equalized to the national average under the general equalization provision. The payments are based on 50% of the federal contributions to the programs in 1975-76, and escalated thereafter by a three-year moving average of nominal gross national expenditures per capita.

The federal government continues to attach the same broad conditions to its cash contributions, in order to guarantee adequate standards of health care across the country.

#### **Payments:**

#### Hospital Insurance Program 1979-80 (Millions of \$)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Cash Payments</i>	<i>Value of Tax Points</i>	<i>Estimated Total Contributions</i>
Newfoundland	67.2	38.9	106.1
Prince Edward Island	14.4	8.3	22.7
Nova Scotia	99.3	57.5	156.8
New Brunswick	82.1	47.6	129.7
Quebec	531.8	636.9	1,168.7
Ontario	932.9	640.1	1,573.0
Manitoba	120.6	70.0	190.6
Saskatchewan	111.9	64.9	176.8
Alberta	200.8	170.7	371.5
British Columbia	273.2	201.8	475.0
Northwest Territories	5.0	3.1	8.1
Yukon	2.0	2.1	4.1
Canada	2,441.2	1,941.9	4,383.1

#### **For Further Information:**

Director  
Health Insurance  
Health Resources Directorate  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Tel: 995-6186

#### **MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM**

#### **Administered By:**

The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

#### **Purpose:**

The program aims to ensure that all residents of Canada have access to necessary medical care services regardless of their ability to pay.

#### **Authority:**

Medical Care Act, and the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

#### **Time Frame:**

The Medical Care Program commenced in 1968 and is a continuing program, subject to the provincial medical care insurance plans continuing to meet the minimum criteria of



the Medical Care Act related to comprehensiveness of insured services, universality of population covered, reasonable access to insured services without preclusion or impediment by way of user charges, portability of benefits, and public administration. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 ensures federal financial support for this program for a minimum of five years from April 1, 1977.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

The objectives of the Medical Care Program are achieved through a series of interlocking provincial medical care plans which meet the minimum criteria of Medical Care Act mentioned under "Time Frame". The insured services of the Medical Care Program comprise all medically required services rendered to insured persons by medical practitioners except any services that a person is eligible for and entitled to under any other federal act or a provincial law related to workers' compensation. Certain surgical-dental procedures by dental surgeons rendered in hospital are similarly covered. These latter services are included under Order-in-Council dated May 29, 1968 (P.C. 1968-1044). This is the only Order-in-Council which has been issued pursuant to the Medical Care Act.

For fiscal years prior to April 1, 1977 the federal financial contributions payable annually to the provinces under the Medical Care Act amounted to 50 per cent of the national average per capita cost of providing the insured services of the national program in all provinces multiplied by the average number of insured persons during the year in the province concerned, with provision for monthly advance payments. A 1976 amendment to the Medical Care Act established a ceiling of 13 per cent per capita on the rate of increase of the federal contribution for fiscal year 1976-77 compared with the 1975-76 per capita contribution.

Effective April 1, 1977, the shared cost arrangements for medical care, and hospital insurance and post-secondary education, were replaced with a system whereby federal contributions are no longer tied to provincial expenditures on these programs. This new system is embodied in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Federal contributions take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with cash contributions. The federal government transfers to the provinces personal and corporate income tax points, equalized to the national average under the general equalization provisions. The payments are based on 50 per cent of the federal contributions to the programs in 1975-76, and escalated thereafter by a three-year moving average of nominal gross national expenditures per capita.

The federal government continues to attach the same broad program conditions to its cash contributions, that pertained

to contributions to provinces prior to April 1, 1977. Provinces provide relevant information on the operation of their plans. Liaison and consultation is also maintained through the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Institutional and Medical Services.

#### *Payments:*

Medical Care Program  
1979-80  
(Millions of \$)

Province	Cash Payments	Value of Tax Points	Estimated Total Contributions
Newfoundland	23.1	13.3	36.4
Prince Edward Island	4.9	2.9	7.8
Nova Scotia	34.1	19.7	53.8
New Brunswick	28.2	16.3	44.5
Quebec	182.6	218.7	401.3
Ontario	320.4	219.7	540.1
Manitoba	41.4	24.2	65.6
Saskatchewan	38.4	22.3	60.7
Alberta	69.0	51.1	111.0
British Columbia	93.8	69.3	163.1
Northwest Territories	1.7	1.1	2.8
Yukon	0.7	0.7	1.4
Canada	838.3	666.8	1,505.1

#### *For Further Information:*

Director  
Health Insurance  
Health Resources Directorate  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Tel: 995-6186

#### **EXTENDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES (EHCS) PROGRAM**

#### *Administered By:*

The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

#### *Purpose:*

To provide the provinces and territories with block funding contributions to assist them in the development of such health services as nursing home care, adult residential care, home care (health aspects), and ambulatory health care.

#### *Authority:*

Section 27 of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, under section 28(1), ensures federal support for this program for a minimum of five years from April 1, 1977.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal contribution allocated to the EHCS Program is calculated on a fiscal year basis commencing in 1977-78 and is in the form of an equal per capita cash contribution which in the first year of operation was \$20 per capita. Yearly escalations are based on the rate of growth of the GNP. The following table gives the financial data, by province, for 1979-80, based on a per capita of \$24.50.

The only condition of payment of the EHCS Program contribution is that the provinces and territories provide the Minister of National Health and Welfare with such health services information as is reasonably required to enable Canada to meet its international obligations, for the planning and achieving of national standards and for mutually useful exchanges of information between Canada and the provinces.

One of the federal government's main responsibilities regarding the administration of the EHCS Program is to avoid or eliminate the existence of any overlap between the EHCS Program and the Canada Assistance Plan, two mutually exclusive funding arrangements, by monitoring the interface which exists between them. It is also responsible for monitoring the interface which exists between the EHCS Program and the Hospital Insurance and Medical Care Programs, the two other health services programs included in the established programs financing (EPF) arrangements, and any other interface occurring between the EHCS Program and other federal health services financing programs.

To facilitate the monitoring of these interfaces, federal officials are in the process of developing a resource centre on extended health care services. This resource centre will not only serve this monitoring purpose, but will be available to other federal and provincial officials, organizations and agencies interested in the field of extended health care services. Beyond descriptions of existing Canadian programs and services, the centre would also contain such information as lists of experts in the field, research, organizations, associations, journals and periodicals, the focus of which is extended health care services.

**Payments:**

Extended Health Care Services Program  
1979-1980  
(Millions of \$)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Estimated Contributions</i>
Newfoundland	14.1
Prince Edward Island	3.0
Nova Scotia	20.8
New Brunswick	17.2
Quebec	154.4
Ontario	20.4
Manitoba	25.3
Saskatchewan	23.4
Alberta	49.2
British Columbia	62.9
Northwest Territories	1.1
Yukon	0.5
Canada	580.3

**For Further Information:**

Director  
Health Insurance  
Health Resources Directorate  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Tel: 995-6186

**NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Extramural Research Programs Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

**Purpose:**

The National Health Research and Development Program enables the Department of National Health and Welfare to acquire science-based information pertinent to the achievement of broad departmental objectives which embrace the promotion and preservation of the health of the people of Canada. These objectives include the meeting of similar provincial requirements having national interest or implications.

The Program is designed to encourage and support research and development projects, studies, and demonstrations in the field of public health, developed either spontaneously or in

response to departmental statements of research requirements. In addition, the Program provides for the creation, development and maintenance of research manpower in selected disciplines associated with public health.

**Authority:**

The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, Annual Appropriation Acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing

**Financing and Operation:**

Recipients may include: Canadian universities and hospitals; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities; voluntary health agencies and corporations; individuals and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance, whether in the form of "grants" or "contributions", are submitted by the applicant to the Extramural Research Programs Directorate by pre-determined closing dates, whereupon separate assessments are undertaken by departmental officials to determine relevance to departmental objectives; by experts, including experts outside the department, to determine scientific significance and importance; and by panels of experts, which may include departmental experts, to determine feasibility, methodology and quality of planning.

Although the National Health Research and Development Program is not a federal-provincial shared-cost program, provincial health authorities are asked, as part of the review and appraisal process, to evaluate proposals emanating from within their boundaries (except those submitted by national organizations, regardless of locale) from the point of view of relevance to provincial priorities. If provincial support for proposals is lacking, this information is taken into account when recommending approvals.

Neither geographic locale nor institutional affiliation influences the distribution of Program funds. Nonetheless, program disbursements have consistently reflected to a reasonable degree the distribution of Canada's population.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed from the Department's reference collection (National Health and Welfare Library, Ottawa, K1A 0W9) through established inter-library loan mechanisms. In addition, descriptions of projects assisted by the National Health Research and Development Program appear in periodic (now annual) publications issued by the Extramural Research Programs Directorate. Copies are available to all interested parties on request.

**Payments:**

National Health Research and Development Program Expenditures  
(\$000)

1975-76	9,061
1976-77	8,128
1977-78	10,547
1978-79	11,262
1979-80	9,438
1980-81 (est.)	9,937

**For Further Information:**

Dr. R.A. Heacock  
A/Director General  
Extramural Research Programs Directorate  
Health Services and Promotion Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 1B4

Tel: (613) 992-7116

## HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

**Administered By:**

Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch

**Purpose:**

These activities of the Department of National Health and Welfare with the close cooperation of the corresponding provincial agencies are all aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards and health practices, dissemination of information about these hazards and practices, and efforts to eliminate potential health problems.

**Authority:**

Generally, the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and the Hazardous Products Act. Informal agreements between the Health Protection Branch and the provincial health agencies concerned in each activity.

**Time Frame:**

These are all continuing programs.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. To further this objective the Department carries on a wide range of activities to identify, publicize and eliminate conditions which are dangerous to the population's health.



Some of these programs are carried out entirely by federal staff, others with private institutions such as universities and hospitals or practising doctors, and still others in cooperation with the provincial governments. Some of the projects with agencies outside the federal government, especially in the private sector, are carried out under contract. Others involve no exchange of funds. The nine health protection activities in which provincial cooperation is of particular importance are:

1. Environmental Health
2. Food Safety
3. Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories
4. Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
5. Methadone Control Program
6. Drug Quality Assessment Program
7. Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians
8. Prescribing and Dispensing of Narcotic and Controlled Drugs
9. Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments

A paragraph outlining each of these activities follows.

#### *Environmental Health:*

The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1978 to advise Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Health on all matters of environmental and occupational health including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and programme options, with due regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

- contamination of food, air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;
- urban, industrial and other waste disposal activities, effluents, and emissions;
- new chemical compounds and operational innovations;
- physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;
- personal health services provided at the work-place;
- other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

Specific activities are carried out by federal-provincial sub-committee and working groups e.g. development of programs for the health surveillance and safety of laboratory workers; development of guidelines to control risk for women in industry, guidelines for recreational water, guidelines for

wastewater disinfection, and guidelines for use of ultrasound equipment; development of criteria documents on bio-assay in *in vivo* monitoring; preparation of compendium of methods for the analysis of drinking water; development of radiation Safety Codes (x-rays, microwave); preparation of an evaluation paper on acceptable lead levels in blood; preparation of paper on the disposal of chemicals from schools; "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality 1978" and "Procedures for Use of Demonstration Laser Devices in Schools" have been published.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities, some of which include: analyses of blood of exposed workers for PCBs, and the analysis of airborne dust samples in support of provincial industrial hygiene programs. In addition, drinking water samples have been examined for trihalomethanes, asbestos, gasoline and PCB content. Surveys and studies have been conducted to determine whether air pollution in Sydney, Nova Scotia adversely affects human respiratory health; to determine background radon levels in homes across the country, to conduct a safety assessment of electromagnetic radiation (microwaves and radiofrequency) emissions from the CN Tower in Toronto, to determine radioactive waste levels.

#### *Food Safety:*

The Food Directorate conducts several programs in collaboration with provincial authorities:

- a) The Food-Borne Disease Reporting System in which federal and provincial authorities cooperate in investigating and exchanging information on food poisoning outbreaks in Canada.
- b) The Botulism Reference Centre which assists provincial departments of health and Canadian physicians in cases where botulism is suspected, through examination of food samples and clinical specimens and maintenance of reference cultures and supplies of antitoxin, and by alerting responsible agencies rapidly when commercially produced food is involved and serving as an information and liaison centre.
- c) The Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Program through which analytical data on microorganisms and toxins in shellfish are provided to the provinces through the Department of the Environment.
- d) The Food and Animal Feed Contamination Monitoring Program (also with the WHO/FAO), through which provinces report a wide variety of data on, for example, organochlorine pesticides and PCBs in dairy products and human milk.

Federal officials are currently working with their provincial colleagues to coordinate federal and provincial regulations



controlling the temperature at which potentially hazardous food is stored and transported.

Various other activities are carried out by the Food Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities. These include examination of samples and/or exchange of data, for example on trace elements in soils, vegetables and feeds. In addition, a Nutrition Service laboratory provides determinations of biochemical parameters (blood and urine) for selected dietary studies, mainly to universities. A representative of this Department acts as co-chairman of the Federal-Provincial Nutrition Committee.

#### *Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories:*

There are two of these: one in Nova Scotia for the four Atlantic Provinces and one in Manitoba. Agreements governing the program are between the Health Protection Branch and the Atlantic Provinces Pesticide Residue Laboratory Committee and the Manitoba Committee on Pesticide Residues Testing, respectively. The laboratories monitor primary agricultural products for pesticide residues and provide support for programs designed to correct problem areas identified by the monitoring program or by the provincial or federal health department. The activity is shared cost. The federal contribution is the provision by the Health Protection Branch of working space and technical and administrative support to the provincial laboratory chemists.

#### *Laboratory Centre for Disease Control:*

The role of the Centre is directed towards the achievement of acceptable national strategies for communicable disease prevention and control, and for a national perspective on the health status of Canadians, and requires strong federal/provincial cooperative programs. Among the activities carried out by this centre is a variety of internal and external reference services for diseases such as tuberculosis, influenza, hepatitis, measles, diphtheria, and for infections caused by enteric, streptococcal and staphylococcal organisms, as well as arboviruses and parasites. These services in some cases provide diagnostic reagents in the provincial laboratories, where none are available from commercial sources. National Quality Assurance and Proficiency Testing programs have been developed by the laboratory services to ensure quality diagnosis in virology, bacteriology, and clinical chemistry. These programs are federal/provincial cooperative programs, which are being coordinated through various professional societies in Canada. Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres to assist in the formulation of strategies for the control of diseases on a national basis. Medically qualified epidemiologists have been attached to several provinces to help coordinate provincial and federal epidemiological programs. From data submitted by the

provinces, the Poison Control and Adverse Reaction Program provides data to provincial and other health authorities on cases of human poisoning and on adverse effects resulting from the administration of drugs. Congenital anomaly surveillance integrates with existing provincial systems to provide a national perspective.

A program to control laboratory and hospital acquired infections was instituted recently.

Programs addressing control policies regarding social use of tobacco and psychotropic drugs have recently been developed.

#### *Methadone Control Program:*

The objective of this activity is to establish guidelines for the use of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction. Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, authorizations are issued for using methadone to physicians affiliated with federally accredited methadone treatment programs or, on a temporary basis, to individual non-affiliated practitioners for use of methadone in the management of narcotic addiction or for other medical purposes. The activity is to some extent shared cost. It is administered by the Central Nervous System Division, Bureau of Human Prescription Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

#### *Drug Quality Assessment Program:*

The program is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist the ten provincial Departments of Health and other federal departments in the selection of drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce, control and distribute drugs; by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. The QUAD Program is entirely financed by the federal government.

#### *Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians:*

Authority exists in the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and the Narcotic Control Act for the Minister (or his designate) to authorize possession of certain drugs by certain individuals having the capability of performing analyses for a physician. This authorization is always contingent upon approval by a provincial health department, but the final authority rests with the federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

*Narcotic and Controlled Drug Prescribing and Dispensing*

This program is intended to ensure that narcotic and controlled drugs that are imported and manufactured for medical purposes are not subject to abuse or diverted to illicit channels. There is authority in Narcotic Control Regulations and Food and Drug Regulations Part G for the Department to share information with provincial licencing authorities of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine in matters relating to the purchasing, prescribing and dispensing of narcotic and controlled drugs when there is evidence of abuse or diversion. It is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

*Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police**Departments*

The Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act Parts III and IV require that drugs and things (including assets) seized by police forces be disposed of by the Minister. This activity is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch, and in doing so, the Bureau is in regular contact with provincial and municipal police departments across Canada.

*Payments:*

No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

*For Further Information:**Environmental Health*

Dr. E. Somers  
Director General  
Environmental Health Directorate  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel: 996-8988

*Food Safety*

Dr. I.C. Munro  
Director General  
Food Directorate  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel: 992-8304

*Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories*

Dr. K.A. McCully  
Chief, Field Sciences Division  
Bureau of Field Operations  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Tel: 593-7571

*Laboratory Centre for Disease Control*

Dr. Alastair Clayton  
Director General  
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel: 992-6385

*Methadone Control Program*

Dr. T. DaSilva  
Bureau of Human Prescription Drugs  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
355 River Road, Third Floor  
Vanier, Ontario

Tel: 993-3203

*Drug Quality Assessment Program*

Dr. D. Leclerc-Chevalier  
Director  
Bureau of Drug Quality  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel: 995-5441

*Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs  
for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians*

Mr. R.A. Graham  
Chief, Scientific Services  
Bureau of Drug Research  
Health Protection Branch  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L2

Tel: 995-7818

**Narcotic and Controlled Drug Prescribing and Dispensing  
and Disposition of Drug and Assets Seized by Police  
Departments**

Mr. T.R. McKim  
Director, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs  
Health Protection Branch  
Jackson Building  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4  
Tel: 996-6084

**Welfare Activities**

**NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS**

*Administered By:*

The National Welfare Grants Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

*Purpose:*

The program aims, through research, demonstration and manpower development contributions, to help improve and develop welfare services in Canada so that these services will more effectively meet social welfare needs while lessening welfare problems and dependency.

*Authority:*

Department of National Health and Welfare Act.

National Welfare Grants Rules as approved by Cabinet.

*Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program

*Financing and Operation:*

Contributions for research, demonstration, manpower and National Voluntary Agency projects are made available to provincial public welfare departments, voluntary agencies and organizations, schools of social work, research institutions, university departments, and, in the form of fellowships for advanced training, to individuals. The majority of projects to which contributions are made are wholly federally financed.

Project contributions are monitored by the Directorate's staff although actual operations are the responsibility of the organization whose project is being funded. Claims for project costs are submitted directly to the National Welfare Grants Directorate for processing.

The total of all National Welfare Grants contributions was \$3.468 million in 1979-80 and is estimated at \$3.745 million in 1980-81.

*For Further Information:*

Mr. L.M.W. Pisapio  
Director  
National Welfare Grants Directorate  
Brooke Claxton Building  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5  
Tel: 992-7773

**PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
DEVELOPMENT**

*Administered By:*

The Information Systems Directorate of the Policy, Planning and Information Branch.

*Purpose:*

The program is intended to assist the provinces and territories in improving the management of social welfare services by providing contributory funding towards the costs of developing Provincial Welfare Management Information Systems.

*Authority:*

The terms and conditions for the payment of contributory funds are set out in Treasury Board Circular 1977-50, Paragraph 13 (b). Funding for specific projects are authorized under Letters of Understanding signed by the Deputy Minister, National Health and Welfare, and the Deputy Minister of the Provincial or Territorial Welfare Department.

*Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program. The time frame for each project is set out in the appropriate Letter of Understanding.

*Financing and Operation:*

The development of Provincial Welfare Management Information Systems requires the use of specialized resources which often are not available within the Provincial Department. Contributions are made available to the provinces to cover the cost of acquiring these specialized resources, e.g., consultants, contract staff, etc. The progress of these projects is monitored by a team of systems coordinators within the Information Systems Directorate, who provide the provinces with advice and assistance in the planning, development and implementation of their welfare Management Information Systems.



Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the Provincial  
Management Information Systems Development Plan

<i>Province</i>	<i>Contributions to end of 1978/1979 (\$)</i>	<i>Estimated Contributions for 1979/1980 (\$)</i>
Alberta	67,695.00	23,000
British Columbia	36,623.02	100,000
Manitoba	82,637.96	
New Brunswick	68,039.27	250,000
Newfoundland	529,809.40	21,000
Nova Scotia	1,138,761.44	320,000
Northwest Territories	168,832.76	80,000
Ontario		150,000
Prince Edward Island	217,444.80	97,000
Saskatchewan	171,871.14	29,000
Total	2,481,714.79	1,070,000

**For Further Information:**

Mr. Jim Muldoon  
Director, Provincial Systems Development  
Information Systems Directorate  
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Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Tel: 995-0461

**MANITOBA BASIC ANNUAL INCOME EXPERIMENT**

**Administered By:**

The federal financing of the Experiment was administered by the Policy, Planning and Information Branch.

**Purpose:**

The Experiment was intended to operate a pilot program of Guaranteed Annual Income Payments, and to develop a comprehensive data base to be used for a variety of research issues, including the effects of a Guaranteed Annual Income Program on labour supply, administrative procedures, the community, mobility, etc. Some research on administrative issues has been conducted within the life of the Experiment.

**Authority:**

The Experiment falls within the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare's mandate.

Specific authority is drawn from:

- 1) a Government of Canada decision, taken early in 1971, concerning experimentation with guaranteed annual income programs;
- 2) the annual Appropriation Acts;

3) Treasury Board minute 724738 dated January 23, 1974, and

4) an agreement entered into between Canada and Manitoba dated June 4, 1974, and subsequent amendments.

**Time Frame:**

Design of the Experiment began in 1973, and payments to participating families began in January 1975. The program of payments and interviews was completed during the 1978-79 fiscal year. The Experiment was formally terminated September 30, 1979, and in January 1980, Manitoba produced a final report describing the results of a series of studies dealing with administrative issues.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Experiment was financed 75% by the federal government and 25% by the province of Manitoba under the terms of the federal/provincial agreement which set out the definition of cost shareable items in detail. The federal government reimbursed the province monthly upon receipt of a claim for actual expenses incurred during the previous month.

Total authorized budget for the Experiment was \$17.3 million (\$13 million federal and \$4.3 million provincial).

The Experiment was jointly designed by scientists from the federal and provincial governments. Mincome Manitoba, a provincial agency, was responsible for administering the operational aspects of the project and for research activities conducted within the Experiment's budget. There was also provision for either government to conduct research on its own at no cost to the other. Both governments are guaranteed full access to all data generated by the Experiment except that the use of identifiable data is strictly controlled to protect the confidentiality of participants.

There was a jointly appointed Research Working Group comprised of several independent scientists, who are internationally respected for their work with socio-economic experimentation, and representatives from the federal and provincial governments. This group was responsible for providing regular advice on a wide range of scientific, technical and other matters bearing on the successful accomplishment of the Experiment's objectives.



**Payments:**

Payments have been made to Manitoba for costs incurred as follows:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>\$</i>
1974/75	1,674,144
1975/76	2,882,219
1976/77	3,077,738
1977/78	2,536,716
1978/79	1,271,468
1979/80	760,882
Total	\$12,203,167

**Post-Experiment Activities:**

In order to fulfill commitments with respect to post-experiment access to, and use of, the data generated during the Experiment, the federal government will facilitate the establishment of an organization which will:

1. maintain and operate the data base created during the Experiment; provide information to the Canadian research community in the scope and content of the data;
3. assist researchers in the use of the data;
4. publish research results.

**For Further Information:**

Mr. Jim Muldoon  
 Director, Provincial Systems Development  
 Information Systems Directorate  
 Brooke Claxton Building  
 Tunney's Pasture  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9  
 Tel: 995-0461

## **BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCES**

(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

**Administered By:**

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The objective of the Blind Persons Allowances program, which is now being phased out, was to encourage the provision by the provinces and territories of basic allowances for the blind, and the program was designed to provide, as a matter of right, a national minimum of income support for blind persons.

**Authority:**

Blind Persons Act

Blind Persons Regulations

Agreements with all provinces and territories

**Time Frame:**

This has been a continuing program but, since the Canada Assistance Plan has superseded the function of the Blind Persons Allowances, the program is being phased out over the period ending February 1, 1981. The Provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon have already ceased accepting applications under the Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government reimburses 75% of the amounts paid by each province and territory as allowances to blind persons eighteen years of age and older. The Blind Persons Act limits the federal contribution towards the allowance of any one recipient to 75% of the first \$75.00 a month, for a maximum contribution of \$675. per year.

The program is administered by the provinces; however, medical examinations to determine eligibility with respect to blindness are carried out by oculists employed and paid by the federal government. Claims are submitted by the provinces to the federal government on a monthly basis. The provincial claim statements include the actual expenditures made by the provinces during the previous month. Payments are made directly on the basis of these claims.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director of Field Operations  
 Canada Assistance Plan  
 Social Service Programs Branch  
 Department of National Health and Welfare  
 Ottawa K1A 1B5

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D.J. Byrne  
 Director General  
 Canada Assistance Plan  
 Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building  
 Tunney's Pasture  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1A 1B5

Tel: 996-4233

## Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Blind Persons Act

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 Expenditures (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	147	120	73	134
Prince Edward Island	29	24	19	23
Nova Scotia	227	207	188	216
New Brunswick	133	15	7	4
Ontario	8	4	3	4
Manitoba	32	23	17	15
Saskatchewan	17	12	8	8
Alberta	85	74	56	65
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	2	—	—	—
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$680</b>	<b>\$479</b>	<b>\$371</b>	<b>\$469</b>

*NOTE:* Province of Quebec

In accordance with an agreement under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act, compensation was made to Quebec through tax abatements and equalization and adjustment payments made by the Department of Finance until March 31, 1977. From April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978 payments were made under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (Chapter 10)

As of April 1, 1978 payments are made by Department of National Health and Welfare under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (Chapter 10)

(See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance)

#### **CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)** (Part of the Social Assistance Program)

##### **Administered By:**

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

##### **Purpose:**

The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by provinces and municipalities in providing social assistance to persons in need and welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided.

##### **Authority:**

Canada Assistance Plan Act

Canada Assistance Plan Regulations

Federal-provincial agreements under Parts I and III of the Act

Federal-provincial agreements under Part I of the Act have been signed by all the provinces and the territories. As for Part III of the Act, agreements have been signed with all the provinces but not the territories. Quebec has chosen to contract out of the program under Part I and, accordingly, receives tax transfer points (See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance.)

##### **Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

##### **Financing and Operation:**

Under the Plan, the federal government reimburses each province for 50% of the costs of financial assistance provided to persons in need, and 50% of the portion of the current year's shareable costs of providing welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided, that exceeds the costs of providing these services in the base year 1964/65. The Plan also provides for sharing in 50% of costs of approved work activity projects.

1. Under the Plan, assistance means aid in any form to or in respect of persons in need for the purpose of providing:

- (a) food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
- (b) prescribed items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment such as tools and licenses and other prescribed special needs of any kind;
- (c) care in a home for special care;
- (d) travel and transportation;
- (e) funerals and burials;
- (f) health care costs, such as drugs, dressings or prosthetic appliances;

- (g) prescribed welfare services purchased by or at the request of a provincially approved agency;
- (h) comforts allowances and other prescribed needs of residents or patients in hospitals or other prescribed institutions.

2. Welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance and include;

- (a) rehabilitation services such as assessment and counselling to chronically unemployed, life skills training, referral and placement services, activity and achievement centers to meet the special needs of persons at risk of being socially isolated with particular emphasis on the aged and the mentally retarded;
- (b) casework, counselling, assessment and referral services for individuals and families;
- (c) child welfare services including protection, foster care, adoption services and preventive services to children in their own home;
- (d) day care services for the children of working parents and other children with social and emotional needs, available under voluntary and public auspices;
- (e) homemaker, home support, and similar services to support families in times of emergencies or as an aid to independent living in the community for the elderly and disabled;
- (f) information and referral services to ensure access to social services;
- (g) community development services designed to provide deprived communities or target populations with personnel resources so they may improve their own social and economic conditions;
- (h) research, consultation and evaluation with respect to welfare programs;
- (i) administrative services relating to any of the foregoing services or the provision of assistance.

The welfare services definition does not include any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction, recreation as well as health care services.

Shareable costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities in providing welfare services relate to salary, travel and training costs of staff employed in the direct delivery of these services to persons in need or persons likely to become in need.

Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the Plan with the exception of day care services and work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CAP headquarters in Ottawa via the field representative in each provincial or territorial capital. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province concerned shares in municipal costs, and the federal government shares in the provincial and municipal portion.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Director General  
Canada Assistance Plan  
Department of National Health and Welfare  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. D.J. Byrne  
Director General  
Canada Assistance Plan  
Brooke Claxton Building, Room 834  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5

Tel: 996-4233

**Field Representatives in each Provincial Capital:**

*British Columbia (and Yukon Territory)*

Mr. H.G. Barrier  
Health and Welfare Canada  
816 Government Street, Room 111  
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 1W9

Tel: 388-3285

*Alberta (and Northwest Territories)*

Mr. C. Podelec  
c/o Dept. of Social Services and Community Health  
7th Street Plaza, South Tower  
10030-107 Street  
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 3E4

Tel: 427-7942

## Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$ Mil.)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$ Mil.)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$ Mil.)</i>	<i>1978-79 Estimates (\$ Mil.)</i>
Newfoundland	36.8	40.3	40.0	39.6
Prince Edward Island	9.0	10.7	7.4	10.0
Nova Scotia	41.1	46.8	47.6	46.7
New Brunswick	50.3	67.3	51.1	61.5
Quebec*	473.5	606.1	568.3	664.0
Ontario	377.9	408.7	395.7	417.5
Manitoba	47.1	53.1	54.5	58.1
Saskatchewan	42.0	63.5	55.8	57.5
Alberta	91.0	107.2	115.5	115.6
British Columbia	185.4	184.7	198.9	204.5
Northwest Territories	4.7	4.3	4.9	7.7
Yukon Territory	1.0	.8	.9	1.2
Total	\$1,359.8	\$1,593.5	\$1,540.6	1,683.9

\* Payments are made to Quebec by the Department of Finance under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act up to March 31, 1977. Beginning April 1, 1977 payments to Quebec were made by the Department of Finance under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Since April 1, 1978, payments are made by the Department of National Health and Welfare under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and established Programs Financing Act.

*Ontario*

Mr. G.C. McClure  
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Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1E9  
Tel: 965-5011 and -5012

*Quebec*

Monsieur Raymond Peters  
A/S Ministère des Affaires sociales  
1005, chemin Ste-Foy  
5<sup>e</sup> étage  
Québec, Québec G1S 4N4  
Tel: 643-3329

*New Brunswick*

Mr. M.E. Scammell  
c/o Dept. of Social Services  
P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1  
Tel: 452-3344

*Saskatchewan*

Mr. D. Wendel  
c/o Dept. of Social Services  
Chateau Tower, Room 920  
1920 Broad Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V6  
Tel: 565-3595

*Manitoba*

Miss Ruth Benson  
c/o Dept. of Community Services and Corrections  
270 Osborne Street North  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1V7  
Tel: 944-3286

*Nova Scotia*

Mr. Kevin McDonald  
c/o Dept. of Social Services  
P.O. Box 696  
Halifax, N.S. B3J 2T7  
Tel: 424-6763

*Prince Edward Island*

Mr. M.E. Scammell  
c/o Dept. of Social Services  
P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1  
Tel: 892-5421 (P.E.I.)



*Newfoundland*

Mr. A.E. Ebsary  
c/o Dept. of Social Services  
Confederation Building  
St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5T7

Tel: 737-3606

**DISABLED PERSONS ALLOWANCES**  
(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

*Administered By:*

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

*Purpose:*

The objective of the Disabled Persons Allowances program, which is now being phased out, was to encourage the provision of basic allowances for the disabled. The program was designed to provide, as a matter of right, a national minimum of income support for disabled persons.

*Authority:*

Disabled Persons Act

Disabled Persons Regulations

Agreements with all Provinces and Territories

*Time Frame:*

This has been a continuing program but since the Canada Assistance Plan has superseded the function of the Disabled Persons Allowances the program is being phased out over the period ending February 1, 1981.

*Financing and Operation:*

The federal government reimburses 50 per cent of the amounts paid by each province as allowances to disabled persons eighteen years of age and older. The Disabled Persons Act limits the federal contribution towards the allowance of any one recipient to 50 per cent of the first \$75. a month, for a maximum of \$450. per year.

The program is administered by the provinces. However, medical decisions about applicants for disability allowances are made jointly by medical doctors employed by the provinces and by the federal government. Claims are submitted by the province to the federal government monthly. Provincial claim statements include the actual expenditures made by the province during the previous month. Payments are made directly on the basis of these claims.

*Payments:*

See table below.

Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Disabled Persons Act

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 Expenditures (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	4	4	2	5
Prince Edward Island	2	2	1	1
Nova Scotia	42	33	27	30
New Brunswick	514	24	4	5
Ontario	24	18	8	11
Manitoba	47	30	23	22
Saskatchewan	10	7	5	6
Alberta	450	401	301	386
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	3	—	—	—
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,096</b>	<b>\$519</b>	<b>\$371</b>	<b>\$466</b>

*NOTE:* Province of Quebec

In accordance with an agreement under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act, compensation was made to Quebec through tax abatements and equalization and adjustment payments made by the Department of Finance until March 31, 1977. From April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978 payments were made under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (Chapter 10)

As of April 1, 1978 payments are made by Department of National Health and Welfare under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (Chapter 10)

(See "Contracting Out Arrangements" under the Department of Finance)

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director of Field Operations  
 Canada Assistance Plan  
 Social Service Programs Branch  
 Department of National Health and Welfare  
 Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Byrne  
 Director General  
 Canada Assistance Plan  
 Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building  
 Tunney's Pasture  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5

Tel: 996-4233

**Authority:**

Appropriation Act

**Time Frame:**

Originally, Agreements were entered into with Ontario, New Brunswick and the Yukon Territory for a two year period effective April 1, 1974, subject to annual renewal thereafter by mutual consent. A similar agreement with Quebec has been recently concluded retroactive to April 1, 1974. Each of these agreements has been renewed for the 1979-1980 fiscal year.

**Financing and Operation:**

These special agreements enable the federal government to share fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province of providing care and after-care services to young offenders following their committal to care under paragraphs "h" or "i" of Section 20(1) of the Juvenile Delinquent Act.

Shareable costs are those defined under the Canada Assistance Plan and claiming by the provinces is the same as for claiming under the Canada Assistance Plan.

**YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS****Administered By:**

Canada Assistance Plan Directorate, Social Service Programs Branch.

**Purpose:**

The Young Offenders Agreements are designed to enable the federal government to share in the costs to certain provinces of providing care and after-care services to young offenders who, because of a legal technicality, do not qualify for cost-sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan. Agreements are in effect with Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and the Yukon Territory.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Byrne  
 Director General  
 Canada Assistance Plan  
 Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building  
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5

Tel: 996-4233

**Payments:**

See table below.

Payments made under the Young Offenders Agreements

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975/76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976/77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977/78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1978/79 Estimates (\$000)</i>
New Brunswick	248	271	370	475
Quebec	—	—	—	—
Ontario	16,719	15,526	15,857	17,783
Yukon Territory	—	—	602	503
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,967</b>	<b>15,797</b>	<b>16,829</b>	<b>18,761</b>

## VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)

(Part of the Social Assistance Program)

### *Administered By:*

The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate, Social Service Programs Branch.

### *Purpose:*

The VRDP program provides for the payment, by the federal government to the provinces and territories, of contributions toward costs incurred by each province in undertaking a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons.

### *Authority:*

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act.

Agreements with all provinces and territories except Quebec.

### *Time Frame:*

This a continuing program. Under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, agreements between the federal government and the provinces and territories are signed annually. Agreements have been renewed to March 31, 1980.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons is a shared-cost program under which the federal government shares fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program of services. A comprehensive program includes such services as assessment, counselling, training, restoration, and employment placement. Salaries and travelling costs of provincial staff whose duties are directly related to the program are shareable. Capital costs

(acquisition of lands and buildings, cost of office equipment, other office accommodation costs, legal costs) are not shareable. Persons who are eligible for Veterans' Rehabilitation or Workmen's Compensation benefits are not covered under this program.

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on approximate known expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. The annual claims are prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures, and certified by the provincial or territorial auditor before submission to National Health and Welfare headquarters. There is also provision for a regular audit by authorized officers of the federal government. These audits are carried out by the Audit Services Bureau.

Under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, the Minister of National Health and Welfare has powers to coordinate and develop programs which further the aims of the Act. The Department of National Health and Welfare may undertake to coordinate federal activities in the field of vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons in cooperation with other federal departments. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, for instance, works closely with the provinces in providing employment placement for eligible persons.

### *Payments:*

See table below.

The research budget under the V.R.D.P. Act for 1979-80 is \$75,000, and it is being used for a special research on sheltered workshops.

Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

Province	1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)	1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)	1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)	1978-79 Estimates (\$000)
Newfoundland	199	370	396	607
Prince Edward Island	105	118	135	146
Nova Scotia	889	1,316	1,583	1,546
New Brunswick	257	1,433	851	581
Ontario	11,596	10,786	11,373	13,457
Manitoba	1,750	1,686	2,156	2,468
Saskatchewan	1,812	2,201	2,413	2,748
Alberta	2,791	4,825	2,819	8,392
British Columbia	1,022	675	480	903
Northwest Territories	53	35	39	9
Yukon Territory	137	115	—	453
Total	20,611	23,560	22,245	31,310

*For Further Information:*

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Byrne

Director General, Canada Assistance Plan

Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building

Tunney's Pasture

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B5

Tel: 996-4233



## *Indian Affairs and Northern Development*

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has two main areas of responsibility. One of these, in which he is assisted by the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, involves a variety of agreements with provinces. He is supported in the other area of responsibility by the Northern Affairs Program which undertakes financial arrangements with the territorial governments.

In the administration of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, the Department enters into numerous and varied cooperative arrangements with provinces and municipalities.

Much of the intergovernmental cooperation takes place informally and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts for municipalities to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations. Many of the activities in which the Department is involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewerage and electrification. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare, education and economic development; including such activities as Indian business support. There are still other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing regulation and flood protection for Indian communities.

Twelve programs operate under formal agreements on other provisions governing provincial participation. They are:

1. Forest Fire Agreements;
2. Indian Economic Development Fund;
3. Natural Resources Development Agreement with Ontario;
4. Newfoundland Agreement;
5. Policing Agreements;
6. Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan;
7. Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc.;
8. Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program Inc.;
9. Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education;
10. Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians;
11. Agreement with Manitoba respecting Child Welfare services for certain Indian Communities;
12. Agreement with Nova Scotia respecting Child Welfare services for Indian Communities.

The mandate of the Northern Affairs Program is guided by Canada's national objectives for the North, established in 1972. They included provision for a higher standard of living and quality of life, equality of opportunity for northern residents, for maintenance of the northern environment with due consideration to economic and social development, and for progress toward self-government in the northern territories. The Northern Affairs Program, which deals with economic, social and cultural development in the territories, has no program which directly involves the provinces. However, in carrying out its Northern mandate, the Department has entered into a number of arrangements and agreements with both the Yukon Territorial Government and the Government of the Northwest Territories. They include the following:

1. Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories.
2. Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory.
3. Canada — Northwest Territories General Development Agreement.
4. Canada — Yukon General Development Agreement.
5. Canada — Yukon Subsidiary Agreement on Renewable Resource Development.
6. Canada - Northwest Territories Subsidiary Agreement on Community Economic Development.
7. Mackenzie River Basin Study.
8. Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories.

**Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development****Page****Indian and Inuit Affairs**

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**FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS**

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

*Administered By:*

The Regional Directorates concerned

*Purpose:*

The agreements are for the provision of services connected with the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian Reserves.

*Authority:*

Federal-Provincial agreements have been signed with the provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. The agreement with Ontario is in the final stages of approval and should be completed presently. A new agreement with Manitoba is presently being discussed.

*Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31 of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31st of the year in which notice is given.

*Financing and Operation:*

The provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring on protected Indian Reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the provinces for adjacent public land.

The federal government reimburses the provinces on a negotiated cost per acre/hectare basis for the total acreage protected. This per acre cost varies from province to province. In British Columbia there is a set annual administrative charge, and in addition, the federal government is required to pay the average cost of fire suppression on Indian Reserves in the Province.

*Payments:*

Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately \$300,000 annually. This amount will increase next year because of the large number of grass and forest fires this year.

*For Further Information:*

General:

Mr. R.A. Hodgkinson

Director

Membership and Statutory Requirements

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0H4

Tel: 994-1351

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D. Dowling, Chief

Standards & Systems Division

Economic and Employment Development Branch

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Les Terrasses de la Chaudière

10 Wellington Street

Hull, Quebec

Tel: 994-3533

In each region please contact the Assistant Regional Director of Indian Affairs and Northern Development responsible for Economic Development.

**INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND**

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

*Administered By:*

The Standards & Systems Division of the Economic and Employment Development Branch.

*Purpose:*

The fund provides a source of capital to Indian people for economic development both on and off reserves; assists Indian people engaged in business to have access to basic managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses; and helps to achieve progressively greater participation by Indian businessmen in relevant sectors of the Canadian business community in general, in order to help optimize Indian peoples' opportunities for economic development.

*Authority:*

Indian Economic Development Direct Loan Order (P.C. 1977-3609) and the Economic Development Guarantee Order (P.C. 1977-3608).

*Time Frame:*

The Orders governing this program were passed on December 22, 1977. The program will continue indefinitely.

*Financing and Operation:*

The Fund is administered wholly by the federal government, but provincial government agencies sometimes provide joint financing for projects which are established with assistance through the Fund.

Applications for business financing are made through the Indian Affairs field organization. The share of financing provided by federal, provincial or other agencies is negotiated in respect of each project involved. Besides contributions, the federal government provides loan guarantees



and loans from the Fund. Such loans usually have a maximum term of fifteen years.

**Payments:**

No payments are made from the Indian Economic Development Fund to the provinces or to municipalities.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Director  
Economic and Employment Development Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4

**NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO**

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Directorate, Ontario

**Purpose:**

To assist Indian people in Northern Ontario to plan and develop employment and income opportunities through the more effective utilization of natural resources. The Agreement pertains to all matters relating to the development, management and harvesting of renewable natural resources, including but not restricted to commercial fishing, forestry, wild fur harvesting, tourist outfitting, commercial recreation and related business and employment opportunities.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-73/1592, and P.C. 1974-78/2040.

**Time Frame:**

The Agreement came into force on April 1, 1962 for a period of ten years and was extended for two years to March 31, 1975, at which time it terminated. A new Agreement came into effect on April 1, 1975 and is to extend until March 31, 1980. A further two-year extension of this agreement is presently being negotiated.

**Financing and Operation:**

Total annual cost \$400,000, 50 per cent from Ontario, 50 per cent from Canada. Advisory Committee is composed of nine members, three representing Ontario, one of whom shall be Chairman, two by Canada, and four persons representing Indian organizations.

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Mr. E. Harrigan  
Regional Director General  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
55 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 2P8

Tel: (416) 966-6201

**NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT**

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

**Purpose:**

The agreement is to provide assistance for the economic, educational, social and cultural development of the Native people and Inuit in Newfoundland and Labrador.

**Authority:**

A federal-provincial agreement between the Province of Newfoundland and the Government of Canada was signed in 1965 for 5 years, renewed for another 5 years in 1970 and an additional 5 years in 1975.

**Time Frame:**

This program began in 1965 and will probably continue. The agreement is renewable every 5 years.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Province of Newfoundland extends services in the fields of economic, educational, social and cultural development to the Native people and Inuit of Newfoundland and Labrador. These services are provided wholly by provincial personnel. The federal government reimburses the province for 90 per cent of actual expenditures on the Native people and Inuit portion of the population in certain designated communities, on the basis of audited claims which the province submits to the Indian Affairs and Northern Development Department. Annual reviews of operations and expenditures are carried out jointly by the two levels of government through a Federal/Provincial/Native people/Inuit Committee. The three Native associations of Newfoundland and Labrador were extended representation on the Committee in 1974.

**Payments:**

At present the maximum federal contribution is limited under the agreement to 4.5 million dollars during any one year. This level of expenditure was reached in 1974-75 and continues.



**For Further Information:****General:**

Intergovernmental Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. G. Bloodworth  
Intergovernmental Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
16th Floor  
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0H4  
Tel: 995-8691

**POLICING AGREEMENTS**

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Housing and Band Support Directorate, Headquarters

**Purpose:**

To provide policing services on Indian reserves which are comparable to those enjoyed by other Canadians.

**Authority:**

On June 21, 1973, the Department obtained Cabinet approval and on June 19, 1973 Treasury Board approval to negotiate cost-sharing agreement for policing services with those provinces where the R.C.M.P. act as the provincial police force. Approvals were also received to negotiate policing agreements of a similar nature with Ontario and Quebec, who have their own provincial police forces and with the two northern territories. Agreements have been signed with Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Agreements are still being negotiated with the other provinces.

**Time Frame:**

The first agreement was signed with Saskatchewan in the latter part of 1974. Negotiations are underway to deal with the financing responsibility for this program between the Solicitor General's Department and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

**Financing and Operation:**

Cost-sharing agreements were negotiated on a 52 per cent federal — 48 per cent provincial basis. Because of the heavy training costs which are involved initially, the Department agreed to pay an extra 8 per cent. This meant, in effect, that agreements were negotiated with the provinces on a 60 per

cent federal — 40 per cent provincial arrangement. This formula was to remain effective until March 31, 1978, at which time they would fall in line with the master R.C.M.P. provincial contract. The current contract between the R.C.M.P. and the provinces embodies a formula of 51 per cent provincial and 49 per cent federal as of April 1, 1977. This rate will increase by one per cent annually in federal favour to 56 per cent provincial and 44 per cent federal in 1981.

**Payments:**

Payments to all provinces for policing in 1978-79 were \$4,121,000, and for 1979-80, \$4,104,800.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director General  
Housing and Band Support  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

**Officer Responsible:**

A. Emery  
Band Support  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

**ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN**

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Regional Directorate, Saskatchewan

**Purpose:**

The agreement consists in cost sharing of road construction and road maintenance on Indian Reserves.

**Authority:**

Agreement between Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Department of Municipal Affairs of the Government of Saskatchewan.

**Time Frame:**

This agreement was made June 20, 1974. This is a continuing program but this agreement may be amended by mutual consent and can also be terminated by either party giving to the other not less than six months prior notice in writing.

**Financing and Operation:**

New construction, reconstruction or regravelling of roads on Indian Reserves is mutually planned by federal and provincial representatives, and then carried out by the province. For construction costs incurred in the implementation of approved projects, the federal government reimburses the province for 80 per cent of the costs. In cases of road maintenance on Indian Reserves, when carried out to required standards, costs amount to approximately \$720 to \$750 per kilometre with Saskatchewan's share to be no more than approximately \$70 per kilometre annually minus penalties.

**Payments:**

Under the authority of the Regional Director General, Saskatchewan.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Community Services Branch  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Tel: 994-3131

**SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM INC.**

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program Inc., Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

**Purpose:**

To assist Indian people to develop their agricultural resources potential.

**Authority:**

T.B. Minute 756549 March 30, 1978

T.B. Minute 756546 March 30, 1978

**Time Frame:**

April 1978 to March 1980

**Financing and Operation:**

The Corporation provides, in Saskatchewan, agrologist services, grants and loans for training of Indian farmers and the development of Indian agricultural resources. The grant and contribution funds for 1978-79 total \$2.6 million. Loan funds are committed from the Indian Business Loan Fund up to \$1.5 million in 1978-79 for this purpose.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Mr. E.E. Hobbs  
Director  
Economic and Employment Development Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Tel: 994-1541

**Officer Responsible:**

Director  
Indian and Inuit Economic Development Branch  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

Tel: 996-1751

**MANITOBA INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM INC.**  
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)**Administered By:**

Regional Directorate — Manitoba

**Purpose:**

To assist Indian people to develop their agricultural resources potential.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council PC/CP 1975-707 dated March 27, 1975

**Time Frame:**

April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980

**Financing and Operation:**

The Corporation provides, in Manitoba, agrologist services, grants and loans for training of Indian farmers and the development of Indian agricultural resources. Contribution funds for 1978-79 total \$2.1 million. Loan funds are committed from the Indian Economic Development Fund, up to \$.6 million in 1978-79 for this purpose.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Mr. E.E. Hobbs  
Director  
Economic and Employment Development Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

Tel: 994-1541

**Officer Responsible:**

Director General  
 Program Support  
 Indian and Inuit Affairs  
 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
 10 Wellington Street  
 Hull, Quebec K1A 0H4  
 Tel: 994-3389

**AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR  
 DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION**  
 (Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

**Administered By:**

The Regional Directorates concerned.

**Purpose:**

The Department (Education Branch) negotiates two types of agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education.

1. *Tuition Agreement:*

- To provide instructional and other services to Indian students who attend provincially administered schools.

2. *Capital Agreement:*

- To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost in respect of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

**Authority:**

The Indian Act (Section 114)

Treasury Board Authority 601776 — March 9, 1963

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. Tuition agreements are normally negotiated to reflect the current provincial or school district net operating cost on which is based the per pupil tuition fee.

**Financing and Operation:**

Joint school agreements, resulting from negotiations between the Indian Bands, the provincial school authorities and the Department, are entered into in response to the Bands' wishes to have their students educated in provincial schools. These requests for joint school participation are usually communicated in the form of band council resolutions.

The provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration, control and operation of every public school in which are enrolled Indian students including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and all

matters relating to the curriculum and method of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally-oriented programs designed basically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The Department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services on the basis of a negotiated per student tuition cost. The federal government contributes toward the provision of education facilities in provincial schools on a pro rata basis.

**Payments:**

Expenditures by the federal government for joint school construction fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately \$12,000,000.

Tuition fee expenditures also fluctuate annually according to the operational costs of the School Boards and the Provincial Departments of Education. See table on following page.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Mr. P. E. Bisson  
 A/Director  
 Education Branch  
 Indian and Inuit Affairs Program  
 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
 Ottawa K1A 0H4

Tel: 996-3050

**AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE  
 PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS**

**Administered By:**

Regional Director, Ontario

**Purpose:**

To make available to persons living on Indian reserves the provincial welfare services and programs available to persons living in other communities.

**Authority:**

Agreement between Canada and Ontario

**Time Frame:**

The agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for



## Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education

Year	Alberta \$	British Columbia \$	Manitoba \$	Ontario \$	New Brunswick \$	Saskatchewan \$
1975-76	47,251.00	175,202.00	15,553.80	58,138.00	2,000.00	30,346.00
1976-77	47,251.00	181,848.00	24,489.95	56,185.00	2,000.00	89,958.00
1977-78	47,251.00	143,357.00		56,185.00	2,000.00	79,352.00
1978-79	47,251.00	136,850.00 <sup>(1)</sup>	112,691.00	87,213.00	2,000.00 <sup>(2)</sup>	52,512.19
1979-80	47,251.00	127,864.00 <sup>(1)</sup>	11,697.00	95,062.00	2,000.00	13,678.81 <sup>(1)</sup>
1980-81	—	—	—	103,618.00	2,000.00	—
1981-82	—	—	—	112,943.00	2,000.00	—
1982-83	—	—	—	123,180.00	2,000.00	—

(1) Estimates

(2) Rates in effect until notice is given either by the province or federal government.

termination 12 months after either party has given notice of the desire to terminate to the other party.

#### **Financing and Operation:**

With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario some 95 per cent of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by a formula which takes into account the difference between the per capita costs incurred by Ontario in providing assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies and other persons.

With respect to capital costs, Canada pays 90 per cent of costs in respect of capital projects of which Canada has approved prior to their commencement.

Payments are made to Ontario by Health and Welfare Canada, which recovers from the Department.

The Agreement requires that Indian bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are so provided.

#### **For Further Information:**

General:

Director General  
Economic and Social Development  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4

#### **Officer Responsible:**

Mr. W.H. Rogers  
Director  
Social Development Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
10 Wellington Street  
Ottawa K1A 0H4  
Tel: 994-3995

#### **AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CERTAIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES**

#### **Administered By:**

Regional Director General, Manitoba

#### **Purpose:**

To make available to Indian families and children in communities in the area served by Children's Aid Societies (about 1/3 of the Indian population of Manitoba), the services of those societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect where this occurs by removing them from their own home and placing them elsewhere.

#### **Authority:**

Treasury Board Authority 655395 dated May 26, 1966

#### **Time Frame:**

The agreement came into effect April 1, 1965 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of 90 days' notice to the other party.



**Financing and Operation:**

Canada reimburses Manitoba for the cost of services to and maintenance of children in care and for the cost of services to families up to a maximum of \$150,000 per year.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General  
Economic and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

W. Henry Rogers  
Director  
Social Development Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
10 Wellington Street  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

# **AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES**

**Administered By:**

Regional Director General, Atlantic

**Purpose:**

To make available to Indian families and children the services of Children's Aid Societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect where this occurs by removing them from their own homes and placing them elsewhere.

**Authority:**

Treasury Board Authority 624755 dated April 23, 1964

**Time Frame:**

The agreement became effective April 1, 1964 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of three months' notice to the other party.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada reimburses Nova Scotia the full cost of maintenance of children in care (as determined by the Nova Scotia statutory rate of maintenance) and also the full cost of services to children in care and to families.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General  
Economic and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

W. Henry Rogers  
Director  
Social Development Branch  
Indian and Inuit Affairs  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
10 Wellington Street  
Ottawa K1A 0H4

**Northern Affairs**

# **FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

**Administered By:**

Northern Affairs Program

**Purpose:**

To make it possible for the Territorial Government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Northwest Territories.

**Authority:**

Appropriation Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program under which agreement is negotiated for each fiscal year.

**Financing and Operation:**

Annual financial agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories is arranged through an Intergovernmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations (IGC) composed of representatives from DIAND, TBS, Finance and the Territorial Government. Currently, the IGC employs a "fiscal framework approach" to determine the level of operating grant payable to the Territory. Under this approach, the Committee deals mainly with a list of isolated "factors of change" or "base adjustments" to the previous year's agreed-to operating expenditure level and then applies a percentage increase supplied by TBS to that fiscal framework. The level of operating grant is then established residually by application of estimated revenues, recoveries and transfer payments to the proposed fiscal framework. The level of the capital grant is established through the application of a percentage increase equivalent to the rate of change in the Implicit Price Indices for Non-residential Construction (Government) to the previous year's agreed-to Capital Grant.

Operating and Capital Grants, as agreed to at the IGC are

incorporated in a financial agreement between Canada and the Territories, which is signed by the Minister of Finance for Canada and the Commissioner on behalf of the Northwest Territories.

**Payments:**

See table below.

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories

	1976-77 (\$000)	1977-78 (\$000)	1978-79 (\$000)	Estimated 1979-80 (\$000)
Operating Grant	109,856	106,835	128,292	147,876
Grant-in-Lieu of Income Taxes*	14,479	27,517	—	—
Capital Grant	41,000	49,092	52,378	54,815

\* Effective January 1, 1978 the Northwest Territories began levying its own income taxes. For prior years, a payment was made to the Territorial Government in lieu of the Government of the Northwest Territories levying personal and corporate income taxes.

**For Further Information:**

General:

F.B. Fingland  
Director General  
Northern Policy and Programming  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

R.L. Kennedy  
Territorial Relations Division  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Room 919, Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
Hull, Quebec

Tel: 997-0753

**FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY**

**Administered By:**

Northern Affairs Program

**Purpose:**

To make it possible for the Territorial Government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Yukon.

**Authority:**

Appropriation Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program under which agreement is negotiated for each fiscal year.

**Financing and Operation:**

Annual financial agreement between Canada and the Yukon is arranged through an Intergovernmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations (IGC) composed of representatives from DIAND, TBS, Finance and the Territorial Government. Currently, the IGC employs a "fiscal framework approach" to determine the level of operating grant payable to the Territory. Under this approach, the Committee deals mainly with a list of isolated "factors of change" or "base adjustments" to the previous year's agreed-to operating expenditure level and then applies a percentage increase supplied by TBS to that fiscal framework. The level of operating grant is then established residually by application of estimated revenues, recoveries and transfer payments to the proposed fiscal framework. The level of the capital grant is established through the application of a percentage increase equivalent to the rate of change in the Implicit Price Indices for Non-residential Construction (Government) to the previous year's agreed-to Capital Grant.

Operating and Capital Grants, as agreed to at the IGC are incorporated in a financial agreement between Canada and the Territory, which is signed by the Minister of Finance for Canada and the Commissioner on behalf of the Yukon Territory.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.

**For Further Information:**

General:

F.B. Fingland  
Director General  
Northern Policy and Programming  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa

## Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory

	1976-77 (\$000)	1977-78 (\$000)	1978-79 (\$000)	Estimated 1979-80 (\$000)
Operating Grant	10,924	15,951	17,068	22,893
Grant-in-Lieu of Income Taxes*	9,241	13,361	15,146	12,877
Capital Grant	11,606	11,606	14,420	15,481

\* Effective January 1, 1980 the Yukon will levy its own income taxes. No grant-in-lieu of income taxes will therefore be payable for fiscal years commencing with 1980-81.

**Officer Responsible:**

R.L. Kennedy  
Territorial Relations Division  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Room 919, Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
Hull, Quebec  
Tel: 997-0753

**CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT****Administered By:**

Northern Affairs Program, DREE, Government of the Northwest Territories

**Purpose:**

To facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives undertaken in respect of planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Northwest Territories.

**Authority:**

Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a five-year agreement which began in 1979 and will terminate in 1984.

**Financing and Operation:**

The General Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in economic development. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

**Payments:**

No payments are made through the General Development Agreements. See subsidiary agreements.

**For Further Information:****General:**

D.G. MacKinnon  
Director General  
Northern Resources & Economic Planning  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario

**Officer Responsible:**

J.N. Parker, A/Chief  
Regional Planning Division  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Room 602, Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
Hull, Quebec

Tel: 997-0660

**CANADA — YUKON GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT****Administered By:**

Northern Affairs Program, DREE, Yukon Territorial Government

**Purpose:**

To facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives undertaken in respect of planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Yukon.

**Authority:**

Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a five-year agreement which began in 1977 and will terminate in 1982.

**Financing and Operation:**

The General Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in economic development. Subsidiary agreements indicate the

specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

**Payments:**

No payments are made through the General Development Agreement. See subsidiary agreements.

**For Further Information:**

General:

D.G. MacKinnon  
Director General  
Northern Resources and Economic Planning  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

J.N. Parker, A/Chief  
Regional Planning Division  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Room 602, Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
Hull, Quebec

Tel: 997-0660

**CANADA — YUKON SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**Administered By:**

Northern Affairs Program, DREE, Yukon Territorial Government

**Purpose:**

To jointly undertake the implementation of programs aimed at expansion of the renewable resource information base and the development of recreation and tourism facilities in the Yukon.

**Authority:**

Canada — Yukon General Development Agreement, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Vote 11A, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973.

**Time Frame:**

Until March 31, 1982

**Financing and Operation:**

The objective of this agreement is to ensure that development of Yukon resources proceed in an orderly fashion and that residents of the Territory are provided with an opportunity to participate and to take advantage of economic and employment opportunities associated with the development of these resources.

The agreement provides for program areas: Resource Inventories, Tourism and Recreation Facilities, Manpower Development, and Monitoring and Evaluation.

**Payments:**

The agreement calls for the expenditure of \$6.6 million (\$1.4 DIAND, \$3.12 million DREE and \$1.08 million Territorial Government).

By program the expenditures are as follows:

	(\$ millions)
Resource Inventories	2.4
Tourism and Recreation Facilities	2.5
Manpower Development	1.5
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.2
Total	6.6

**For Further Information:**

General:

D.G. MacKinnon  
Director General  
Northern Resources and Economic Planning  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

J.N. Parker, A/Chief  
Regional Planning Division  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Room 602, Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
Hull, Quebec

Tel: 997-0660

**CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Administered By:**

Northern Affairs Program, DREE, NWT Government

**Purpose:**

To enable Canada and the Territories to jointly undertake the implementation of programs aimed at expansion of community-based economic development, with particular emphasis on renewable resource harvest, tourism and inter-community trade.



**Authority:**

Canada — Northwest Territories General Development Agreement, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Vote 11A, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973.

**Time Frame:**

Until March 31, 1981

**Financing and Operation:**

The objectives of the agreement are:

(a) to assist individuals and communities to participate in community affairs and development opportunities to improve their social and physical environment in a manner conducive to improve quality of life;

(b) to assist in the assessment, planning and development of resource based and other opportunities for economic development in a manner which emphasizes and encourages community participation in balanced development; and

(c) to assist in, and encourage the development of, improved co-ordination of activities between related federal and territorial programs and agencies.

**Payments:**

The agreement calls for the expenditure of \$3.83 million over 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Funding by department is as follows:

	(\$ millions)
DREE	2.00
DIAND	0.46
GNWT	1.37
Tourism	0.50
Renewable Resources	1.85
Job Rotation	0.10
Community Based Planning	0.60
Economic Development	
Strategy	0.20
Monitoring & Evaluation	0.08
Total	7.83

**For Further Information:**

General:

D.G. MacKinnon  
Director General  
Northern Resources and Economic Planning  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario

**Officer Responsible:**

J.N. Parker, A/Chief  
Regional Planning Division  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Room 602, Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
Hull, Quebec

Tel: 997-0660

**MACKENZIE RIVER BASIN STUDY****Administered By:**

Mackenzie River Basin Committee

**Purpose:**

To gain a better understanding of the Mackenzie River Basin with emphasis on the water-related resources.

**Authority:**

Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-2/3154, April 20, 1978 pursuant to the Canada Water Act and the Northern Inland Waters Act.

Order-in-Council no. 417/78, April 4, 1978 pursuant to the Department of the Environment Act (Alberta).

Order-in-Council no. O.C. 1021, April 27, 1978 pursuant to the Canada-British Columbia Joint Development Act.

Order-in-Council no. 562/78, April 11, 1978 pursuant to the Water Management Act 1972 (Saskatchewan).

**Financing and Operation:**

The main study components are:

1. Pipeline Documents Review
2. Information Exchange
3. Hydrologic Systems
4. Potentially Sensitive Areas
  - A. Compiling of Existing Information
  - B. Slave River Delta
  - C. Slave River
  - D. Athabasca Sand Dunes
  - E. Socio Economic Studies
5. Spring Flood
6. Public Information

The study agreement, made on April 11, 1978 contained the following expenditure plan.

## Mackenzie River Basin Study Expenditure Plan

<i>Canada</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>Total (\$)</i> <i>1978-82</i>
Department of the Environment and Department of Transport	50	250,000*	285,000	240,000	25,000	800,000
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	26	130,000	148,200	124,800	13,000	416,000
British Columbia	8	40,000	45,600	38,400	4,000	128,000
Alberta	13	65,000	74,100	62,400	6,500	208,000
Saskatchewan	3	15,000	17,100	14,400	1,500	48,000
Total	100	500,000	570,000	480,000	50,000	1,600,000

\* Department of Transport contribution of \$20,000 included in this figure.

**Payments:**

During 1978-79 expenditures for the study totaled \$373,749.83 and was shared as follows:

Department of Environment	\$186,874.91
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	\$ 97,174.96
Province of British Columbia	\$ 29,899.99
Province of Alberta	\$ 48,587.48
Province of Saskatchewan	\$ 11,212.49

**For Further Information:****General:**

A.H. Jones  
Chief  
Water Resources Division  
Northern Renewable Resources Branch  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0H4  
Tel: (819) 997-0339

**FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK  
MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES****Administered By:**

A Steering Committee whose members are:

Mr. A.G. Redshaw  
Assistant Director, Renewable Resources  
Northern Affairs Program  
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development  
P.O. Box 1500  
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories  
X1A 2R3

Tel: (403) 920-8233

Mr. D. Billing  
Chief of Environmental Protection for the Northwest  
Territories  
Government of the Northwest Territories  
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories  
X1A 2L9

Tel: (403) 873-7554

Mr. D. Davis  
Regional Director  
Western and Northern Region  
Inland Waters Directorate  
Department of the Environment  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 3R4

Tel: (306) 523-4691

***Purpose:***

To map and identify areas subject to flooding and control future development in these areas.

***Authority:***

Order in Council no. PC 1978-2/3077

Treasury Board Minute 759552, September 22, 1978

***Financing and Operation:***

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of the Environment will share equally the cost of the \$400,000 Flood Risk Mapping Program which is scheduled for the period 1979-80 to 1983-84. The flood risk mapping of Hay River has been completed at a cost of approximately \$225,000. This project was

undertaken through an exchange of letters between the ministers of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Environment Canada.

***For Further Information:***

General:

A.H. Jones

Chief

Water Resources Division

Northern Renewable Resources Branch

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0H4

Tel: (819) 997-0339

## *Industry, Trade and Commerce*

The major responsibility of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce is to promote the establishment, growth and efficiency of Canadian industry, in general, and of the manufacturing, processing and tourist industries, in particular, and to foster the expansion of Canadian trade. The greatest number of programs directed towards this end is administered by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce itself. These programs operate mainly through assistance to private companies, associations and individuals, but in at least three areas the provincial governments become involved.

In the area of technical and developmental aid the federal government is, in company with the Government of Alberta, an active participant in the Sulphur Development Institute of Canada which is working to find new uses and markets for the excess sulphur currently produced in Alberta. Also the Canadian Food Products Development Centre and the Health Industry Development Centre were jointly financed by the Government of Manitoba and the Department prior to being jointly financed under the Canada/Manitoba Industries Sub Agreement which became effective April 1, 1978.

Finally, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is engaged in several activities designed to help develop the tourist industry in Canada. In cooperation with the provinces and municipalities, the Department advertises Canada's attractions for visitors, and sponsors promotional tours and conventions.

### OTHER AGENCIES

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce also reports to Parliament for the Export Development Corporation, the Foreign Investment Review Agency and the Canadian Commercial Corporation. The Minister is also advised by a number of boards, most with representatives of industry on them and a few with provincial government members. These boards report to the Minister: the Enterprise Development Board, Regional Enterprise Development Boards, the Machinery and Equipment Advisory Board, the National Design Council, the Standards Council of Canada, and the Textile and Clothing Board. None of these bodies operate programs involving transfers of federal funds to provincial or municipal governments.

### Industry, Trade and Commerce

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## **SULPHUR DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF CANADA (SUDIC)**

**Administered By:**  
Chemicals Branch

**Purpose:**  
The Institute was established to develop new, large volume uses for sulphur in order to reduce the problems resulting from long-term oversupply.

**Authority:**  
Letter of December 11, 1972 signed by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce (subject to approval of the Governor-in-Council which was subsequently obtained), by the Alberta Minister of Industry and Commerce, and by 22 participating sulphur producing companies.

Treasury Board Minute 719406 dated June 1, 1973

Treasury Board Minute 747819 dated March 10, 1977

Treasury Board Minute 763330 dated March 15, 1979

**Time Frame:**  
The Sulphur Development Institute of Canada is intended to be a continuing body and continuation or termination of the Institute is determined by agreement among the members. SUDIC commenced operations in 1973 and at present most industry members, the federal government and the Government of Alberta have agreed to continue their membership to 1981 at least.

**Financing and Operation:**  
SUDIC was set up as a separate organization to finance research and development of new large volume uses of sulphur under the guidance of a board of directors on which both the federal and Alberta governments are represented along with producing companies. SUDIC operates on a budget of about \$800-\$900,000 per year, depending on the development projects it approves. Federal support initially was roughly 50% of the total budget but is now running at less than 20%, declining from \$500,000 the first year to \$125,000 per annum for 1979-1980. Alberta's contribution has been at the rate of approximately \$300,000 per year but its rate last year and over the next two years will average \$150,000 annually. A growing portion of future funding is expected to come from industry memberships and from licensing fees.

**Payments:**  
Grants are made to SUDIC annually by the two governments.

### **For Further Information:**

General:

Chemicals Branch  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. E. McCormack  
Director  
Chemicals Branch  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Tel: 593-7303

## **CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE**

**Administered By:**  
Technology Branch

**Purpose:**  
The Centre was established to improve the productivity and efficiency of the food industry and to identify new areas of opportunity within the food industry which can be exploited effectively by existing concerns or which can be made the basis for the establishment of new concerns.

**Authority:**  
Treasury Board Minute 725678 dated March 28, 1974  
Treasury Board Minute 747482 dated March 24, 1977  
Treasury Board Minute 753591 dated December 8, 1977

**Time Frame:**  
The Canadian Food Products Development Centre is intended to be a continuing body.

**Financing and Operation:**  
Industry, Trade and Commerce, and the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce each agreed to provide up to \$200,000 per annum for a five-year period commencing April 1, 1974, to support the establishment and operation of the Centre. Due to the slow development of the Centre, actual grants paid by each government during the first three years amounted to only \$233,630 rather than \$600,000. Since it was evident that the original authorized funding was in excess of actual requirements, the funding arrangements were revised and grants of \$125,000 were provided by the two governments with respect to operation of the Centre in the fourth and fifth years. Laboratory facilities have been constructed in Portage La Prairie which became operational in 1979. The final payment by ITC for support of the Centre

was made in 1978/79. Operation of the Centre is currently being funded under the auspices of the Canada/Manitoba Industrial Sub Agreement effective April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1983.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Technology Branch (61)  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

J.B. Wickes  
Technology Branch (61)  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Tel: 995-8734

## HEALTH INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

***Administered By:***

Technology Branch

***Purpose:***

The Centre was established to encourage and support the development and production of equipment and services by Canadian industry for use in the fields of medicine and health care.

***Authority:***

Treasury Board Minute 708798 dated January 6, 1972

Treasury Board Minute 746806 dated March 24, 1977

Treasury Board Minute 753589 dated December 8, 1977

***Time Frame:***

The Health Industry Development Centre is intended to be a continuing body. Federal participation initially was for a three-year period.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Centre was established as a division of the Manitoba Research Council effective January 1, 1977. Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce were each to provide up to \$75,000 per annum for a three-year period. Each government actually provided a total of \$165,347.97. The Health Centre has been incorporated into the Industrial Technology Centre established by the Manitoba Research Council with support from the Canada-Manitoba Industrial Sub Agreement.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Technology Branch (61)  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

J.B. Wickes  
Technology Branch (61)  
Industry, Trade & Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

Tel: 995-8734

## INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

***Administered By:***

Technology Branch

***Purpose:***

The Industrial Technology Centre will be responsible for expanding the application of technology in industrial sectors of importance to Manitoba. Initially, the Centre will enlarge the services available in the health-care products industry by assuming the work of the Health Industry Development Centre. Activities will be expanded later to serve other industrial sectors such as light machinery, aerospace, electronics and transportation equipment industries.

***Authority:***

Canada/Manitoba Industrial Sub Agreement signed April 21, 1978

***Time Frame:***

The agreement is valid for five years from April 1, 1978.

***Financing and Operation:***

ITC, DREE and the Government of Manitoba have agreed to contribute \$1 million, \$9 million and \$6 million respectively to the technology assistance program to be funded under the Sub Agreement. This program is scheduled to provide \$11.5 for the Industrial Technology Centre and \$4.5 million for the Food Development Centre over the 5-year period of the Sub Agreement.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Technology Branch (61)  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5

**Officer Responsible:**

J.B. Wickes  
Technology Branch (61)  
Industry, trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H5  
Tel: 995-8734

**GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS*****Administered By:***

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

***Purpose:***

To promote the variety (regionally and seasonally) of Canadian vacation destinations.

***Authority:***

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

***Time Frame:***

A continuing program

All tours initiated under it are carried out for a period of one to fourteen days.

***Financing and Operation:***

These tours are geared to the Canadian and foreign travel agents, tour operators and tour wholesalers and are generally conducted for groups but are often organized for individual agents. The tours are produced for each market area to conform with the varying requirements of each area. They are operated with the physical and financial cooperation of the provinces and the carriers serving those areas.

Formal or informal agreements are reached between the federal government and the other parties involved in respect of these activities.

The program is supported by continuing liaison with Canada's transportation companies, hotels, provinces, and municipalities to ensure optimum results.

***Payments:***

The federal government pays the initial costs of the tours which are subsequently shared by the provinces and, in some cases, the tour wholesalers, pro-rated on the basis of the estimated benefits. Data for 1979-80 were not available at the time of publication.

***For Further Information:*****General:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa K1A 0H6

**Officers Responsible:**

S. Emelyanov  
Manager, Travel Trade Activities (Canada)

P. Michaud  
Manager, Travel Trade Activities (U.S.)

E. Lynch  
Manager, Travel Trade Activities (Overseas)

**CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM*****Administered By:***

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

***Purpose:***

Stimulate and develop the production and distribution of travel films to meet the national, provincial and regional objectives.

***Authority:***

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

***Time Frame:***

A continuing program

***Financing and Operation:***

The federal government, through the Canadian Government Office of Tourism (CGOT), is primarily responsible for the provision of the administrative machinery by which Canadian travel films are widely distributed. The provincial governments and to some extent commercial carriers (e.g. airlines) produce the films which are distributed through this system.

The CGOT distributes the films through the Canadian Travel Film Library and the network of outlets used by the National Film Board (NFB). The CGOT pays all the costs of administration, distribution and promotion under the program including such of these costs as are incurred by the National Film Board. Travel films submitted by a province are evaluated at the monthly meetings of the Film Evaluation Sub-Committee of the CTFC which is made up of representatives of the CGOT, NFB and the private sector.

When a film is approved for distribution the federal agencies decide how many prints of the film are required and request



the province which originally submitted the film to provide the prints.

The program is under the guidance of the Canadian Travel Film Committee (CTFC), a sub-committee of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Tourism. The CTFC meets once or twice annually and federal-provincial consultation is carried on at these meetings, as well as informally during the year.

**Payments:**

No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. The expenditures of the CGOT for this program were \$350,000 in 1979-80.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Manager

Promotional Production

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Industry, Trade and Commerce

Ottawa K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Sue Barnabé

Supervisor, Film Program

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Industry, Trade and Commerce

235 Queen Street

Ottawa K1A 0H6

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**VISIT CANADA PROGRAM — NEWS MEDIA**

**Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

**Purpose:**

To publicize and promote Canada's travel attractions through mutual achievement of the objectives of the media and of Canada's tourism industry.

**Authority:**

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

**Time Frame:**

A continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under this program influential newspaper or magazine travel editors and writers, radio and television broadcasters and personalities, publishers, photographers, film-makers,

lecturers, and others in the communications fields are brought to tour Canada to report on travel attractions.

Costs are shared in a similar manner to that of Group and Individual Familiarization Tours. The provinces often provide ground transportation, tour guides and cover other expenditures involved while hosting guests; these costs amount to approximately 30 per cent of the total.

**Payments:**

In a few cases, contracts may provide for the federal government to reimburse provinces or municipalities for expenses incurred on a share-cost basis, i.e. a 50% (\$4,789.70) share-cost agreement with Alberta for a tour of the Society of American Travel Writers (Western States Chapter) in June 1974. The CGOT budget is \$156,100 for 1979-80.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Louis Rocque

Chief, Public Relations

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Industry, Trade and Commerce

Ottawa K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Michael Alexander

Supervisor, Visit Canada (Media)

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Industry, Trade and Commerce

235 Queen Street

Ottawa K1A 0H6

Tel: 995-2894

**SPECIAL MARKETS — SPECIAL PROJECTS**

**Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

**Purpose:**

To provide the promotional/exhibit support required to communicate to the travel trade, special interest shows, selected consumer shows, conventions, seminars and conferences.

**Authority:**

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

**Time Frame:**

A continuing program.



**Financing and Operation:**

The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-share basis with provinces and related Canadian trade partners in organizing Rendez-vous Canada, a travel marketplace and additional participation in travel trade, meeting and incentive travel and selected consumer related promotions; in placing window displays at point of sale and providing point of purchase display material and posters, and from time-to-time, building exhibits to present Canada as a desirable travel destination. The chief thrust of the program is toward the United States and off-shore markets but from time-to-time there are activities directed toward domestic markets.

**Payments:**

The division of costs is determined in advance of each project and is dependent on benefits anticipated by each cooperating partner.

An estimated \$650,000 will be spent by the federal government on this activity in 1979-80.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Mr. P. Lennon  
Director  
Special Markets  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H6

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. J.A. Carman, Manager  
Special Projects  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade and Commerce  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H6

Tel: 996-0536

**SPECIAL MARKETS — AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE****Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

**Purpose:**

To increase the awareness of all levels of government, the business community and the general public of the benefits of tourism to the Canadian economy; the importance of positive, hospitable attitudes towards visitors; and to encourage greater interaction between Canadians and the travelling public.

**Authority:**

Industry, Trade and Commerce Act

**Time Frame:**

A continuing program

**Financing and Operation:**

The program is operated in partnership with the Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC) and is interphased with like programs of the provincial tourism departments. A comprehensive promotional program — advertising (print and radio), editorial publicity, film, publications, public relations, promotions, displays and posters — has been developed to reach the designated target markets. A merchandising program, based on the symbol and slogan, has been developed and Treasury Board approval gained to enter into licensing agreements with leading Canadian manufacturers in the incentive and sales promotion fields.

**Payments:**

The CGOT has made use of "seed money" to develop concepts and prototypes for adoption and purchase by provincial government and tourism industry partners. The federal government's share for 1979/80 is \$171,600.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Mr. P. Lennon, Director  
Special Markets, Tourism Marketing  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade & Commerce  
Ottawa K1A 0H6

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. J.A. Carman, Manager  
Special Markets, Tourism Marketing  
Canadian Government Office of Tourism  
Industry, Trade & Commerce  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa K1A 0H6

Tel: 996-0536

**SPECIAL MARKETS — MEETINGS & INCENTIVE TRAVEL****Administered By:**

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

**Purpose:**

To increase awareness of Canada as a viable meetings and incentive travel destination, thereby increasing the number of corporate meetings, association conventions, international

congresses and incentive travel programs to Canada; to position Canada in the U.S. and overseas markets by coordinating marketing activities of federal, provincial and municipal governments and private sector elements of the meetings and incentive travel industry.

**Authority:**

Industry, Trade & Commerce Act

**Time Frame:**

A continuing program

**Financing and Operation:**

The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-share basis with provinces, municipal convention bureaux, convention centres, conference organizers and the accommodation and transportation segments of the industry in organizing research projects, sales blitzes, marketplace seminars, site inspection tours, advertising and direct marketing campaigns.

**Payments:**

The division of costs is determined in advance of each project. The CGOT's share for 1979-80 is \$299,100 against the U.S. and Overseas markets.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Mr. P. Lennon

Director

Special Markets

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Industry, Trade & Commerce

Ottawa K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Ms. Georgia Maclean

Manager

Meetings & Incentive Travel

Canadian Government Office of Tourism

Industry, Trade & Commerce

Ottawa K1A 0H6

*Justice*

**Introduction**

The Department of Justice was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the Department and has superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, the Department of Justice interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and implementation of four federal-provincial justice programmes described in the following pages.

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## ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

### *Administered By:*

Programmes and Law Information Development Section

### *Purpose:*

This assistance to the provinces encourages the development of a basic system of compensation across Canada for innocent victims of crime.

### *Authority:*

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1794, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and are to be of indefinite duration. Agreements are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed every three years.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programmes. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed to assist each province by providing an annual payment of an amount

determined by the application of whichever of the following two formulae yields the most beneficial result to the province:

Formula (1) A Contribution by Canada of an amount which is the larger of

(a) ten cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) \$50,000, provided that in no case shall the contribution by Canada exceed 50% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

Formula (2) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the lesser of

(a) five cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) 90% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

At present, some forty crimes are covered by the agreements, and the schedule of crimes covered may be amended by the mutual agreement of the parties.

In order to receive the federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The funding formula with the territories requires a federal contribution of 75% of the amount of compensation paid with a set of maxima for individual awards.

### *Payments:*

Actual and estimated payments to the provinces and territories under the Crime Compensation agreements

<i>Province or Territory</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>Estimate 1979-80</i>
B.C.	122,850	124,550	249,760	253,020	253,020
Alberta	22,100	91,300	189,970	195,030	195,030
Saskatchewan	45,900	46,750	82,854	93,016	93,016
Manitoba	50,950	51,400	103,130	103,240	103,240
Ontario	411,300	416,550	811,929	844,380	844,380
Quebec	309,400	312,150	628,310	628,500	628,500
New Brunswick	33,750	33,302	27,573	34,750	34,750
Newfoundland	6,140	1,380	1,280	12,075	12,075
Yukon	—	82	719	13,110	13,110
Northwest Territories	16,411	34,225	14,379	9,336	31,542
Total	1,018,801	1,111,689	2,109,904	2,186,457	2,208,663

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.



**For Further Information:****General:**

Director Programmes and Law Information Development  
Section

Department of Justice  
Ottawa K1A 0H8

**Officers Responsible:**

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Programmes and Law Information Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa K1A 0H8

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Chief, Program Administration  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa K1A 0H8

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# **ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW**

**Administered By:**

Programmes and Law Information Development Section

**Purpose:**

This assistance to the provinces encourages the development across Canada of a minimum standard of legal aid in criminal cases.

**Authority:**

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all of the provinces as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and by April 15, 1974 agreements with all provinces were in force. The original agreements were of an indefinite duration but were negotiated for a period of one year in 1976-77, the provinces having rejected a federal proposal for a longer term. In June of 1978

the provinces agreed to a four-year proposal by the federal government which is retroactive to 1977-78.

**Financing and Operation:**

The provinces carry out the operation of the legal aid programme. Under the terms of the proposal of June 1978 the federal government's contribution during the first year of the long-term agreement, 1977-78, was fixed retroactively at the lesser of 82 cents (formerly 75 cents) per capita or 90 per cent of the province's shareable expenditures.

With respect to the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, the federal government will assist each province by providing an annual payment equal to the lesser of 85 cents per capita or 90 per cent of the province's shareable expenditures, with an escalation formula so that the federal contribution will keep pace with the costs of the provinces within reasonable limits. During the final three years of the agreement, the federal contribution will be increased by the lesser of:

- (a) the increase, in current dollars, in the Gross National Product minus one per cent for the fiscal year in respect of which the federal contribution applies, or
- (b) the percentage increase in the national shareable criminal legal aid expenditures.

Under the agreements the costs of providing legal aid are eligible in the following types of cases:

1. Offences under any Act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. Offences under any Act of Parliament or regulation made under an Act of Parliament, punishable upon summary conviction; and proceedings under the Juvenile Delinquents Act where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be imposed a sentence of imprisonment or of the loss of the means of earning a livelihood or where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, special circumstances exist which warrant the granting of legal aid;
3. Proceedings under the Extradition Act or the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. Appeals in cases under 1, 2, or 3 above taken by the Crown; and
5. Appeals in cases under 1, 2, or 3 above where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, an appeal has merit.

In order to receive the annual federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The agreements with the two territories provide for cost sharing of civil as well as criminal legal aid, and a different funding formula applies.

**Payments:**

Actual and estimated payments by the federal government to the provinces and territories under the legal aid agreements

<i>Province or Territory</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>
B.C.	1,228,500	1,868,250	2,048,032	2,373,300
Alberta	884,000	1,369,500	1,557,754	1,829,400
Saskatchewan	459,000	701,250	767,930	888,400
Manitoba	509,500	771,000	845,666	968,400
Ontario	4,113,000	6,248,250	6,866,270	7,920,300
Quebec	3,094,000	4,682,250	5,152,142	5,895,300
New Brunswick	337,500	516,000	524,521	547,200
Prince Edward Island	56,185	73,203	85,241	73,800
Nova Scotia	411,000	624,000	685,028	789,000
Newfoundland	185,250	238,629	379,916	389,000
Northwest Territories	70,000	70,000	70,000	233,000
Yukon	—	22,370	34,434	59,900
Total	11,347,935	17,184,702	19,016,934	21,967,000

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Programmes and Law Information Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Ottawa K1A 0H8

**Officers Responsible:**

Mr. J.P. Lordon  
Programmes and Law Information Development Section  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Tel: 992-8932

Mr. G.E. Mueller  
Chief, Program Administration  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Tel: 995-0026

**NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMME****Administered By:**

Programmes and Law Information Development Section

**Purpose:**

This programme provides Native defendants in criminal cases with guidance and information concerning their case and also assists Native people to understand and appreciate the law in order to avoid conflicts with the law.

**Authority:**

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing programme.

**Financing and Operation:**

This is a programme under which the Department of Justice makes agreements with provincial and territorial governments which in turn negotiate with a Native carrier agency to administer a courtworker programme for the benefit of Native people. The amounts and conditions of these contributions are subject to negotiation with the Department of Justice.

The criteria for eligibility for funding under the programme are as follows:

1. the programme must serve status and non-status Indian people alike;

2. the programme must be administered by an independent service organization which has the support of the majority of Native people or alternatively the federal government is satisfied that the programme is operated by a non-Native agency that has the support of the Native people;
3. any contribution by the Department of Justice must be limited to providing courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance half-way houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programmes, etc.);

4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker programme must be borne by the province involved;
5. the province or territory involved must be willing to monitor the operation of the programme in order to assure that the service provided maintains certain minimum standards of quality; and
6. provision must be made for periodic audit.

**Payments:**

Actual Payments to the provinces and territories under the Native Courtworker Agreements

<i>Province or Territory</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>Estimate 1979-80</i>
B.C.	300,000	300,000	350,000	411,000	445,500
Alberta	275,000	290,000	323,000	333,900	483,824
Saskatchewan	168,800	167,500	138,000	158,400	245,390
Manitoba	93,100	111,097	127,000	122,580	150,590
Ontario	150,000	175,000	210,000	207,900	238,200
Quebec	—	—	—	—	36,000
Prince Edward Island	—	18,000	12,000	10,800	14,900
Nova Scotia	29,400	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland	—	—	—	29,225	47,313
Yukon	7,500	7,500	13,125	27,500	36,200
Northwest Territories	17,500	74,325	120,000	142,000	142,000
Total	1,041,300	1,143,422	1,293,125	1,443,305	1,839,917

**For Further Information:**

**General:**

Director Programmes and Law Information Development  
Section

Department of Justice  
Ottawa K1A 0H8

**Officers Responsible:**

Mr. G.E. Williams  
Chief, Native Programmes  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Tel: 996-9649

Mr. G.E. Mueller  
Chief, Program Administration  
Department of Justice  
Justice Building  
Ottawa K1A 0H8

Tel: 995-0026

**UNIFIED FAMILY COURT PILOT PROJECTS  
PROGRAMME**

**Administered By:**

Programmes and Law Information Development Section

**Purpose:**

To encourage the development of innovative measures that will facilitate the solution of family problems in the court and to test the suitability of new approaches to the provision of counselling services or other family court-related services in the courts.

**Authority:**

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

**Time Frame:**

This is an experimental social research programme covering a five-year period. Each individual project runs for any period up to three years.

***Financing and Operation:***

For the purposes of this programme, a family court pilot project is defined as any project that relates to the development of a unified family court having jurisdiction over a wide range of family matters and including some or all of the following support services: information and intake services, family counselling and conciliation services, legal services, investigative services, diagnostic services and enforcement services.

The federal government will provide funding up to 50% of the total cost for projects that fall within the definition of a unified family court pilot project, as stated above, and meet the following criteria for eligibility.

1. The application has come from, through, or with the approval of a provincial government or Minister.
2. The provincial government agrees to bear at least 50% of the cost of the project.
3. The project will run for a fixed term not exceeding three years.
4. The project is for demonstration purposes and is not designed as a supplement to existing on-going services.
5. The project will be instituted according to a well developed and systematic plan that includes its research objectives.
6. The project will be so designed that the court will have broad jurisdiction to adjudicate upon a wide range of legal problems relating to the family.
7. The project will be an innovation in the environment in which it will operate, with a clear potential to contribute to the improvement of family court-related services.

8. The project has local support.

9. The project will be evaluated, according to the nature and scope of the project.

***Payments:***

In its departmental budget for 1979-80, the Department of Justice has allocated \$525,000 for this programme. Discussion with provincial governments on individual projects is carried out on a continuing basis.

***For Further Information:*****General:**

Director Programmes and Law Information Development  
Section

Department of Justice  
Ottawa K1A 0H8

**Officers Responsible:**

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Ottawa K1A 0H8

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## *Labour Canada*

The Minister of Labour is generally responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in all industries that fall under federal jurisdiction. These are restricted to industries of an interprovincial or international character such as transportation, communications and banks, as well as enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. The Department of Labour administers legislation dealing with such matters as: labour standards, safety in employment and industrial relations and related areas.

The Canada Department of Labour is decentralized into five regions:

### *Atlantic Region*

Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland;

### *St. Lawrence Region*

Montreal headquarters, serves all of Quebec;

### *Great Lakes Region*

Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

### *Central Region*

Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Northwestern Ontario;

### *Mountain Region*

Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The Department's relations with provincial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and conferences which provide forums for discussion of aspects of industrial relations and employment conditions. These groups and meetings include the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL), the International Labour Organization (ILO), union-management conferences and meetings of federal and provincial Ministers of Labour.

Another series of federal-provincial contacts relates to the collection and exchange of statistical data on various aspects of labour and employment conditions. The agreement with Ontario for the publication of *Collective Bargaining Settlements in Ontario* is of this type. The agreement with Saskatchewan is for a survey of salaries, wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. Other such arrangements operate on an informal basis.

The Department of Labour transfers funds to the provinces under a program dealing with injury compensation. Under this arrangement, the provincial Worker's Compensation Boards are reimbursed for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the Public Service of Canada.

Three other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety.

### **Labour Canada**

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS IN ONTARIO

EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS — SASKATCHEWAN

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## COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS AND NEGOTIATIONS IN ONTARIO

### *Administered By:*

Collective Bargaining Division of the Labour Data Branch.

### *Purpose:*

To provide a joint Federal-Ontario monthly publication on collective bargaining negotiations and settlements, including information on wages and other collective agreement changes, for bargaining situations of 200 or more employees in Ontario.

### *Authority:*

The activity falls within the scope of Labour Canada's mandate and operates under an agreement between the Department and the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Labour Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Labour cooperate in the publication each month of *Collective Bargaining Settlements and Negotiations in Ontario*. Labour Canada provides the information on negotiations and settlements in non-construction industries for bargaining situations of 500 or more employees. The Ontario Ministry of Labour obtains corresponding information in non-construction industries for bargaining situations of 200 to 499 employees and in construction industries for bargaining situations of 200 or more employees.

The printing costs are paid by the Ontario Ministry of Labour and the mailing costs by Labour Canada. All necessary consultation for this activity takes place at the working level.

### *Payments:*

The mailing costs paid by Labour Canada are approximately \$6,000 per year and are paid out of the Department's budget for postage.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Chief  
Collective Bargaining Division  
Labour Data Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0J2

### Officer Responsible:

Chief  
Collective Bargaining Division  
Labour Data Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0J2

Tel: 997-3890

## EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

### *Purpose:*

The program reimburses the provincial Compensation Boards and Commissions for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the Public Service of Canada and most Crown agencies. Employees' claims are processed in this way since the Government of Canada does not have the facilities to adjudicate, process and pay such claims.

### *Authority:*

Government Employees Compensation Act

Government Employees Compensation Regulations

The Act sets out how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Claims in respect of injuries on the job are made by federal government employees to the Regional offices of Labour Canada which forward them to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards which adjudicate, process, and pay these claims as required. The Boards, in turn, submit claims for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit the Department makes payments directly to the Compensation Boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

*Payments:*

Reimbursements to Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for  
Costs Incurred In Respect of Federal Government Employee Claims

1975-76 Expenditures			
<i>Province</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs<sup>(3)</sup> (\$000)</i>	<i>Total (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	98	10	108
Prince Edward Island	34	4	38
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	471	51	522
-CBD <sup>(1)</sup>	2,878	281	3,159
-CBD (OS) <sup>(4)</sup>	318	—	318
New Brunswick	151	37	188
Quebec	2,822	343	3,165
Ontario	2,916	508	3,424
Manitoba	221	49	270
Saskatchewan	625	93	718
Alberta <sup>(2)</sup>	980	108	1,088
British Columbia	973	230	1,203
	12,487	1,714	14,201

- Notes: (1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
(2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.  
(3) Figures include 1975 administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.  
(4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

1976-77 Expenditures			
<i>Province</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs<sup>(3)</sup> (\$000)</i>	<i>Totals (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	139	13	152
Prince Edward Island	57	6	63
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	562	53	615
-CBD <sup>(1)</sup>	3,767	350	4,117
-CBD (OS) <sup>(4)</sup>	386	—	386
New Brunswick	194	46	240
Quebec	3,350	404	3,754
Ontario	3,428	550	3,978
Manitoba	246	59	305
Saskatchewan	605	104	709
Alberta <sup>(2)</sup>	1,115	141	1,256
British Columbia	944	370	1,314
	14,793	6	16,889

- Notes: (1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
(2) Includes 1976 estimated administrative costs.  
(3) Figures include 1976 administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.  
(4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

1977-78 Expenditures			
<i>Province</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs<sup>(3)</sup> (\$000)</i>	<i>Total (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	164	15	179
Prince Edward Island	65	8	73
Nova Scotia (Fed Gov't.)	714	67	781
-CBD <sup>(1)</sup>	4,231	413	4,644
-CBD (OS) <sup>(4)</sup>	379	—	379
New Brunswick	237	55	292
Quebec	3,535	778	4,313
Ontario	3,673	819	4,492
Manitoba	246	58	304
Saskatchewan	713	103	816
Alberta <sup>(2)</sup>	1,241	143	1,384
British Columbia	1,040	378	1,418
	16,238	2,837	19,075

- Notes: (1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
(2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.  
(3) Figures include 1977 administration costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.  
(4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

1978-79 Expenditures			
<i>Province</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs<sup>(3)</sup> (\$000)</i>	<i>Totals (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	215	21	236
Prince Edward Island	83	12	95
Nova Scotia (Fed Gov't.)	779	86	865
-CBD <sup>(1)</sup>	4,533	567	5,100
-CBD (OS) <sup>(4)</sup>	353	—	353
New Brunswick	291	72	363
Quebec	4,092	845	4,937
Ontario	4,603	1,127	5,730
Manitoba	231	68	299
Saskatchewan	877	140	1,017
Alberta <sup>(2)</sup>	1,204	147	1,351
British Columbia	1,071	475	1,546
	18,332	3,560	21,892

- Notes: (1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.  
(2) Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon costs.  
(3) Figures include 1978 estimated administrative costs actually charged by Provincial Compensation authorities.  
(4) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

## 1979-80 Estimates

<i>Province</i>	<i>Compensation Costs (\$000)</i>	<i>Administration Costs<sup>(2)</sup> (\$000)</i>	<i>Totals (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	235	23	258
Prince Edward Island	84	12	96
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't)	855	90	945
-CBD <sup>(1)</sup>	5,000	600	5,600
-CBD (OS) <sup>(3)</sup>	360	—	360
New Brunswick	320	78	398
Quebec	4,501	929	5,430
Ontario	5,063	1,239	6,302
Manitoba	254	74	328
Saskatchewan	964	154	1,118
Alberta	1,324	161	1,485
British Columbia	1,178	522	1,700
	20,138	3,882	24,020

Notes: (1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.

(2) Includes 1979 estimated administrative costs.

(3) Claims for silicosis received prior to 1968.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Injury Compensation Division  
Occupational Safety and Health Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0J3

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. J. F. Ellsworth  
Chief, Injury Compensation Division  
Occupational Safety & Health Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J3

Tel: 997-2281

**OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM**  
(for industries subject to federal labour laws and the  
Public Service of Canada)

**Administered By:**

Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of  
the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

**Purpose:**

To achieve a working environment that is conducive to the  
physical and social well-being of employees of enterprises  
subject to Part IV of the Canada Labour Code and of the  
Public Service of Canada in order to minimize human  
suffering and to conserve manpower and material resources.

Funds have also been transferred to the provinces in previous  
years under a program dealing with accident prevention.

Under this employment safety program, the provinces  
provided safety inspections, accident investigation and  
related services on behalf of the Department to enterprises  
under federal jurisdiction and the Public Service of Canada.  
Except for technical inspections of boilers, pressure vessels  
and elevating devices in the Public Service of Canada, all  
contracts with the provinces were cancelled by the Depart-  
ment just prior to the end of the 1978-79 fiscal year.  
Departmental officials are now providing the general safety  
services previously provided by the provinces, with employ-  
ers in federal enterprises arranging for technical inspections  
by private firms. In Ontario and Quebec, technical inspec-  
tions in the Public Service are also being provided by private  
firms under contract. Alternative methods for handling  
technical inspections in the Public Service are being studied  
by an interdepartmental task force and a final proposal is  
anticipated shortly.

**Authority:**

Canada Labour Code, Part IV. (Safety of Employees),  
Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under  
the Canada Labour Code, Treasury Board Occupational  
Safety and Health Policies and Standards.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program. Current arrangements with  
the provinces for technical inspections in the Public Service  
are on a month-to-month basis.

**Financing and Operation:**

Provincial inspectors conduct technical inspections of  
boilers, pressure vessels and elevating devices in workplaces  
in the Public Service of Canada, except in Ontario and  
Quebec, according to federal regulations and standards.  
Subsequently bills are submitted by the various provinces to  
Labour Canada which reimburses them in full for the  
services provided.

**Payments:**

See table on following page.



## Payments to the Provincial Departments and Agencies for Occupational Safety and Health

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 Expenditures (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 Expenditures (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	41	54	65	39
Prince Edward Island	22	22	26	20
Nova Scotia	41	53	85	50
New Brunswick	88	93	78	44
Quebec	266	228	247	102
Ontario	279	243	262	274
Manitoba	84	63	84	67
Saskatchewan	35	37	39	41
Alberta	46	53	53	76
British Columbia	97	172	166	85
Northwest Territories	31	40	39	27
Total	\$1,030	\$1,058	\$1,144	\$825

**For Further Information:****General:**

Occupational Safety & Health Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J2

**Officer Responsible:**

J.W. McLellan  
Director  
Occupational Safety & Health Branch  
Labour Canada  
Place du Portage  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0J2

Tel: (819) 997-3520

**Regions:**

Mr. A.R. Gibbons  
Director, Mountain Region  
Labour Canada  
750 Cambie Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2P2

Tel: (604) 544-2344

Mr. R.E. Matthey  
Director, Central Region  
Labour Canada  
303 Main Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3G7

Tel: (204) 949-3493

Mr. T.L. Beaton  
Director, Great Lakes Region  
Labour Canada  
Government of Canada Bldg.  
4900 Yonge Street  
Willowdale, Ontario M2N 6A4

Tel: (416) 224-3820

Mr. C.E. Poirier  
Director, St. Lawrence Region  
Labour Canada  
Port of Montreal Bldg.  
2nd Floor, 3rd Wing  
Cité du Havre  
Montreal, P.Q. H3C 3R5

Tel: (514) 283-7382

Mr. G.J. Blanchard  
Director, Atlantic Region  
Labour Canada  
100 Arden Street  
Moncton, N.B. E1C 4B7

Tel: (506) 858-2342

## **SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS — SASKATCHEWAN**

The Saskatchewan Department of Labour conducts an annual survey, covering all employers with ten or more employees in the province, to obtain information on occupational wage and salary rates and certain conditions of employment.

***Administered By:***

Surveys Division of Labour Data Branch.

***Purpose:***

To collect wage and working conditions information in Saskatchewan and avoid duplication of data collection.

***Authority:***

Agreement with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour.

***Time Frame:***

The Saskatchewan Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits is conducted annually as of June 1st.

***Financing and Operation:***

Prior to 1974, Labour Canada conducted its annual Survey of Wages and Working Conditions in all ten provinces. With the advent of the Saskatchewan Survey, arrangements were made whereby Saskatchewan would collect, in addition to its own requirements, the data normally collected in the federal

survey. Labour Canada ceased its survey operation in Saskatchewan and arranged with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour to obtain photocopies of its completed questionnaires. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

***Payments:***

Labour Canada pays about \$6,000 per survey to the Province of Saskatchewan to share the costs of the Saskatchewan survey and duplicating the edited questionnaires.

***For Further Information:***

**General:**

Chief  
Surveys Division  
Labour Data Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J2

Tel: (819) 997-3189

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. Wayne Baxter  
Chief  
Surveys Division  
Labour Data Branch  
Labour Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0J2

Tel: (819) 997-3189

## *National Defence*

The Department of National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor General is the Commander in Chief of the Canadian Forces, with the Cabinet, the executive body of the government, responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The Deputy Minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the senior military adviser to the Minister.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). This program now includes the Defence Research Program, the Emergency Planning Program and the Defence Construction (1951) Limited Program which were formerly maintained as separate programs.

Under the Defence Services Program, the department has

activities which involve timely assistance to civil authorities from the Canadian Forces for internal security and others in which the Canadian Forces and/or personnel assigned provide the basic essential staff for an emergency and disaster capability; for co-ordinating search and rescue operations; and for assisting in many aspects of national development including youth programs, development in the North and support of community activities.

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) while administered by the Department of National Defence, is tasked by the Privy Council Office (Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet for Security, Intelligence, and Emergency Planning). It provides guidance and continuity to civil planning at all levels of Government for the development and coordination of plans for civil response to emergencies. Under the Defence Services Program, Emergency Planning Canada administers the Financial Assistance Program to provide financial support to provinces and municipalities to enable them to develop emergency plans and disaster response capabilities and emergency preparations for peace and war to meet federal-provincial/municipal requirements.

### **Department of National Defence**

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## AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

### *Administered By:*

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

### *Purpose:*

The program provides for armed assistance to the provinces and municipalities in the maintenance of law and order.

### *Authority:*

National Defence Act Part XI  
National Defence Act Section 33(1)

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing activity of the Department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in aid of the civil power commences on receipt of a requisition from a Provincial Attorney General and continues until the Attorney General officially terminates the requisition.

### *Financing and Operation:*

In any case where a riot or disturbance occurs, or is considered as likely to occur, the Attorney General of the Province on his own, or having received notification from a judge of a superior, county or district court having jurisdiction, that the services of the Canadian Forces are required in aid of the civil power, may requisition in writing, Canadian Forces to be called out in aid of the civil power. When any part of the Canadian Forces is on service in aid of the civil power, they do not replace the civil power but are assisting in the maintenance of law and order.

Armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order may be requested because of the scarcity of other police resources in the immediate area of an incident or because the Canadian Forces have resources not available within existing police resources. When Canadian Forces' officers and men are called out for service in the aid of the civil power they have all the duties and powers of constables.

The scope of this activity includes the Canadian Forces undertaking the following possible tasks: confrontation/dispersal action, protection of personnel, security of vital points, control of movement, and cordons and searches.

The activity is financed through shared-cost arrangements. The Department's share includes Regular Force pay and allowances. The province or federal government department usually pays the remainder; however, the federal government may make additional contributions. The federal government bills the province or federal department which requests the aid.

### *Payments:*

Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requisitions or requests for armed assistance received by

the Department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information (see below)

### **Regional Department of National Defence Offices of Information**

DND Office of Information  
Maritime Region  
FMO Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3K 2X0

DND Office of Information  
Quebec Region  
St. Hubert, Quebec  
J3Y 5T4

DND Office of Information  
Ontario Region  
4900 Yonge Street, 6th Floor  
North York, Ontario  
M2N 6A4

DND Office of Information  
Canadian Forces Base North Bay  
Hornell Heights, Ontario  
P0H 1P0

DND Office of Information  
Manitoba/Saskatchewan Region  
Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg  
Westwin, Manitoba  
R2R 0T0

DND Office of Information  
Alberta Region  
Canadian Forces Base Edmonton  
Lancaster Park, Alberta  
T0A 2H0

DND Office of Information  
British Columbia Region  
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt  
FMO Victoria, British Columbia  
V05 1B0



DND Office of Information  
Headquarters Canadian Forces Europe  
CFPO 5000  
Belleville, Ontario  
K0K 3R0

## CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

**Administered By:**  
Chief of Construction and Properties

**Purpose:**

The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial and municipal construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

**Authority:**

Formal agreement between the department and province or municipality is signed for each project.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing activity relating to a number of isolated projects.

**Financing and Operation:**

Included in this activity are school construction projects involving new schools, additions to schools and upgrading of school facilities, and such other projects as the improvement or establishment of municipal facilities which will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis by the Treasury Board.

**Payments:**

Payments are made directly to the province or municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement.

## FY 79/80 Capital Assistance Projects

<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>DND Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Maximum DND Contribution (\$)</i>
Sewage Treatment Plant	Chilliwack, B.C.	75.0	\$ 900,000.00
Sewage Disposal System	Comox, B.C.	50.0	\$ 950,000.00
Updating Facilities Carpathia School	Winnipeg, Man.	35.2	\$ 175,681.00
Power Line to Melville Radar Site	Goose Bay, Lab.	100.0	\$ 30,000.00
Access Road to Radar Site	Cold Lake, Alta.	100.0	\$ 34,072.50
Water Supply Main to Bedford Ammunition Site	Halifax, N.S.	100.0	\$ 65,000.00
Sanitary Sewer Line to CFB St. Jean	St Jean, P.Q.	100.0	\$ 156,956.40
Sidewalks — Oxford Street	London, Ont.	100.0	\$ 16,950.00
Sewer Connection — Camp Jericho	Vancouver, B.C.	100.0	\$ 14,600.23
Deepening of Jackwood Creek	St Jean, P.Q.	100.0	\$ 40,725.05
Transfer of Water Plant — CFB Kingston	Barriefield, Ont.	50.0	\$ 950,000.00 (Assets)
Transfer of Sewage Plant — CFB Petawawa	Petawawa, Ont.	100.0	\$1,500,000.00 (Assets)

**For Further Information:**

General:

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0K2

Tel: 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information  
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

## EMERGENCY PLANNING

**Administered By:**

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC)

- Plans and Analysis Branch
- Federal/Provincial Arrangements Branch

- Information and Education Branch
- Regional Office in each provincial capital.

**Purpose:**

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) is charged with co-ordinating emergency planning among federal government departments, agencies, and Crown corporations, and between them and the provincial governments.

While the Minister of National Defence is responsible for administrative aspects of EPC, the organization receives policy direction and tasking from the Emergency Planning Secretariat of the Privy Council Office.

A regional director in each provincial capital maintains contact with federal departments in the area and with provincial and municipal governments.

EPC promotes emergency preparedness at other levels of government by providing financial assistance for approved emergency planning projects; by providing information about the necessity to plan ahead; giving and sponsoring training courses in emergency planning for representatives from the public and private sectors; participating in international exercises; and sponsoring research into the nature of emergencies. As well, in the wake of a disaster, EPC administers the Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements on behalf of the federal Department of Finance, according to an agreed formula based on population.

The director general of EPC represents Canada on NATO's Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee and is chairman of the NATO Civil Defence Committee.

**Authority:**

National Defence Act, 1950, Section 4  
 Financial Administration Act  
 Civil Emergency Measures Planning Order  
 Treasury Board Minutes  
 Federal/Provincial Agreements

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Emergency Planning:**

1. Financial and Operations

(a) Zone Emergency Government Headquarters (ZEGHQs — part of the Continuity of Government Program) Construction Program provides emergency headquarters at the zone level for which emergency activities can be co-ordinated in a war time emergency.

A cost-shared agreement covering construction and equipment is signed by the federal and provincial ministers responsible before a ZEGHQ is developed.

(b) Workmen's Compensation Agreements — under such agreements the federal government assumes 75% of the costs involving payments to civilians injured during the course of civil defence duties. Payments are determined by the Compensation Board of the province concerned.

(c) National Shelter Program — an integral part of Canada's civil preparedness plan for war, is administered by the Department of Public Works.

(d) RADEF (Radiological Defence) Program — also part of the same preparedness program. Cost-sharing arrangements are administered by the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff, Department of National Defence.

(e) Information and Education Program — produces and distributes printed material to inform the public what to do in specific emergencies such as power failures, hurricanes or floods; has prepared and pre-positioned radio messages, TV films and printed packages to inform Canadians what they should do before, during and after a nuclear attack; conducts or sponsors about 50 courses a year, stressing the need to plan, at the Federal Study Centre, Arnprior, Ontario.

(f) Research Program — sponsors research into the many aspects of disasters; awards a post graduate fellowship annually (the recipient is selected by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada).

**Financial Assistance Program (FAP)**

**Financing and Operation:**

This is a shared-cost program related to emergency planning activities carried out by the provinces and municipalities in keeping with federal guidelines and objectives. The program provides assistance to the provinces in meeting the cost of organizing civil emergency programs.

The federal share of the cost must not exceed 75% of the total to be spent on federally approved projects.

**Payments:**

Claims are submitted by the provinces to the federal government through EPC regional directors. Payments are made directly to the provincial treasurer of the province concerned. In most instances municipal claims are consolidated and presented by the provinces with their own statement of expenditures. The provinces reimburse the municipalities on a cost-shared basis where agreements exist.

See table on following page.

## Payments to Provinces under FAP (\$000)

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>
Newfoundland	47	47	51	55	58
Prince Edward Island	22	22	24	27	28
Nova Scotia	63	63	67	73	77
New Brunswick	54	54	59	63	67
Quebec	379	373	395	425	445
Ontario	495	491	522	560	591
Manitoba	74	74	79	86	90
Saskatchewan	69	68	74	80	84
Alberta	117	118	128	142	152
British Columbia	157	157	168	180	191
Yukon Territory	6	16	18	22	23
Northwest Territories	17	17	19	20	21
Total	1,500	1,500	1,604	1,733	1,827

**Disaster Assistance Program**

The Disaster Assistance Program was established to assist the provincial governments where the cost of dealing with a disaster would place undue burden on the provincial economy. While the Minister of Finance has overall responsibility for the disaster financial assistance program, the details of cost-sharing arrangements are administered by EPC, based on recommendations received from EPC regional directors.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Information and Education

Tel: 992-3322

Officers Responsible:

Mr. V.J. Walton

Director General

Tel: 992-2727

Mr. D.W. Hall

Deputy Director General

Tel: 992-3320

**Note:**

Postal Address For All Responsible Officers:

Emergency Planning Canada

3rd Floor, Tower "B"

Lester B. Pearson Building

125 Sussex Drive

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0W6

**PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES****Administered By:**

Director General Properties and Utilities

**Purpose:**

To purchase from municipalities and provincial franchised utility suppliers the required utilities and services for the operation of departmental facilities, and in other cases to recover the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

**Authority:**

Government Contract Regulations

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing activity.

**Financing and Operation:**

Utilities and services (water, sewage, electricity, gas, garbage removal and other similar miscellaneous services), are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates and terms, etc. In areas where no other source of supply is available the department supplies certain utilities and services on a cost-recoverable basis to villages and other users. Examples of this are in the Villages of Petawawa and Grand Centre, where water service is provided and the Hamlet of Penhold where sewage service is provided.

Payment for purchases, and claims for utilities and services provided, are made directly between the municipality or public utility commission and the Canadian Forces Base or Station concerned.

**Payments:**

The purchase of utilities and municipal services for departmental facilities in each province since fiscal year 1975-76 has been as follows:

Provinces	1975-76 (\$000)	1976-77 (\$000)	1977-78 (\$000)	1978-79 (\$000)
Newfoundland	900	1,230	1,460	1,520
Prince Edward Island	405	459	560	560
Nova Scotia	4,395	4,942	6,140	5,905
New Brunswick	1,890	2,060	2,560	1,700
Quebec	3,100	3,278	3,335	3,500
Ontario	10,555	12,625	14,600	14,850
Manitoba	3,380	2,875	3,390	3,850
Saskatchewan	500	1,410	1,675	1,725
Alberta	5,375	5,133	5,840	6,385
British Columbia	2,100	2,266	2,845	3,170
Northwest Territories	400	592	700	510
Total	33,000	36,870	43,105	43,675

The 1978/79 expenditures remained approximately equivalent to 1977/78, the preceding fiscal year, due to procedural changes in the provision of utilities to Married Quarters whereby effective 1 Apr 78 the occupant pays directly for electrical services.

The total amount recovered by the department from the sale of utilities in fiscal year 1978-79 was \$1,800,000.

**For Further Information:**

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa K1A 0K2  
Tel: 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information  
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

**PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES****Administered By:**

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

**Purpose:**

This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals, municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the

public interest and not compete with existing commercial resources.

**Authority:**

National Defence Act Part II

Department of National Defence Publication 55

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing activity of the Department. Requests for services can be made at any time but the degree of which they are met is dependent upon the availability of departmental resources.

**Financing and Operation:**

The scope of activities in this area include assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, land slides, hurricanes, snow storms and pollution emergencies.



Humanitarian assistance includes provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured individuals, searches for missing persons, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, and isolation and treatment in hospital of persons suffering from certain highly contagious diseases contracted abroad.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal of abandoned commercial explosive, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The Department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of material, the provision of services or the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable with the party requesting the use of the services or facility being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate in each case.

Recovery action may be effected at the base or station level or at National Defence Headquarters.

***Payments:***

Amounts vary depending upon the circumstances of the assistance.

***For Further Information:***

General:

BGEN L. Farrington  
Director General Information  
National Defence Headquarters  
101 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa, K1A 0K2

Tel: 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information  
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

## *Public Works Canada*

Public Works Canada was established in 1867, and operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The Department is responsible for the management and direction of federal public works and, except as specifically provided in other Acts, attends to the construction and maintenance of public buildings, wharves, piers, roads and bridges and the undertaking of dredging and other shore protection work. As well, it acts as construction agent and technical consultant to various other departments on request. The federal government's interest in the Trans-Canada Highway and the Northwest Highway System is managed by the Department. Public Works Canada also has the responsibility to manage and develop federal lands.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under six broad programs: the Administration Program, the Professional and Technical Services Program, the Accommodation Program, the Marine Program, the Transportation and Other Engineering Program and the Land Management and Development Program. The Marine Program and the Transportation and Other Engineering Program, administered by the Department's Design and Construction Branch, have activities that are of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

The Minister of Public Works also reports to Parliament for the National Capital Commission and the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

### **NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION**

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959 created the National Capital Commission as a Crown Corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927). The National Capital Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The twenty-member Commission is appointed by the Governor-in-Council to provide representation by residents from each of the ten provinces, the cities of Ottawa and Hull and local municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and presides at all meetings. In his absence this responsibility is exercised by the Vice-Chairman.

The objects and purposes of the Commission are defined in Section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance."

In 1969, the Government further defined the objective of the National Capital Commission Programme as follows:

"to help develop the National Capital Region so that it will be:

- (a) a fitting symbol of Canada's cultural and linguistic values;
- (b) an efficient and esthetically satisfying place in which to carry on the nation's business;
- (c) a model of urban planning and development that will benefit other parts of the country and be a source of pride for Canadians."

In order to meet its objectives for the National Capital Region, the Commission is empowered to:

- (a) acquire, administer, dispose of land
- (b) construct, maintain and operate roads, bridges, parks and other works
- (c) undertake joint projects with municipalities
- (d) construct and operate concessions
- (e) make grants for various purposes
- (f) maintain historic places
- (g) conduct research for the planning of the National Capital Region.

The Commission also advises federal departments and the Department of Public Works on the planning requirements for federal lands and the appearance of all federal government buildings within the Region and provides planning aid and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects of benefit to the Region. This assistance is provided under a wide variety of intergovernmental agreements and includes support for roads, bridges, sewage systems, public transportation facilities and other projects within the National Capital Region.

In 1971 the Government assigned to the Commission prime responsibility on the subject of official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service. At the same time the Government expressed the

general view that policy on the National Capital be coordinated by one body at the federal level and that the N.C.C. is the body most suited to undertake this task.

#### **Public Works Canada**

LOANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES  
 SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS  
 SHORE PROTECTION AND REMEDIAL WORKS  
 WATER LEVEL CONTROL  
 TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES  
 THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM

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#### **National Capital Commission**

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS SIGNED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES

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## **LOANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES** (Part of the Marine Program)

**Administered By:**  
Design and Construction Branch.

**Purpose:**  
The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to provide loans for the construction of wharf facilities.

**Authority:**  
Public Works Act.

The terms and conditions of the loans are approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Agreements are signed covering each loan (see details below).

**Time Frame:**  
Ad hoc.

**Financing and Operation:**  
The following example illustrates the kind of assistance that is given in appropriate circumstances for the construction of wharves.

A loan was made to assist the construction of a wharf for the shipment of steel products at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Agreement on the terms and conditions of the loan was reached by the Sydney Steel Corporation (the borrower), the Province of Nova Scotia (guarantor), and by Public Works on behalf of Canada. The loan was for a maximum of \$6 million and repayment is to be made over a period of twenty years. Interest is being charged at the long-term Government of Canada rate to Crown Corporations plus one-eighth of one per cent. The wharf was constructed by Public Works, and Canada retains title until principal and interest have been paid. \$6 million was spent at Sydney.

## **SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS** (Part of the Marine Program)

**Administered By:**  
Design and Construction Branch.

**Purpose:**  
The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to make available financial assistance for the construction of dry docks, in support of the ship repair industry. At present, one subsidy is being administered, with the objective of providing a suitable standard of dry dock service at Montreal which would meet vessel requirements for lake and world shipping.

**Authority:**  
Dry Docks Subsidies Act.

The terms and conditions of the subsidy are approved by the Governor-in-Council.

**Time Frame:**  
Not exceeding 35 years.

**Financing and Operation:**  
In 1964, the Governor-in-Council authorized an agreement whereby the federal government would pay Canadian Vickers Limited of Montreal, Quebec, \$180,000 per year for thirty-five years, towards the cost of construction of the company's "The General George P. Vanier" Floating Dry Dock.

## **SHORE PROTECTION AND REMEDIAL WORKS** (Part of the Marine Program)

**Administered By:**  
Design and Construction Branch.

**Purpose:**  
To construct or contribute to the cost of construction of erosion control works, where erosion has been caused either by the presence of Government of Canada structures and/or by the effects of commercial navigation.

**Authority:**  
Public Works Act.

**Time Frame:**  
Continuing.

**Financing and Operation:**  
The extent of federal assistance is determined by, and restricted to, that portion of total erosion which can be attributed to federal structures and/or the effects of commercial navigation. Under this policy, assistance for the control of erosion due to other causes is precluded. Application may be made for federal aid to Public Works Canada by the property owner.

In making the assessment, consideration is given to the relative influence of ship waves or federal structures versus other causes, the value of the property in relation to cost of the protective works and the cost of minimum adequate works to arrest erosion.

Even though the federal government may provide assistance in certain specific cases, it does not assume any responsibility for the protection of shorelines. This is a matter which actually comes primarily under the jurisdiction of provincial governments.



**Payments:**

1975-76	\$1,697,000
1976-77	\$1,100,000
1977-78	\$2,825,100
1978-79	\$1,090,000
1979-80 (Est.)	\$ 400,000

**WATER LEVEL CONTROL**

(Part of the Marine Program)

**Administered By:**

Design and Construction Branch.

**Purpose:**

To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water for the development of the natural resource for navigation, hydroelectric generation, water supply, and for lessening the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

**Authority:**

Public Works Act.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing.

**Financing and Operation:**

Public Works Canada administers dams on four river systems in consultation with the relevant provinces. These facilities include the Lockport Dam at Selkirk on the Red River in Manitoba; the French River Dams on Lake Nipissing; the Latchford Dam on the Montreal River in northern Ontario; and the Quinze, Temiskaming and Kipawa Dams on the Ottawa River bordering Quebec and Ontario.

**Payments:**

For water level control under this program:

1975-76	\$ 320,000
1976-77	\$ 375,000
1977-78	\$ 360,000
1978-79	\$1,077,000
1979-80 (Est.)	\$ 550,000

**TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES**

(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

**Administered By:**

Design and Construction Branch.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this program is to provide and maintain at the most economical cost, roads, bridges and public utility

services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility Public Works Canada has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of road projects, and the construction and maintenance costs of international and interprovincial bridges.

Public Works Canada also provides supervision and inspection of federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

**Authority:**

Public Works Act.

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of the following interprovincial bridges:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario and Grenville, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

**Time Frame:**

The agreements in relation to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue in effect until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

**Financing and Operation:**

In the two agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: 1/3 by Canada, 1/3 by Ontario, and 1/3 by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75 per cent of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25 per cent.

In the future, however, Public Works Canada will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

**Payments:**

The following table shows the total maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges from 1975-76 to 1979-80. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two-thirds of these costs in the case of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25 per cent in the case of the Perley Bridge would be reimbursed to the federal government by the provinces.

## Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	<i>Macdonald-Cartier</i> (\$)	<i>Perley</i> (\$)
1975-76	988	408,611
1976-77	75,000	28,000
1977-78	4,680	221,844
1978-79	105,000	1,040,000
1979-80 (Est.)	106,000	398,000

The increase in 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Perley Bridge is a continuation of major repairs to the structure.

The increase in 1978-79 for the Macdonald Cartier Bridge is the result of painting plus steel, metal and concrete repairs.

On several of the interprovincial bridges and the Temiskaming Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. Normally, there is no agreement covering these charges.

**THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM**

(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

**Administered By:**

Design and Construction Branch.

**Authority:**

Public Works Act.

**Description:**

The Northwest Highway System includes the Alaska Highway (1956 kilometres between Dawson Creek, B.C. and Beaver Creek at the Alaska/Yukon Border) and the Haines Road (255 kilometres between the Alaska/B.C. Border and Haines Junction on the Alaska Highway).

**Financing and Operation:**

On 866 kilometres of the Alaska Highway, which is in British Columbia, the federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance, while B.C. has accepted responsibility for 133 kilometres at the southern end of the highway.

Eighty-one kilometres of the Haines Road, which is in British Columbia, is included in the reconstruction being carried out under agreement with the United States (Shakwak), commencing in 1978 and expected to proceed over a period of ten years.

The Shakwak project is estimated to cost approximately \$200 million, financed by the United States Government.

**For Further Information:**

For Further Information on any of the Marine and Transportation Programs described above:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Desbarats  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Design & Construction  
Public Works Canada  
Sir Charles Tupper Building  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0M2

Tel: (613) 998-8727

**PUBLIC WORKS**

(National Capital Commission)

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT  
PROJECTS SIGNED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL  
COMMISSION AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO  
MUNICIPALITIES**

## Expenditures Relating To Certain Agreements In Various Fiscal Years As Noted

	1975-76 (\$)	1976-77 (\$)	1977-78 (\$)	1978-79 (\$)
Ontario Sewer Improvement Agreement	5,279,469	1,439,616	1,883,768	629,569
Quebec Sewage Disposal System Agreement	3,101,452	1,933,693	2,592,268	1,145,867
Quebec Roadway Agreement	10,760,200	2,756,731	7,819,879	18,110,866
Bilingualism	249,978	450,000	350,087	310,055
Assistance to Inter-provincial Transit	1,259,432	1,133,963	1,030,454	985,601
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes - Ontario (excluding leased properties)	673,561	713,489	899,432	973,114
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes - Quebec (excluding leased properties)	314,339	471,554	156,291	600,318

## ONTARIO SEWER IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT

In order to upgrade and extend the sewage disposal system of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, the National Capital Commission shares with RMOC and the Province of Ontario the cost of certain works on the basis of an agreement signed in 1972. This agreement has recently been amended to cover additional projects contained in a second-phase extension of the system. Some \$16.0 million has been expended on this project since 1972.

## QUEBEC SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM AGREEMENT

In order to accommodate the population resulting from the rapid development of the Communauté régionale de l'Ouataouais over the last several years and to abate pollution of the Ottawa River, development of a modern sewage collection and treatment system is necessary. The NCC, CRO and the Province of Quebec are signatories to an agreement to share the costs of construction of such a system; the Commission share is 1/3 of the costs, to a maximum of \$40 million, of which \$12.2 million has been spent. The 2/3 share to be borne by the Province of Quebec and CRO will be totally financed by loans from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, with 25% of those loans forgivable, for an additional federal contribution to this project of approximately \$20 million.

## QUEBEC ROADWAY AGREEMENT

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region brought about by the relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull, it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The NCC participates with the Province of Quebec in sharing the costs on a 50/50 basis of a number of major road construction projects. The NCC share of the costs of construction of the works in the agreement is estimated at \$150 million, of which approximately \$61.0 million has already been spent.

## ASSISTANCE TO INTERPROVINCIAL TRANSIT

The NCC has provided a subsidy for the operations of interprovincial transit service to the two regional transit authorities of the NCR. The Commission de transport de la Communauté régionale de l'Ouataouais has received payments totalling \$2.7 million from 1973 to 1977; in the same period, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission received \$1.8 million. These subsidies have permitted the expansion of interprovincial transit by the two regional systems.

## BILINGUALISM

The NCC's "External" Bilingualism Program is designed to encourage the provision of public and private services in both official languages within the National Capital Region. This is done through a grants system to public and private organizations undertaking projects to improve their bilingual capabilities; these projects are the results of initiatives taken by the groups involved themselves. Total contributions under this program have been, since 1971-72, \$1,762,589.

## GRANTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXES

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities in which NCC property is located. NCC lands comprise about 10 per cent of all lands in the NCR. This grants program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a similar fashion to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act.

### *For Further Information:* General:

Mr. David C. Symons  
Assistant Director  
Government Liaison  
National Capital Commission  
161 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa-Hull K1P 6T6

Tel: (613) 996-2035



## *Regional Economic Expansion*

Note: As of December 31, 1979, the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion was responsible for reporting to Parliament for the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

### **DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION**

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) has primary responsibility for the federal government's efforts to overcome regional economic disparity. In this respect, DREE is the co-ordinator of federal efforts in the regional development area.

The main objective of the Department is to assist and encourage each region of Canada in realizing its economic and social potential. The Department works to broaden regional and local economic bases, expand production and employment opportunities and assist particular areas in dealing with problems of economic growth and social adjustment.

The Department draws most of the authority for its activities from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act and the Regional Development Incentives Act (RDIA). In addition, when the Department was formed in 1969 it was made responsible for the Agricultural and Rural Development Act and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Since then, it has also been given authority for a number of other programs aimed at promoting regional development.

In 1972-73, the Department undertook a major policy review resulting in a new framework for regional development policy emphasizing the pursuit of developmental opportunities affecting slow-growth areas by means of the co-ordinated use of relevant federal and provincial programs. The vehicle most frequently used for implementing the new strategy is the General Development Agreement (GDA).

In 1974, the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and nine provincial governments entered into 10-year General Development Agreements to facilitate joint federal-provincial cooperation in initiatives undertaken in respect of economic and socio-economic development. The Province of Prince Edward Island had already, in 1969, signed a 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan similar to the GDA. The Government of Canada also signed a General Development Agreement with the Government of Yukon Territory in

1977, and with the Government of the Northwest Territories in 1979.

Each General Development Agreement outlines the objectives to be pursued and a broad strategy to reach them. The GDAs are reviewed annually, in consultation with the province or territory and other federal government departments, to review progress and to consider the implementation of new development initiatives.

The instruments by which the strategies and objectives of the GDAs are to be met are subsidiary agreements, which are separate agreements signed with each province and territory as a follow-up to the GDAs where initiatives are to be undertaken by both Canada and the province or territory. Each subsidiary agreement has a financial limitation and a fixed cost-sharing arrangement with the province/territory, with provisions for monitoring the implementation of programs and projects under the agreement. It also includes appropriate provisions regarding the evaluation of its operation to ensure consistency with the objectives and strategies of the GDA. These agreements have been authorized under Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973, Vote 11a. Wherever possible, DREE involves other federal government departments in order to take full advantage of the funding available through programs of all departments and consults with them to benefit from their expertise.

The Department is authorized to share in the cost of a sub-agreement with a province to these upper limits: 90%, Newfoundland; 80%, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 60%, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Northwest Territories; 50%, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

To December 31, 1979, eleven General Development Agreements and 106 sub-agreements had been signed; 34 of the sub-agreements had expired before the end of December 1979.

While the pursuit of developmental opportunities has increasingly become the central element of regional development policy, some of the other regional development programs have been maintained.

Most of the Department's programs are funded jointly with the provinces. The federal assistance under DREE programs is usually provided through a cost-sharing formula that varies with the province and program involved. In some cases the financing consists of both contributions and loans. The only major exceptions are the Regional Development



Incentives Program and some PFRA and native peoples' programs, which are totally funded by DREE.

The Regional Development Incentives Program is an important component of DREE programming and complements the GDA strategies. Its main objective is to stimulate and preserve productive employment opportunities by encouraging manufacturing and processing investment in the regions of Canada which are designated as requiring special assistance. The legislative base of the program is the Regional Development Incentives Act and certain sections of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

The program provides financial assistance in the form of incentive grants and loan guarantees to encourage manufacturing and processing industries to establish, expand or modernize their facilities in certain designated regions of the country. Loan guarantees are also available to certain new commercial enterprises.

The general policy review brought about a revision of the incentives program, introducing specific province-wide areas of Canada identified for assistance. The revision was introduced by amendment to the Regulations effective April 1, 1974.

As of December 31, 1979, the regions designated for incentive assistance under the Regional Development Incentives Act included Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, most of the Province of Quebec and the more northern areas of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Effective July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1980, Montreal, its satellite towns and a broad surrounding area were designated a special area under the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act. The program was designed to offer incentives to high-productivity and rapid-growth manufacturing enterprises wishing to locate, expand or modernize in the Montreal Area.

Amendments to the Montreal Special Area Program were announced December 5, 1979. The Montreal Special Area will be expanded and divided into two areas, with separate incentive systems. Area I comprises the city of Montreal and a small surrounding area. In this area, incentives to industries will continue to be governed by the principle of industrial selectivity and two more industry groups will become eligible. Area II includes a number of satellite cities and towns and the outer region, together with a certain portion of the Outaouais region. Firms in all manufacturing groups can receive incentives. Finally, industrial research will become eligible for DREE incentives. The modified program will start on April 1, 1980, and terminate March 31, 1984.

## DECENTRALIZATION

With the decentralization of DREE has come a new approach to planning with the provinces and to implementing the Department's programs. Previous to decentralization, joint planning committees composed of representatives of various provincial departments and agencies and of representatives from various divisions of the Department carried out planning with the provinces. Now each DREE provincial office is assigned a Director General who oversees DREE programs in that province and co-ordinates other federal programs supportive of DREE's efforts from offices in the province's capital city. A continuous contact with provincial government counterparts thus results, and the dialogue on identifying development strategies and opportunities and assisting in their realization continues and grows.

The Department is now strongly represented in four regional offices at Moncton, New Brunswick; Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Each regional office is headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. This new decentralized approach has increased the Departmental presence in the regions and provided a better integration of functions. There is now an improved capacity to administer existing programs effectively — particularly the regional development incentives program — and to engage in the process of identifying and carrying out developmental activity under subsidiary agreements with each of the provinces.

With the decentralization process and the strengthening of regional and provincial operations completed, the role of the Ottawa-based organization is now essentially that of co-ordination and support.

## CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

The federal government activities in the field of housing are given expression in the National Housing Act. These activities are administered on behalf of the Government of Canada by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) as established under the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act.

CMHC has a Head Office in Ottawa, five Regional Offices, and many local offices throughout the country. The addresses and telephone numbers for these offices are listed after the last of the individual CMHC program descriptions.

The federal government housing policy has been developed through successive Housing Acts and their amendments. A guiding principle is that, while the federal government may act to stimulate and supplement the market for house building, it should not assume direct responsibilities which

are constitutionally allocated to other governments, or which could effectively be borne by private enterprise.

In order to ensure provincial participation when assistance is provided by CMHC to provincial or municipal governments (or their agencies), the responsibility for initiating activity under any of such CMHC programs lies with the province, or with the municipality with provincial approval. Applications for assistance are normally presented to the nearest CMHC local office, supported by the relevant documentation required by the NHA and the National Housing Loan Regulations. Facilities for consultation and advice on any proposal are available through these local offices at all stages of a project's planning and development.

Although most of the activities carried out by CMHC are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, ten areas of activity are of particular interest to them. Under these areas of activity, direct assistance is made available to the

provinces and municipalities (or their agencies). This assistance falls into four general categories: direct long-term loans at preferred interest rates; forgiveness of a portion of a loan; cost-sharing arrangements under which the federal government will finance a portion of a joint project; and direct contributions made to other levels of government. The ten areas of federal/provincial/municipal activity are:

- Non-Profit Housing Program
- Non-Profit Co-operative Housing Program
- Public Housing Programs
- Rural and Native Housing Program
- Student Housing
- Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program
- Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program
- Loan-Assisted Land Assembly Program
- New Communities Program
- Community Services Contribution Program

## **Department of Regional Economic Expansion**

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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

Contact Regional Assistant Deputy Ministers and/or Provincial Directors General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list below).

**ATLANTIC REGION**

Assistant Deputy Minister, Atlantic Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Assumption Place  
770 Main Street  
Moncton, New Brunswick E1C 8P9

*Newfoundland*

Director General, Newfoundland  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
P.O. Box 8950  
St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3R9

*Prince Edward Island*

Director General, Prince Edward Island  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Dominion Building  
97 Queen Street  
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 7M8

*Nova Scotia*

Director General, Nova Scotia  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Centennial Building  
1660 Hollis Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1V7

*New Brunswick*

Director General, New Brunswick  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Armstrong Building  
590 Brunswick Street  
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5A6

**QUEBEC**

Assistant Deputy Minister, Quebec Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Stock Exchange Tower, Room 4328  
800 Victoria Square  
P.O. Box 247  
Montreal, Quebec H4Z 1E8

Director General, Quebec  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
220 Grande Allée East, Suite 820  
Quebec, Quebec G1R 2J1

**ONTARIO**

Assistant Deputy Minister, Ontario Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Niagara Building, 6th Floor  
1300 Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1X3

Director General, Ontario  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Court Holding Building  
233 Court Street South  
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 2X9

**WESTERN REGION**

Assistant Deputy Minister, Western Region  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Bessborough Tower, Room 814  
601 Spadina Crescent East  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3G8

*Manitoba*

Director General, Manitoba  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
400 - 3 Lakeview Building  
185 Carlton Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2V2

*Saskatchewan*

Director General, Saskatchewan  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
1102-8th Avenue, Room 300  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4R 1C9

*Alberta*

Director General, Alberta  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Financial Building, 8th Floor  
10621-100th Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 0B3

*British Columbia*

Director General, British Columbia  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Bank of Commerce Building, Room 600  
1175 Douglas Street  
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2E1

*Northern and Special Programs*

Director General, Northern and Special Programs  
Department of Regional Economic Expansion  
Bessborough Tower, Room 814  
601 Spadina Crescent East  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3G8



*Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration*

Director General, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation  
Administration

Department of Regional Economic Expansion

1901 Victoria Avenue

Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0R5

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND***Objectives:*

The objectives of the Agreement are to increase the number and quality of viable long-term employment opportunities and improve access to these opportunities by the people of Newfoundland and to increase opportunities for people to live in the area of their choice with improved real standards of living. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic development action to:

- 1) improve utilization of natural resources,
- 2) develop potentials arising out of the geographic location of Newfoundland in the North Atlantic,
- 3) maximize the retained values of economic activities in the province by increasing the capability of business in the province to participate on a viable basis in provincial, national, and international markets,
- 4) ensure that the Newfoundland labour force has the capability to benefit from and contribute fully to the initiatives to be undertaken, and
- 5) increase the capability of both public and private sectors in the province to identify and realize opportunities.

The following subsidiary agreements with Newfoundland were in effect as of December 31, 1979.

<i>Subject</i>	NEWFOUNDLAND		<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>		
Forestry	26/4/74	31/3/83	66,522	58,179
Gros Morne Park Area Development	28/5/74	31/3/81	22,935	20,642
Ocean Research and Development	23/5/75	31/3/80	4,910	4,419
St. John's Urban Region Planning	23/7/75	31/3/80	68,000	51,000
	22/6/76	31/3/82	6,385	4,000
Inshore Fisheries Development	22/6/76	31/3/81	11,761	10,585
Highways 1976-81	22/6/76	31/3/81	101,160	88,244
Labrador Interim	3/12/76	31/3/81	22,097	19,662*
Mineral Development	17/12/76	31/12/81	12,458	11,212*
Tourism Development	22/2/78	31/3/83	13,265	11,938
Agriculture Development	14/7/78	31/3/83	16,341	14,707*
Rural Development	14/7/78	31/3/83	14,580	13,122
Stephenville Mill Conversion and Reactivation	11/6/79	31/3/81	15,000	13,500
Industrial Development	11/6/79	31/3/84	26,650	23,985
Total			402,064	345,195

\* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

*Payments:*

A total of \$51,267,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Newfoundland in 1978-79.

*For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).



## CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### *Administered By:*

Joint Federal-Provincial Advisory Board.

### *Purpose:*

The Plan is designed to create conditions in which the people of Prince Edward Island can develop their own economic enterprises, so as to raise per capita income with equity and create jobs, while maintaining the environment.

### *Authority:*

Phase II authority is Vote 11a, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973.

### *Time Frame:*

On March 7, 1969, Prince Edward Island signed a 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan with Canada under the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED) legislation. The Agreement continues to March 31, 1984. Phase I of the Plan covered the first six years and ended March 31, 1975. Phase II was signed October 23, 1975, covering the five-year period April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980.

### *Financing and Operation:*

All programs and projects undertaken under the Plan are jointly approved by Canada and the Province. Implementation of projects is the responsibility of the Province and its agencies.

Financial contributions from DREE for the present phase of the Development Plan, Phase II, will not exceed \$141 million for fiscal years 1975-76 through 1979-80. Financial contributions from the Province will approximate \$32 million for the same period. These amounts do not include special provisions for the Prince Edward Island-Mainland Electrical Interconnection — maximum contribution of \$18 million from DREE, maximum loan of \$9 million from EM&R, and balance of cost from the Province.

Canada's share of funding of programs and projects covered under the present phase of the Plan is as follows:

- School construction program: 50 per cent
- Agricultural research program: 100 per cent
- All other programs: 90 per cent.

### *Payments:*

From its inception to March 31, 1979, DREE expenditure under the Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan has amounted to \$220,302,000. Of this amount, \$28,460,000 was spent during the 1978-79 fiscal year.

### *For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

## G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

### *Objectives:*

The objectives of the Agreement are:

- 1) to encourage the expansion or maintenance of viable long-term employment opportunities and optimum quality of life within Nova Scotia,
- 2) to increase the earned incomes of the people of Nova Scotia, and
- 3) to assist in the development of a dynamic and creative provincial economy which will encourage the growth and stability of economic activity in the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Nova Scotia were in effect as of December 31, 1979.

See table on following page.

### *Payments:*

A total of \$46,249,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Nova Scotia in 1978-79.

### *For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

## G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

### *Objectives:*

The primary objective of this Agreement is to reduce the gap in earned income per capita between New Brunswick and the national average. A further objective is that per capita incomes should be raised while minimizing net migration from the province. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic policies designed:

- 1) to increase the output and productivity of the primary industries,
- 2) to increase value-added in New Brunswick by processing local natural resources,
- 3) to further diversify the economy into activities not based on natural resources, and
- 4) to encourage the development of viable diversified communities.

NOVA SCOTIA				
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Mineral Development	17/2/75	31/3/80	19,838	15,870
Metropolitan Halifax- Dartmouth Area Development	31/3/75	31/3/80	108,819	79,997
Strait of Canso Area Development	31/3/75	31/3/80	26,010	19,265
Planning	22/6/76	31/3/80	5,000	2,500
Agriculture Development	22/6/76	31/3/81	48,217	29,980
Industrial Development	22/6/76	31/3/81	23,789	19,031
Forestry	28/6/77	31/3/82	60,538	36,142
Tourism Development	28/6/77	31/3/82	13,750	11,000
Energy Conservation	4/7/78	31/3/83	24,875	19,000
Total			331,836	232,785

The following subsidiary agreements with New Brunswick were in effect as of December 31, 1979. (See table at top of following page)

**Payments:**

A total of \$46,548,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to New Brunswick in 1978-79.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

2) to improve the standard of living,

3) to reinforce the industrial and urban structure and promote the optimal development of the various regions,

4) to promote increased participation of Quebecois in their own development, and

5) to promote balanced development in Quebec in relation to the various regions of Canada.

The following subsidiary agreements with Quebec were in effect as of December 31, 1979. (See table at bottom of following page)

**Payments:**

A total of \$130,725,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Quebec in 1978-79.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — QUEBEC**

**Objectives:**

The general objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and to consolidate employment in the traditional sectors,

<i>Subject</i>	NEW BRUNSWICK		<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>		
Forestry	17/2/75	31/3/82	74,229	58,903
Industrial Development	17/2/75	31/3/80	30,228	24,182
Kent Region Pilot Project	17/2/75	31/3/80	7,751	6,201
Saint John and Moncton Arterial Highways	17/2/75	31/3/81	51,200	35,840
Planning	16/12/75	31/3/80	4,875	2,438
Tourism Development	16/12/75	31/3/80	14,743	11,794
Minerals and Fuels Development	24/6/76	31/3/81	11,313	9,051
Highways 1977-80	11/2/77	31/3/80	56,000	42,000
Northeast New Brunswick	23/6/77	31/3/82	95,500	67,175
Development of Agricultural Resources	22/3/78	31/3/83	34,623	27,698
Developing Regions	17/5/79	31/3/83	26,274	20,402
Total			406,736	305,684

<i>Subject</i>	QUEBEC		<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>		
Key Highway Networks	13/9/74	31/3/82	448,775	205,505
Industrial Infrastructure	26/3/75	31/3/83	137,670	82,602
Forest Development	26/3/75	31/3/84	322,333	193,400
Agricultural Development	29/3/76	31/3/82	103,266	61,960
Mineral Development	29/3/76	31/3/80	28,600	17,160
Establishment of a Bleached Kraft Pulp Mill at Saint-Félicien	21/4/76	31/3/80	50,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	30,000
Mirabel Airport Industrial and Commercial Park	18/6/76	31/3/82	13,292	7,975
Water Treatment Facilities for the Montreal Area	30/3/78	31/3/82	200,000	120,000
Tourism Development	6/4/78	31/3/83	76,000	45,600
Public Infrastructure	16/5/78	31/3/81	34,876	23,261 <sup>(2)</sup>
Modernization of the Pulp and Paper Industry	15/5/79	31/3/84	150,000	90,000
Total			1,564,812	877,463

<sup>(1)</sup> The total cost of building the complex will be \$298,000,000 to be covered by financing from industry, the agreement fund and provincial agencies.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes a financial contribution of \$228,518 from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ONTARIO****Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities and to sustain existing productive employment opportunities in those areas and sectors of Ontario which, relative to other areas and sectors of the province, are in need of special measures in order to realize their development potential, with particular emphasis on disadvantaged and underperforming planning regions in socio-economic terms,

2) to encourage socio-economic development in those areas of the province requiring special initiatives to permit the residents to contribute to and participate in the benefits of economic development, and

3) to reinforce policies and priorities of the province for regional development within Ontario insofar as they pertain to the areas and sectors identified in objective (1).

The following subsidiary agreements with Ontario were in effect as of December 31, 1979. (See page)

**Payments:**

A total of \$5,998,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Ontario in 1978-79.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

Subject	ONTARIO		Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
	Signed	Terminates		
Northeastern Ontario	25/3/76	31/3/82	29,920	14,960*
Single-Industry Resource Communities	18/10/76	31/3/81	19,800	10,205*
Community and Rural Resource Development	7/12/77	31/3/83	9,457	4,728
Forest Management	8/12/78	30/9/83	82,237	41,118
Pulp and Paper Industry Facilities Improvement	15/5/79	31/3/84	150,000	50,000
Eastern Ontario	20/12/79	31/3/84	50,350	25,175
Total			341,764	146,186

\* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — MANITOBA****Objectives:**

This Agreement provides a framework to increase incomes and employment opportunities throughout Manitoba and to encourage socio-economic development in the northern portion of Manitoba.

In the industrial sector, opportunities will be sought: to build on the existing diverse manufacturing base; to expand the agricultural, fishery and forestry manufacturing, processing and servicing capacity, with emphasis on plants that will strengthen the economy of secondary urban centres and rural communities; to expand the regional assembly, distribution and servicing function of Winnipeg and other urban centres; and to increase secondary processing of mineral resources that are extracted within the province.

In Agro-Manitoba, opportunities will be sought to increase and further diversify agricultural production, with emphasis on livestock and the output of products for agricultural processing; and, to improve trade and service centre communities as places to live and to attract industrial growth.

In northern Manitoba, economic and socio-economic development will be broadly pursued to narrow the disparities between the remote and urban economies by providing the people of the area with real options and opportunities to contribute to and participate in the Manitoba economy and community, to continue their own way of life with enhanced pride and purpose, and provide for the orderly utilization of natural resources with optimum benefit to local people and the people of Manitoba generally.

The following subsidiary agreements with Manitoba were in effect as of December 31, 1979. (See table on following page)



## MANITOBA

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Northlands	15/9/76	31/3/81	155,416	106,009*
Industrial Development	21/4/78	31/3/83	44,000	26,400*
Value-Added Crops Production	15/12/78	31/3/84	18,500	11,100
Tourism Development	15/12/78	31/3/84	20,000	12,000
Total			237,916	155,509

\* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

**Payments:**

A total of \$10,623,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement in 1978-79.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN****Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to accelerate economic development and job creation in the economy of Saskatchewan to encourage balanced development and realization of the development potential, and

2) to encourage socio-economic development required to provide an effective opportunity for people throughout Saskatchewan to contribute to and participate in the benefits from economic development.

The federal and provincial governments further agree to undertake action which will reflect priorities in respect of more specific objectives which are:

a) to increase the aggregate economic growth of the

provincial economy in order to increase employment opportunities, encourage balanced growth between rural and urban centres and help ensure a continuing, vibrant, dynamic society,

b) to preserve and enhance the value of the province's natural resources and optimize the value added from processing and manufacturing of these resources,

c) to diversify the province's economic base to reduce its dependency on primary production and thereby help stabilize the provincial economy,

d) to increase the number, range and type of employment opportunities within the province in order to utilize more effectively the human resources of Saskatchewan, and

e) to increase the opportunity for people in northern Saskatchewan to participate more fully in the social, cultural and economic life of the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Saskatchewan were in effect as of December 31, 1979. (See table on following page)

**Payments:**

A total of \$10,676,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Saskatchewan in 1978-79.

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page.)

## SASKATCHEWAN

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Iron, Steel and Other Related Metal Industries	4/7/74	31/3/80	182,800	35,000
Qu'Appelle Valley	6/10/75	31/3/84	33,700	17,960*
Interim Mineral Development	19/7/78	31/3/80	2,470	1,235*
Northlands	28/8/78	31/3/83	127,000	87,000*
Forest Development	17/5/79	31/3/82	24,000	12,000
Productivity Enhancement and Technology Transfer in Agriculture	17/5/79	31/3/82	15,320	7,660
Interim Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing	17/5/79	31/3/82	15,250	7,900*
Planning 1979-84	17/5/79	31/3/84	1,500	750
Total			402,040	169,505

\* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

## G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ALBERTA

*Objectives:*

The objectives of the Agreement are: to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities in areas or economic sectors of Alberta which, relative to other areas or sectors in Alberta, require special measures to realize development potential; to promote balanced development among areas of Alberta and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development; and to reinforce the priorities of the province in respect of initiatives for its socio-economic development.

The objectives listed above conform to three basic goals. These are:

1. Economic development including:
  - a) intensification of resource-based processing industries in areas where renewable or non-renewable resources exist but where special measures are required to encourage their full utilization; and
  - b) encouragement of community development in the non-major urban service centres and rural communities where natural and human resources for viable economic and social development exist, through measures including assistance in the form of incentives to encourage development of viable small industry, service and commercial developments when a need for such assistance has been established.

2. Socio-economic development including the provision of capital facilities such as housing, sewage and water systems, roads and other infrastructure required to take optimum advantage of economic development opportunities.

3. The third goal is understood in both the economic and socio-economic goals noted above: management of Alberta's natural mineral, forest and wildlife resources in order to facilitate achievement of optimum value from both non-renewable and renewable resources in the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Alberta were in effect as of December 31, 1979. (See table on following page)

*Payments:*

A total of \$7,783,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to Alberta in 1978-79.

*For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

## ALBERTA

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Nutritive Processing Assistance	11/3/75	31/3/80	17,000	8,500
Alberta North	8/2/78	31/3/82	55,000	32,500*
Total			72,000	41,000

\* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

## G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Objectives:*

The objectives of the Agreement are to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to these opportunities in areas or economic sectors of British Columbia which, relative to other areas or sectors of the province require special measures to realize development potential and promote balanced development among areas of British Columbia and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development.

The following subsidiary agreements with British Columbia were in effect as of December 31, 1979.

(See table below)

*Payments:*

A total of \$7,692,000 was paid by DREE under the General Development Agreement to British Columbia in 1978-79.

*For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

BRITISH COLUMBIA			<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>		
Northeast Coal and Related Developments	10/5/77	31/3/80	10,000	5,000
Industrial Development	8/7/77	31/3/82	70,000	35,000
Agriculture and Rural Development	8/7/77	31/7/82	86,750	30,000
Travel Industry Development	17/10/78	17/10/83	50,000	25,000
Intensive Forest Management	17/5/79	31/3/84	50,000	25,000
Total			266,750	120,000

**G.D.A. 1977 CANADA — YUKON TERRITORY****Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are:

1. to develop jointly a comprehensive and co-ordinated strategy for socio-economic expansion in the Yukon, consistent with the objectives of the Territory and Canada, which will provide the opportunity for Yukon people to participate fully in determining their own priorities and assume an active role in the planning and implementation of development projects;
2. to establish a rational and systematic program of development which will ensure the viability of the Yukon economy, including means to support and co-ordinate that economy through local and regional planning developments;

3. to put into effect socio-economic development programs which will promote greater certainty and permanence in the Yukon economy, and to develop measures aimed at improving the position of native people and other disadvantaged groups in the Yukon economy.

The following subsidiary agreement with the Yukon Territory was in effect as of December 31, 1979.

(See table below)

**For Further Information:**

Contact the Director General, Northern and Special Programs, Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page)

<i>Subject Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Renewable Resource Development 4/4/79	31/3/82	6,600	4,520*

\* Including a financial contribution of \$1,400,000 by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

**G.D.A. 1979 CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES****Objectives:**

The objectives of the Agreement are:

1. to develop a comprehensive and co-ordinated strategy for socio-economic expansion and diversification in the Northwest Territories wherein the emphasis is on activities which make ongoing contributions to residents of the Northwest Territories;
2. to provide the opportunity for people of the Northwest Territories to assume an active role in the identification, planning and implementation of development projects such that a balance is achieved between wage employment activities and those that support the traditional native economy, between externally and internally generated projects, and between exploitation and conservation of resources;

3. to establish a systematic approach towards providing people of Indian and Inuit ancestry with the opportunity to choose between a life based on traditional pursuits and the wage economy, or a combination of the two;

4. to provide necessary support for related social programs and physical development required to support these objectives.

The following subsidiary agreement with the Northwest Territories was in effect as of December 31, 1979.

(See table below)

**For Further Information:**

Contact the Director General, Northern and Special Programs, Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

<i>Subject Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>	<i>Estimated Total Cost (\$000)</i>	<i>Federal Share (\$000)</i>
Interim Community Economic Development 4/4/79	31/3/81	3,833	2,460*

\* Including a financial contribution of \$460,000 by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.



## AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT (ARDA)

### *Administered By:*

A Joint Federal-Provincial Agricultural and Rural Development (ARDA) Committee for each participating province.

### *Purpose:*

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act provides authority for the federal government to enter into cost-sharing agreements with the provinces on programs and projects designed to encourage increased opportunities for higher income and employment for people in rural regions. These programs and projects provide for the more efficient use and greater development of rural land, the conservation of water supplies, the improvement of the soil, diversification of rural economic activity, and provide help to people affected by land-use adjustment programs undertaken under each Agreement.

### *Authority:*

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now referenced as Revised Statutes of Canada 1970, c.A.-4.

### *Time Frame:*

The first federal-provincial ARDA Agreements were signed with each of the 10 provinces in 1962. Subsequent activity continued under a series of agreements. ARDA II was

started in 1965 and ARDA III in 1970-71. The ARDA III Agreements were signed with nine provinces (except P.E.I. where the Comprehensive Development Plan is in operation) and expired in 1975. New ARDA 1975-77 Agreements were signed with Ontario and the four western provinces. The ARDA Agreement with Ontario was extended to March 31, 1979 and the ARDA Agreements with the western provinces terminated in 1977. With the exception of the Special ARDA Programs, all Arda Agreements have now expired.

### *Financing and Operation:*

These Agreements provided for programs on the basis of 50-50 cost-sharing between the federal and provincial governments with certain exceptions as detailed in the terms of agreement with each province. The implementation of a program or project under an Agreement is subject to prior joint approval by the Department and the province. In each Agreement, Canada agrees to reimburse the province for expenditures made on approved programs and projects in such proportions as are provided for by the Agreement upon submission of a claim.

### *Payments:*

See table below.

### *For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

Payments to the Provinces Under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act Excluding Special ARDA  
(\$000)

Province	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Newfoundland	1,535	1,545	2,336	504
Nova Scotia	3,157	1,051	—	—
New Brunswick	35	2	—	—
Quebec	4,899	1,887	4	—
Ontario	7,765	7,607	6,294	7,613
Manitoba	2,711	2,752	2,524	2,569
Saskatchewan	3,210	5,902	3,387	1,604
Alberta	1,346	3,353	1,912	1,475
British Columbia	2,335	3,550	3,806	2,620
Total	26,993	27,649	20,263	16,385

Note: Although the ARDA Agreements have expired, some commitments remain for projects not completed.

## SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

*Administered By:*

Special ARDA Committees for each participating Province/Territory. The Special ARDA Committees are composed of representatives of Canada and the Province/Territory and representatives from among the residents of Indian and Inuit ancestry.

*Purpose:*

These agreements provide for special action to ensure that rural residents, particularly those of Indian or Inuit ancestry, are able to benefit from rural development programs. The objectives of the agreements with respect to these people are to facilitate their access to existing or foreseeable job opportunities, to improve marginal or submarginal incomes of those engaged in primary producing activities, and to create new employment opportunities.

*Authority:*

The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now referenced as Revised Statutes of Canada 1970, c.A-4.

*Time Frame:*

The original Special Rural Development Agreements (Special ARDA) were signed in 1971 and 1972 with the four western provinces. In 1975, subsequent agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia to extend the program for two years. These agreements expired on March 31, 1977 and new Special ARDA Agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. For these agreements the dates of signature and termination are as follows:

	<i>Signed</i>	<i>Terminates</i>
Manitoba	March 9, 1977	March 31, 1982
Saskatchewan	May 30, 1977	March 31, 1982
British Columbia	May 18, 1977	March 31, 1982
Yukon	June 5, 1978	March 31, 1982
Northwest Territories	June 16, 1977	March 31, 1982

*Financing and Operation:*

The participating governments jointly respond to project proposals and, if approved, they are jointly funded (with certain exceptions noted below) and implemented in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

The federal government is responsible for funding up to 50% of the capital costs of commercial projects and for cost sharing with the Provinces/Territories on a 50%-50% basis the costs of all other projects, i.e. the primary producing and social adjustment projects. An exception to the cost-sharing arrangement is made in projects involving treaty or status Indian people or Inuit people. In such cases the federal government is responsible for all approved costs.

Generally project implementation and payment of financial assistance for commercial projects is the responsibility of the federal government and implementation and payments made for all other projects is the responsibility of the provincial/territorial governments.

*Payments:*

See table below.

*For Further Information:*

Contact Director General, Northern and Special Programs, or Provincial Director General Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

Special ARDA Agreements Expenditures  
(\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>
Manitoba	1,497	1,816	1,694	1,592
Saskatchewan	749	1,419	2,327	4,047
British Columbia	2,618	795	1,389	1,820
Yukon	—	—	—	165
Northwest Territories	—	—	334	716
Total	4,864	4,030	5,744	8,340

## PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT

### *Administered By:*

This Act is administered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan.

### *Purpose:*

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed by Parliament in 1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the Act widened the scope of the Administration's activities.

PFRA provides ongoing programs and projects to conserve and develop the soil and water resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These activities are designed to develop and promote improved systems of farm practice, tree culture, water supply, and land utilization that will result in greater economic security for residents of the area.

### *Authority:*

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The Act (with amendments consolidated) is now R.S. 1970, c.P.-17.

### *Time Frame:*

Continuing.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Department may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, municipalities or individuals with respect to carrying out the general purpose of the Act.

The areas addressed by PFRA programs of soil and water conservation and development, and drought proofing, are prime elements in the building blocks of long-term economic and social development on the prairies.

The main PFRA programs include:

- Land Use Program
- Water Development Program
- Rural Water Projects Program
- Agricultural Service Centres Agreements Program
- Alberta Irrigation Rehabilitation Program
- Tree Distribution Program

These programs are delivered through an organization which operates as follows:

Office of Deputy Director General — Evaluates programs and policies, initiates and participates in studies and

evaluations of soil and water resource development and conservation activities, co-ordinates performance measurement and provides public information services. Also responsible for the implementation aspects of the Canada-Saskatchewan Interim Subsidiary Agreement on Water for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing.

PFRA Manitoba Affairs — Implements the proposed Canada-Manitoba Interim Subsidiary Agreement on Water for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing and undertakes certain portions of the Agreement; represents all aspects of PFRA activities to Manitoba Government Officials and the public.

Administration and Program Service - Provides co-ordinated administrative support and special program-related assistance to the three operational Services at 120 locations throughout the three Prairie Provinces.

Engineering Service — Engages in the investigation, planning, design, construction and maintenance of various works pertaining to water development, irrigation and infrastructure programs in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It provides technical assistance to other federal departments, and to provincial governments, with respect to water resource planning and management.

Land Use Service — Operates 95 community pastures encompassing 2.4 million acres of land in the three prairie provinces and carrying approximately 250,000 head of cattle from some 6,000 patrons. This service includes pasture management, development and breeding services and operates on the basis of cost-recovery for direct operating costs.

Water Development Service — Provides, through four Divisions, technical and financial assistance for the development of water and land resources for community and agricultural purposes; operates irrigation projects in south-west Saskatchewan; produces and distributes tree seedlings and cuttings to farmers and government agencies for shelterbelts; and provides services including equipment repair and maintenance, project construction, and transport.

### *Payments:*

See table on following page.

### *For Further Information:*

Contact Director General, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, (see list page).



Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration Program Expenditures  
(\$000)

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>
Manitoba	4,993	6,401	7,924	5,588
Saskatchewan	20,649	20,575	22,602	24,659
Alberta	5,130	3,162	8,469	5,496
Total	30,772	30,138	38,995	35,743

**CANADA-COUNCIL OF MARITIME PREMIERS LAND  
REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION SERVICE  
AGREEMENT (LRIS)**

***Administered By:***

A Management Committee comprised of one representative of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and one representative of the Council of Maritime Premiers.

***Purpose:***

The purpose of this Agreement is to prepare a land titles registration information system.

***Authority:***

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

***Time Frame:***

The duration of this Agreement, as amended, is from April 1, 1978, to March 31, 1980. This is the second Agreement signed between Canada and the Council of Maritime Premiers. The first Agreement covered the period April 1, 1973 to March 31, 1978.

***Financing and Operation:***

In 1973 DREE signed with the Council of Maritime Premiers a five-year LRIS Agreement aimed at correcting and updating a system of land registration. A total of approximately \$28 million, of which DREE contributed \$21 million (75%), was expended towards the implementation of a four-phase program including:

- I a co-ordinate system of control surveys;
- II a large scale mapping program, including aerial photography;
- III the development of a system of land registration;
- IV the investigation into the creation of a computerized land data system.

At the end of the Agreement period (March 31, 1978) the program's Phases I and II were completed in Prince Edward

Island, and approximately fifty per cent (50%) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Some progress was made on Phases III and IV.

Further federal assistance of \$5.83 million was made available for the period 1978-1980.

***For Further Information:***

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

**NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT  
CORPORATION LIMITED**

***Administered By:***

The Corporation is administered by a Board of Directors, the chairman of which is appointed jointly by the federal and provincial ministers. There are currently eight directors, four nominated by the province and four by Canada.

***Purpose:***

To improve the viability of small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador.

***Authority:***

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

***Time Frame:***

The Corporation was established for an initial period of five years, from July 17, 1972 to July 17, 1977.

On July 17, 1977 the duration of the corporation was extended for an additional five-year period to July 17, 1982.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Corporation is a limited liability company, incorporated under the Companies Act of the Province of Newfoundland, to assist small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador. Its activities include the following:

- 1. loan financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;



2. equity financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;
3. management advisory services; and
4. such other related services and assistance as may be in support of (1), (2) and (3) above.

Two-fifths of the shares are owned by Canada and three-fifths are owned by the Province of Newfoundland. Expenditures with respect to the clientele are shared by the two parties on various bases depending on their nature.

Actual operating expenses and other income or expenses including net gains or losses related to interest, together with the expenses actually incurred in respect of bad debts and equity investment losses, are shared equally between Canada and the province by way of contributions to the Corporation.

Canada provides the Corporation with funds to enable the Company to make loans to business enterprises in Newfoundland and Labrador. The total amount of advances by Canada outstanding at any time, excluding accrued interest, shall not exceed the amount of \$25 million. Loan funding advanced by DREE to the Corporation as of March 31, 1979 was \$17.5 million. The province provides funds to enable the Corporation to contribute equity capital to business enterprises.

#### *Payments:*

##### DREE Contributions for Operating Expenses

<i>Province</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>(\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	1975-76	397
	1976-77	338
	1977-78	970
	1978-79	898

#### *For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

### PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY SERVICE AGREEMENT

#### *Administered By:*

The Physical Distribution Advisory Service, established as a division of the Atlantic Provinces Transportation Commission, is directly responsible in an operational sense to a Steering Committee comprising of one representative from each Atlantic province (one of which acts as chairman of the Committee); two representatives appointed by the Government of Canada (one of which acts as co-chairman of the

Committee); and one representative from the Atlantic Provinces Transportation Commission (who is its executive director).

#### *Purpose:*

The Physical Distribution Advisory Service provides shippers in the Atlantic Region with advice on matters such as freight transportation, warehousing, materials handling, protective packaging, inventory control, plant and warehouse site selection, order processing, market forecasting and customer service.

#### *Authority:*

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

#### *Time Frame:*

The Physical Distribution Advisory Service Agreement, signed on March 29, 1974, with the Province of Newfoundland, the Province of Prince Edward Island, the Province of Nova Scotia, the Province of New Brunswick and the Atlantic Provinces Transportation Commission, expired on the coming into force of the present Agreement. The present Agreement, dated April 1, 1978, expires on March 31, 1983.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

The Physical Distribution Advisory Service aims for financial self-sufficiency of operations and may impose charges for its services according to a schedule of fees as approved from time to time by the Steering Committee. Net operating expenses incurred during each fiscal year of operation are shared on the ratio of two-thirds by Canada and one-third by the provinces. The total amount of contributions by the Government of Canada over the duration of the present Agreement shall not exceed \$500,000.

#### *Payments:*

DREE expenditures for operating expenses, 1978-79: \$100,000

#### *For Further Information:*

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

### CANADA — ATLANTIC PROVINCES MANAGEMENT TRAINING AGREEMENT

#### *Administered By:*

A Regional Management Committee is responsible for the overall management of this Agreement. The Committee is composed of two representatives from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, one representative from each of the Atlantic Provinces, one representative from the

Federal Business Development Bank and one representative from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this Agreement is to provide a practical means for increasing managerial effectiveness of those managers and potential managers who form part of the work-force in the Atlantic Region and to effect a positive change in management behaviour by the promotion of current management technology and concepts which will improve the economic and social development of the Region.

**Authority:**

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act.

**Time Frame:**

The Canada-Atlantic Provinces Management Training Agreement, signed on July 4, 1978, has effect from April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1983.

**Financing and Operation:**

Canada cost shares with the Atlantic provinces, on an 80:20 ratio, all eligible costs for "Research and Development" and "Supply Support" incurred in the development and implementation of projects approved by the Regional Management Committee. Canada's total contribution towards costs incurred shall not exceed \$2,150,000 over the term of this Agreement. In addition, each province has set up and funds an administrative structure to coordinate the development and delivery efforts in each particular province. Courses are offered and are based on needs assessments that are carried out in each province.

**Payments:**

DREE expenditures, 1978-79: \$368,000

**For Further Information:**

Contact Provincial Director General of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (see list page).

## REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION (Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)

### COMMUNITY SERVICES CONTRIBUTION PROGRAM

**Administered By:**

Community Services Analysis Division

**Purpose:**

To provide financial aid to municipalities for the provision and improvement of priority community services to be determined on the basis of local needs and conditions.

Eligible community services include: water and sewage facilities (including planning and installation of sewage trunk lines, plants, piped and well water, holding tanks, site services); social, cultural, recreational and community facilities (including day care centres, community centres, libraries, park facilities); neighbourhood improvement projects; non-profit housing; conversion of municipal waste to energy production; and any other municipal capital work.

The Community Services Contribution Program replaces three former CMHC programs: the Neighbourhood Improvement Program, the Municipal Incentive Grant Program and the Municipal Infrastructure Program.

The objectives of this program are:

- 1) to provide increased flexibility and wider latitude to the provinces and their municipalities in using federal funds;
- 2) to enable federal assistance to better respond to local needs and conditions;
- 3) to reduce duplication in detailed administrative procedures by disentangling the federal government from project-by-project scrutiny;
- 4) to enhance the degree to which federal assistance meets the priorities of the provinces and their municipalities; and
- 5) to ensure that federal assistance is more equitably available to all provinces.

**Authority:**

National Housing Act, Section 54.1.

**Time Frame:**

The present federal-provincial agreements governing this program cover a two-year period: the 1979 and 1980 program years. The disbursement of funds under the program continue up to March 31, 1982.

**Financing and Operation:**

The provinces are responsible for the detailed administration of the program to municipalities and for establishing which projects and municipalities are eligible for funding. Municipal allocations may be made on the basis of a formula, on a project-by-project basis, or on a combination of the two. The list of community services eligible for funding in a province, the explicit criteria to be used in allocating funds to projects and municipalities, and the municipal allocations showing the actual allocation of funds to specific projects and municipalities, are submitted to the federal government for review and acceptance.

Each province is also responsible for ensuring that projects are technically feasible, that standards of quality are met, that proper financial accounting procedures are followed, and that funds have been properly allocated to projects and municipalities consistent with allocation criteria.

Annual funding for the program is allocated to the provinces on the basis of the urban population and municipal tax capacity in each province. The program operates on a calendar year basis which corresponds with the municipal fiscal year. Projects are designated and commitments are made over the course of the program (calendar) year but federal funds are not disbursed until the fiscal year following the program year.

A certified statement of account for eligible expenditures incurred on projects is provided by the province to the federal government and serves as the basis of payment. The federal government provides funds to each province on the basis of these certified statements of account and the provinces, in turn, reimburse the municipalities.

**Payments:**

See table below.

Community Services Contribution Program

Province	Commitment Authority		Budgetary Expenditure	
	1979 (\$m)	1980 (\$m)	1980/81 (\$m)	1981/82 (\$m)
Newfoundland	4.20	6.95	4.20	6.95
Nova Scotia	5.55	9.20	5.55	9.20
P.E.I.	.90	1.45	.90	1.45
New Brunswick	4.20	6.95	4.20	6.95
Quebec	47.10	78.45	47.10	78.45
Ontario	51.60	85.95	51.60	85.95
Manitoba	6.30	10.45	6.30	10.45
Saskatchewan	4.65	7.70	4.65	7.70
Alberta	10.65	17.70	10.65	17.70
British Columbia	15.15	25.20	15.15	25.20
Total	150.30	250.00	150.30	250.00

**For Further Information:**

Further information on this program may be obtained from CMHC Provincial Offices or from the Community Services Analysis Division, National Office.

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

Land and Infrastructure Division

**Purpose:**

To provide cost-sharing financial assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to develop land presently owned by the partnership for residential and associated purposes.

The objectives of this program are:

- (1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;
- (2) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

Priority in federal land development funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by

the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

**Authority:**

National Housing Act, Section 40

**Time Frame:**

Until further policy determines otherwise, funding for Sec. 40 after 1978 will be restricted to the development of existing projects.

**Financing and Operation:**

Either the province, CMHC or, in some cases, the municipality may undertake the projects on behalf of the partnership. Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through Section 40 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75 per cent of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales are shared on the same basis. Costs of municipal services not recovered by the municipality in the general tax rate are included in the sales prices, or recovered through local government charges over a period of years.

House purchasers are expected to select lots appropriate to the proposed house design. Plans and specifications require approval whether or not the house is financed through the NHA. To ensure orderly development of the project, construction of individual houses must be started within six



months of lot purchase and completed within 18 months after commencement of construction.

***Federal Involvement:***

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

***For Further Information:***

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the individual program descriptions.

## **LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM**

***Administered By:***

Land and Infrastructure Division

***Purpose:***

To provide loan assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

- 1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;
- 2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and
- 3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

Priority in federal land assembly funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

An alternative program involving cost-sharing rather than loan assistance is also available. See "Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program".

***Authority:***

National Housing Act, Section 42

***Time Frame:***

Until future policy determines otherwise, no funding will be provided under Section 42 after 1978.

***Financing and Operation:***

NHA loans covering up to 90 per cent of the cost of assembling, planning and servicing land housing, or for any purpose incidental thereto, are available through any local

office of CMHC. Land Assembly loans may also be made to finance connecting trunk services for public land assemblies in the absence of Part VIII NHA assistance, or other funds.

A loan may be made to a province, to a municipality with provincial approval, or to a public housing agency. The loan amount may be up to 90 per cent of the cost of acquisition, clearance, planning and servicing of the land, as determined by CMHC.

Where the loan is to be used to acquire land for later disposal on a long-term leasehold basis, the term may be up to 50 years. In all other circumstances, the maximum term is 25 years. It will bear interest at a rate prescribed by Governor-in-Council and may be secured by a debenture or such other security satisfactory to CMHC.

Conditions of repayment are;

- (1) the payment of interest shall be made not less frequently than annually and may be deferred for up to three years or until revenue is produced, whichever comes first;
- (2) the loan shall be repayable during its term, or as revenue is produced. The conditions for the latter option are to be determined by CMHC.

Application for loan assistance will normally, but not necessarily, be made in the following stages and could result in three or more separate loan commitments:

- (1) land acquisition,
- (2) planning and design,
- (3) installation of services.

The applicant will be required to provide to CMHC evidence of need for each project. Details of site services and costs eligible for lending purposes may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

Applications will be reviewed by CMHC to ensure the proposal complies with NHA requirements and program objectives.

The prices and terms of sale or lease of serviced land produced under these loan arrangements are established by the sponsor. It may be offered on a leasehold or freehold basis. CMHC does not share in profits or losses.

Where a proposal involves displacement of low-income families, the borrower will be required to provide replacement accommodation at least equal to the number of buildings removed or demolished.

***Federal Involvement:***

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

***Payments:***

Commitments:

See table on following page.



## Loan Assisted Land Assembly Program

<i>Province</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1976 Commitment (\$ million)</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1977 Commitment (\$ million)</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1978 Commitment (\$ million)</i>	<i>Section 40 and 42 1979 Commitments* (\$ million)</i>
Newfoundland	4.59	.15	—	1.20
Prince Edward Island	.90	—	.62	.10
Nova Scotia	2.15	2.88	.84	—
New Brunswick	2.59	1.09	1.10	—
Quebec	6.84	—	—	—
Ontario	42.10	31.08	17.72	16.20
Manitoba	10.70	4.19	4.00	—
Saskatchewan	14.23	3.15	—	.10
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	.24	.52	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	2.12	1.25	7.90	—
CANADA	86.46	44.31	32.18	17.60

\* preliminary

#### *For Further Information:*

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

### NEW COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

#### *Administered By:*

Land and Infrastructure Division

#### *Purpose:*

To provide a means of channeling urban growth other than by the continued expansion of existing major centres; to provide a mechanism for the establishment of new regional growth centres; and to facilitate the balanced development of new resource-based communities.

#### *Authority:*

National Housing Act, Section 45

#### *Financing and Operation:*

CMHC may provide assistance either by way of cost-sharing arrangements between the federal and provincial governments, or by way of 90 per cent loans with certain forgiveness elements made to provinces or their designated agencies.

CMHC's commitment to a cost-sharing or loan arrangement is dependent on the province meeting the following criteria:

- 1) designation of the agency or corporation responsible for the planning and development of the new community;
- 2) indication of the measures to be taken to allow the public to receive any economic benefits that may accrue in respect of the lands and services disposed of to the private sector in the new community; and

3) indication of the plans for urban growth, including the location, size, and order of development of other new communities.

A commitment to a cost-sharing arrangement in respect of each new community will be embodied in an agreement between CMHC and the province in question, and the agreement will cover the above matters.

Under such a cost-sharing arrangement, CMHC's share of total capital costs, profits and losses is not to exceed 75 per cent of the total capital costs, profits and losses of the project pursuant to the agreement.

As an alternative to a cost-sharing arrangement, a loan to a province or its designated agency may be made in an amount of up to 90 per cent of the cost, as determined by CMHC, for acquisition of lands for the new communities, including lands for transportation corridors and open spaces in or around the communities; the planning of the communities; and design and installation of services. The term of the loan will be up to 25 years. This term may be extended to 50 years for that part of the loan which is used in respect of lands and services to be disposed of later on a long-term leasehold basis for private use.

To encourage rapid development of recreational or other community social facilities CMHC may forgive up to 50 per cent of that portion of the loan covering acquisition of land for these purposes.

CMHC may also forgive an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the part of the loan used for initial planning costs. Such costs would include salaries, accommodation and expenses of the new community development corporation or agency and necessary consultants to provide overall administration, site investigations, surveys, background research,

concept plans, overall development plans as required by the province, and detailed phasing elements of layout and urban design.

CMHC may participate in the process of acquiring lands for new communities including lands for transportation corridors and open space in or around the communities, and in design and installation of services.

***Name of Agreement:***

Definitions:

A new community is an area of planned urban growth having all the facilities of a self-contained community. Spatially separated from an established community, it may be independent in its economic base or integrated with an existing urban centre. In addition, to be eligible for assistance under this program, the new community must meet one or more of the following objectives:

- 1) Promotion of urban growth other than by continued expansion of existing major centres;
- 2) Provision of a mechanism for the establishment of new regional growth centres; and,
- 3) Balanced development of resource-based new communities.

Transportation corridors are links between the new community and the parent existing major urban centre and between other urban centres in the urban complex. The corridors are intended to carry all major transportation systems and may accommodate all trunk services.

A designated agency may be a municipality, agency or corporation empowered by a province to plan and develop a new community. It must have the power and competence to acquire, develop and dispose of land for the new or expanded community.

***Federal Involvement:***

Until future policy determines otherwise, no federal activity will be undertaken in this program during 1978 or thereafter.

***For Further Information:***

Further detail on the New Communities Program may be obtained from any local CMHC Office. See list following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

**NON-PROFIT CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM**

***Administered By:***

Social Housing Division

***Purpose:***

To assist Co-operative Groups to develop and produce modest affordable housing through the construction of new units and acquisition of existing accommodation, appropriate to the needs of low and moderate income families and individuals. Eligible applicants under the program are Co-operative Associations, Indian Band Councils and groups of Indians.

***Authority:***

The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6, 56.1, 44(1)(b) and 34.1.

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing CMHC program which began in 1978 and replaced the former Sec. 34.18 Cooperative program.

***Financing and Operation:***

Start-up Funds (Section 37.1) of up to \$75,000 are available to assist applicants in developing projects to the point of an acceptable application.

Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through the availability of 100% N.H.A. insured loans under Section 6 or through conventional sources. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years. That for existing projects is 35 years or useful life of the buildings.

Federal assistance is available to applicants under Section 56.1 NHA through a maximum write-down in the interest rate from the actual lending rate to 2%, based on project costs. This assistance is applied in two forms, as follows:

**1. Non-Income Tested Assistance**

The assistance, available to all the units in a project, is intended to bridge the gap between the economic occupancy charge and the lower end of market rent established by CMHC. It provides a reduction in the principal and interest payment and remains constant for 3 years. Starting in year four this reduced principal and interest payment increases annually by 5%.

**2. Income Tested Assistance**

The difference between the maximum federal assistance and the amount determined in (1) above is then available to residents who cannot afford the normal occupancy charges. Such residents pay on the basis of a rent-to-income scale and are subject to an annual income test. Co-operatives are generally required to provide for at least 15% of this type of occupancy and achieve an income-mix of residents in the project.

When a co-operative does not use all the federal assistance available, a maximum of \$500 for each unit in the project may be set aside in a separate account and used in later years to offset operating cost increases if the income mix of the tenants changes significantly.

If Co-operatives gain additional provincial assistance for income penetration purposes, projects will be eligible for Section 44(1)(b) assistance after provincial assistance contributions equate with maximum federal assistance.

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance under Section 34.1 NHA may be available to provide forgiveness loans up to \$3,750 per unit or \$2,000 per hostel bed.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by CMHC for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has the lead role in facilitating the development of Co-op projects, whether or not some form of provincial assistance may be provided.

**Federal Involvement:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

## NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

**Administered By:**

Social Housing Division

**Purpose:**

To supply adequate low and moderate income rental accommodation for families and individuals who are unable to afford such housing on the open market. To obtain funding under this program a non-profit corporation must be constituted exclusively for charitable purposes. Public non-profit corporations sponsored by municipalities and provinces, and those sponsored by private groups are both eligible under the program.

**Authority:**

The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6, 56.1, 44(1)(b) and 34.1.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing CMHC program which began in 1978 and replaced the former Section 15.1 non-profit program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Eligible applicants under the program are non-profit corporations, provinces, municipalities, public housing agencies, Indian band councils and groups of Indians.

- Start-up Funds (Section 37.1) up to \$75,000 per project are available to assist applicants in developing projects to the point of an acceptable application.

- Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through the availability of 100% N.H.A. insured loans under Section 6 or through conventional sources. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years. Existing projects is 35 years or useful life of the project.
- Maximum federal assistance under Section 56.1 NHA is available to applicants through a write-down in the interest rate from the actual lending rate of 2%, based on project cost. Unilateral federal assistance under the new program is higher than that available under the previous non-profit program.
- When a non-profit project does not use all the federal assistance available, a maximum amount of \$500 for each unit in a project may be set aside in a separate account and used in later years to offset operating cost increases if the income mix of the tenants in the project changes significantly.
- Further provincial assistance is encouraged to gain income penetration. After provincial assistance equates with the maximum federal assistance, 50/50 cost sharing of further subsidies may be approved under Section 44(1)(b) NHA
- Residential Rehabilitation Assistance under Section 34.1 NHA may be available to provide forgiveness loans up to \$3,750 per unit or \$2,000 per hostel bed.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by C.M.H.C. for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met.

An option to purchase may be made available for units under the program.

Maximum rent for tenants is the lower end of market rent. All tenants will pay rent based on the federal rent-to-income scale up to market rent. There are no income limits for occupancy under the program.

Operating Agreements between the province and the federal government will define which party has the lead role in the delivery of private non-profit projects.

Provinces have the lead role for all publicly sponsored projects and may assume the lead role for private non-profit projects as well. C.M.H.C. will take responsibility for the lead role for all private non-profit projects unless the province has otherwise agreed to do so. The lead role party has full responsibility for review and approval of projects in order to avoid administrative duplication.

**Payments:**

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. (See table on following page)



## Non-Profit Housing Program

Province	1978 Commitment (Units)		1979 Commitment *	
	Non Profit	Cooperative	Non-Profit	Cooperative
Newfoundland	18	—	69	—
Prince Edward Island	33	—	84	—
Nova Scotia	23	17	223	68
New Brunswick	90	—	508	—
Quebec	112	—	7,542	1,062
Ontario	698	6	2,811	534
Manitoba	168	136	645	—
Saskatchewan	71	—	1,228	—
Alberta	36	11	360	60
British Columbia	332	105	2,418	459
Yukon	—	—	36	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—
CANADA	1,581	278	15,924	2,183

\* preliminary

## PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

*Administered By:*

Social Housing Division

*Purpose:*

To provide appropriate, well managed, and economical housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation at prices they can afford, in a suitably satisfying community environment.

*Authority:*

Units may be provided under Sections 40 and 44 of the National Housing Act. Choice of program is a provincial prerogative.

Section 40, National Housing Act

Public Housing Projects under a Federal-Provincial Partnership arrangement

*Financing and Operation:*

Section 40 of the Act authorizes the federal government to bear up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost is borne by the province, but the municipality may be requested by the province to

assume a portion of the provincial share. A project may be obtained either through new construction or acquisition and conversion of existing buildings, to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments may consist of self-contained units for individual or family occupancy and also hostel or dormitory units for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of such projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, are shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial rental projects is provided by a housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the authority are selected by the partnership.

A housing authority is responsible for the hiring of necessary staff for the operation of the project. The housing authority operates under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement and submits audited financial statements of the project operations. Annual operating budgets must also be submitted to the partnership for approval.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The local housing authority allocates units to applicants.



*Section 44:*

Whether or not a public housing project is undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may be eligible under Section 44 of the Act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. Grants may cover up to 50 per cent of operating losses for a period of up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project. Dwellings may be leased by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses.

Public housing and rental subsidies for the year 1977, payable in 1978 were \$182 million.

The estimated total for 1978, payable in 1979 is \$220.0 million. The estimated total for 1979, payable in 1980, is \$253.6 million.

*Federal Involvement:*

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

*Payments:*

See table below.

*For Further Information:*

Further detail on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office. These offices are listed following the last of the CMHC individual program descriptions.

#### RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

*Administered By:*

Neighbourhood and Residential Improvement Division (RRAP in NIP, and Urban Specially Designated areas)

Social Housing Division (Non-Profit RRAP) Rural and Native Housing Division (Rural RRAP and DIAND RRAP).

*Purpose:*

To assist in the rehabilitation of substandard housing and to promote its subsequent maintenance.

*Authority:*

The National Housing Act, Section 34.1

*Time Frame:*

The legislation does not limit this program to a specific period.

*Financing and Operation:*

The program provides that loans, of which the repayment of a portion may be forgiven, may be available to:

- 1) homeowners and landlords for the rehabilitation of dwellings. Before the 1979 Amendments to the NHA, loans were restricted to properties located in specific areas and to non-profit corporations. The requirement for designated areas was removed in March 1979.
- 2) non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives.
- 3) Indian Reserves.

In addition funds may be made available to non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives for the conversion of residential buildings into a greater number of family housing units or hostel beds.

Province	1976 Commitments Budget (\$ million)	1977 Commitments Budget (\$ million)	1978 Commitments Budget (\$ million)	1979* Commitments Budget (\$ million)
Newfoundland	4.1	3.8	7.5	6.4
Prince Edward Island	1.2	2.9	2.7	1.0
Nova Scotia	4.7	11.6	14.4	11.4
New Brunswick	9.6	6.1	9.8	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—
Ontario	—	—	—	3.2
Manitoba	—	—	—	0.7
Saskatchewan	30.8	18.6	29.2	20.1
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	.6	—
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	0.7	2.6	4.1	6.2
CANADA	51.1	45.6	68.3	49.0

\* preliminary

The legislation requires that, as a prerequisite to the operation of the program, the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC.

Assistance under the program may be made available to all property owners in the NIP areas. For landlords, the assistance is conditional under the entry into an agreement to maintain fair rentals.

The maximum amount of loan is \$10,000 per family housing unit or, for accommodation of the hostel or dormitory type, \$4,000 per bed. For owner-occupied family housing units, and for those owned by non-profit corporations, repayment of up to \$3,750 of the loan may be forgiven, and for privately owned rented family housing units a maximum of \$2,500. In the case of hostel or dormitory accommodation, an eligible applicant may obtain a forgivable loan equal to:

- 50% of the eligible repair costs up to a maximum of \$1,250 for each of the first three-bedroom units; and
- 50% of the eligible repair costs up to a maximum of \$2,000 for each additional bed-unit.

For homeowners, the actual amount of forgiveness available is determined in relation to the applicant's adjusted income. Homeowners with adjusted incomes of \$6,000 per year or less are eligible for the maximum of \$3,750 forgiveness. The amount of forgiveness reduces by \$1.00 for every \$2.00 of income over \$6,000, so that no forgiveness is available for those with adjusted incomes over \$11,000 per year.

For rental loans, except to non-profit corporations, the amount forgiven is 50 per cent of the eligible costs up to a maximum of \$2,500 per unit. For non-profit corporations the full \$3,700 is available.

The amount of forgiveness available is "earned" by the borrower at a rate of \$750 per year for homeowner occupants and \$250 per year for rental units. For non-profit corporations, the forgiveness is earned at between \$250 and \$375 per year depending on the cost of rehabilitation. In the case of a non-profit corporation obtaining funds for the improvement of hostel or dormitory type accommodation, the forgiveness is earned at the rate of \$100 per year. Homeowners earn the

forgiveness by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling. Landlords must continue to adhere to the conditions of the rental operating agreement. In the case of Section 34.1, rental loans for rooming houses, the forgivable loan will be earned at an annual rate of \$125 per bed-unit for the first three bed-units; and \$200 per bed-unit for all other bed-units.

#### Work eligible under RRAP:

The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program is intended to finance the repair of housing to a level which not only meets normal health and safety standards, but which also will substantially extend its useful life with normal care and maintenance. A further life of about 15 years is suggested as a general guide.

In order to accomplish this, CMHC has published standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings which not only contain mandatory standards (conforming closely to typical municipal minimum maintenance and occupancy by-laws), but also a series of recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may, if circumstances permit, do with RRAP assistance.

These standards are intended for use in urban Canada, and also as the guide for rehabilitation undertaken as part of the Rural and Native Housing Program. It should be noted however that, under the latter program extensions to dwellings may be financed with rehabilitation funds.

Where a dwelling is occupied by a person or persons who are medically handicapped, modifications which improve the liveability of the dwelling should be regarded as eligible to the extent that assistance is available after basic health and safety requirements have been met.

Applicants are encouraged to use some of the funds to increase the thermal efficiency of their dwellings wherever practicable.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

The fiscal year runs from January to December.

#### *Payments:*

See tables on following page.

Actual Capital Budget  
Commitments to Dec. 31st, 1978  
(\$000)  
Sec. 34.1

<i>Province</i>	<i>Rural RRAP</i>	<i>Urban RRAP</i>	<i>DIAND RRAP</i>	<i>Non-Profit</i>
Newfoundland	6,498	2,645	—	—
Prince Edward Island	3,378	5,941	—	—
Nova Scotia	5,959	6,519	174	441
New Brunswick	7,203	2,734	100	31
Quebec	30,267	33,049	10	1,730
Ontario	883	13,984	227	1,141
Manitoba	4,056	940	278	215
Saskatchewan	2,505	6,137	189	157
Alberta	221	4,329	—	13
British Columbia	771	9,089	—	1,231
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	67	—	—	—
Total	58,808	85,367	978	4,959

1979 Capital Budget  
Commitments\*

<i>Province</i>	<i>RURAL RRAP</i>	<i>URBAN RRAP</i>	<i>DIAND RRAP</i>	<i>Non-Profit</i>
Newfoundland	7,331	2,140	—	—
Prince Edward Island	3,853	2,510	80	3
Nova Scotia	5,900	5,270	300	94
New Brunswick	6,067	1,710	83	60
Quebec	37,136	12,600	363	2,385
Ontario	628	5,690	475	2,396
Manitoba	1,366	585	349	9
Saskatchewan	2,932	4,810	268	25
Alberta	1,123	3,710	172	120
British Columbia	1,232	5,670	88	2,845
Northwest Territories	178	—	—	—
Canada	67,746	44,695	2,178	7,937

\* Preliminary only

## RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

Rural and Native Housing Division

### *Purpose:*

The acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of 50,000 housing units within a five-year period with the participation of the client group as planners and developers of housing projects.

### *Authority:*

The National Housing Act, Section 34.1 and Section 40.

### *Time Frame:*

To 1981. It should be noted that the Section 40 Federal-Provincial agreements are for an indefinite period subject to termination or re-negotiation by either party after a three-month notice period.

### *Financing and Operation:*

#### *Section 40 (Federal-Provincial Agreements)*

Section 40 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to contribute up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land, undertaken jointly with a province. Housing units may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition improvement and conversion of existing units. Native Associations and community groups are encouraged to participate in the organization, planning and delivery of housing.

Ownership is made possible to people of low income by gearing monthly payments to income in accordance with a payment-to-income scale. Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the payment-to-income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges, including the payment of taxes, the Federal-Provincial Partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges on a 75/25 basis.

Any operating profits or losses arising from the operation of Section 40 Federal-Provincial projects are shared on the same basis as the capital cost.

#### *Section 34.1 (Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program)*

Under this program, homeowners who live in sub-standard houses can obtain a loan of up to \$10,000 to upgrade their houses to minimum standards of health and safety, and to extend the life expectancy of their dwellings by at least 15 years. Of this sum, up to \$3,750 may be forgiven based on income and cost of rehabilitation. Indian Reserves, regardless of population, became eligible in 1978 to receive funds under the program.

### *Federal Involvement:*

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

### *Payments:*

See tables on following page.



## Section 40 Commitments to December 31, 1979

Province	1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Units	(\$000)	Units	(\$000)	Units	(\$000)	Units	(\$000)
Newfoundland	359	6,941	498	10,135	369	8,139	283	6,901
Prince Edward Island	25	593	20	508	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	133	2,585	140	3,131	183	3,746	166	3,812
New Brunswick	121	2,514	106	2,762	157	4,490	198	6,000
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	329	7,989	122	3,445	344	9,400	225	6,973
Manitoba	297	7,566	329	9,349	185	5,670	120	3,752
Saskatchewan	257	8,393	520	14,703	468	18,187	441	17,886
Alberta	75	2,177	210	7,320	59	2,321	32	1,179
British Columbia	244	8,409	258	7,430	158	4,909	63	2,376
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	21	639	13	466	2	99
CANADA	1,840	\$47,167	2,224	\$59,422	1,936	\$57,328	1,530	\$48,978

## RRAP Section 34.1 Commitments to December 31, 1979

Province	1976		1977	
	Units	(\$000)	Units	(\$000)
Newfoundland	79	300	295	1,103
Prince Edward Island	610	2,589	650	3,235
Nova Scotia	251	1,089	759	3,653
New Brunswick	1,391	2,962	1,131	5,299
Quebec	544	2,710	1,442	7,764
Ontario	12	95	129	606
Manitoba	108	311	274	1,041
Saskatchewan	210	818	222	1,001
Alberta	157	781	348	1,688
British Columbia	10	56	20	108
Yukon Territory	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	52	186
CANADA	3,372	\$11,711	5,322	\$25,684

Province	1978				1979			
	Rural Units	RRAP (\$000)	DIAND Units	RRAP (\$000)	Rural Units	RRAP (\$000)	DIAND Units	RRAP (\$000)
Newfoundland	1,701	6,498	—	—	1,623	7,339	—	—
Prince Edward Island	779	3,378	—	—	988	3,848	24	80
Nova Scotia	1,391	5,959	49	174	1,389	6,006	92	300
New Brunswick	1,599	7,203	10	100	1,464	6,600	45	132
Quebec	6,317	30,267	1	10	8,150	37,567	102	363
Ontario	185	883	63	227	125	625	130	486
Manitoba	284	1,056	40	278	298	1,366	43	349
Saskatchewan	586	2,505	21	189	728	2,932	41	268
Alberta	58	221	—	—	232	1,123	24	172
British Columbia	227	771	—	—	331	1,211	19	88
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	22	67	—	—	34	178	—	—
CANADA	13,149	\$58,808	184	\$978	15,362	\$68,795	520	\$2,238

## STUDENT HOUSING

### *Administered By:*

Lending Division

### *Purpose:*

To assist in the construction, acquisition or improvement of student housing projects.

### *Authority:*

National Housing Act, Section 47

### *Time Frame:*

Program terminated until further notice.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Loans are available to provinces and municipalities and their agencies, universities and colleges. In each case the province concerned must approve the making of the loan.

The housing may be dormitories, hostels, or self-contained family units. Lounges, dining halls and other facilities necessary for the operation of student housing may also be included as part of the project.

All student housing must conform with municipal, provincial and national building codes. As well, family units must meet the requirements of Residential Standards 1977. Converted buildings must conform with "NHA Minimum Property Standards for Existing Residential Buildings", NHA 5017.

The maximum loan available is 90 per cent of the cost of the project as determined by the Corporation.

The term of the loan may not exceed the useful life of the project and, in any case, not more than 50 years.

The maximum rate of interest on NHA loans is reviewed periodically. For details concerning the current Section 47 rate, borrowers should consult the nearest CMHC office.

The loan is repayable in equal installments of principal and interest not less frequently than semi-annually.

The loan is to be secured by a first mortgage on the project in favor of the Corporation. Where the borrower cannot give a first mortgage the Corporation may accept other forms of security.

Prospective borrowers should, at a very early stage, first talk to the CMHC manager in their area. If the proposal is considered satisfactory the applicant will be asked to submit sketches, outline specifications, cost estimates of the project, and a copy of the character or other instrument of incorporation of the institution concerned.

The borrower cannot use the project for any purposes other than a student housing project during the term of the loan. All students, regardless of race, creed or colour, must have an equal opportunity of renting units in the project. The project must be kept in a satisfactory state of repair, and Corporation representatives must be permitted to inspect the project at any time.

### *Federal Involvement:*

The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December. Increasing demand on federal housing funds during the last few years has necessitated the assignment of housing funds on a priority basis to low-income family accommodation. In 1977, limited funds were allocated to student housing per se although students may benefit from other CMHC programs designed to meet the needs of a broader client group.

### *For Further Information:*

Further detail on this program is available at any local office of CMHC. These offices are listed below.

## CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES

### *Head Office*

Montreal Road  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P7

Tel: (613) 746-4611

### *Atlantic Region*

#### *Regional Office*

Suite 1400  
Brunswick House  
44 Prince William Street  
Saint John, N.B.  
E2L 4S7

Tel: (506) 658-4460

### *Provincial Offices*

#### *Newfoundland*

120 Torbay Road  
Prince Charles Building  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1A 3V6

Tel: (709) 737-4400

*Prince Edward Island*

Kent Place  
180 Kent Street  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
C1A 1N9

Tel: (902) 892-9181

*Nova Scotia*

7001 Mumford Road  
Halifax  
Nova Scotia  
B3L 4N8

Tel: (902) 454-8352

*New Brunswick*

Suite 613, Kings Place  
440 King Street  
Fredericton, N.B.  
E3B 5R2

Tel: (506) 452-3050

*Quebec Region**Regional Office*

Suite 900  
Place du Canada  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3B 2N2

Tel: (514) 283-4464

*Ontario Region**Regional Office*

Atria North, Phase I  
2255 Sheppard Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M2J 1W7

Tel: (416) 498-7300

*Prairie Region**Regional Office*

111-2nd Avenue South  
Saskatoon, Sask.  
S7K 1K6

Tel: (306) 665-4929

*Provincial Offices**Manitoba*

870 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3G 0P2

Tel: (204) 774-7491

*Saskatchewan*

2111-14th Avenue  
Regina, Sask.  
S4P 3B6

Tel: (306) 569-5880

*Alberta*

12315 Stony Plain Road  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5K 2M8

Tel: (403) 482-3431

*British Columbia Region**Regional Office*

Suite 800  
Crown Life Place  
1500 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6G 3A1

Tel: (604) 666-2516

## *Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise*

The objectives of the Department are to assess, collect and control duties and taxes on imported and domestically-produced goods, and to exercise control over the international movements of persons, goods and vehicles. These objectives are carried out by the Deputy Minister, Customs and Excise, through three major branches: Customs Field Operations, Customs Programs, and Excise. The Department was established by the Department of National Revenue Act, and administers the following legislation:

### *Customs Field Operations:*

- 1) The Customs Act, which provides statutory authority for regulating the manner, times and places where goods may be imported into, warehoused in, and exported from Canada. It prescribes the manner in which value for duty shall be determined, and it provides for the refund of duties and taxes.
- 2) The Customs Tariff Act, which contains the authority for levying and collecting duty at specified rates, refunding duty by way of drawback, marking requirements on importations, and prohibiting specified commodities.
- 3) The Excise Tax Act, which requires the Customs Operations activity to collect sales tax (consumption) and the excise taxes on imported goods. It also provides for an exemption from the above taxes on specified commodities when imported for a use legislated as tax exempt.
- 4) Over seventy other laws and regulations for other departments and agencies.

### *Excise Branch:*

- 1) The Excise Tax Act, which provides for the imposition of sales and excise taxes on domestically-produced and imported products and indicates certain goods which are specifically exempt from the taxes and the conditions under which such exemptions are granted.
- 2) The Excise Act: Taxes are levied on spirits, beer and tobacco products through the internal revenue system of Canada. The Excise Tax Act and related schedule of duties provides for the imposition and collection of duties, which are protected by the Act and Regulations through supervision over the production, storage, packaging and distribution of all goods subject to excise duty.
- 3) The Food and Drug Act, which relates to the labelling, blending and certification of age of spirits.
- 4) The Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act.

### *Customs Programs:*

- 1) The Customs Act and Customs Tariff Act: Customs Programs acts as an advisory body for the Field Operations subactivity in providing policy guidelines and interpretations of the legislation.
- 2) The Anti-dumping Act, which provides for the assessment of complaints of injurious dumping of foreign goods in the Canadian market. Complaints are investigated and anti-dumping duties imposed if applicable.



**COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON  
EXCESS IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR*****Administered By:***

Customs and Excise

***Purpose:***

To facilitate the collection of duties and taxes on importations of liquor. Previously, the duty and taxes on excess importations of liquor could not be paid until the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial liquor boards.

***Authority:***

Informal agreements through correspondence.

***Time Frame:***

Indefinite.

***Financing and Operation:***

This agreement includes all provinces except Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. All liquor importations in

excess of two (2) imperial gallons per traveller are subject to the following provincial fees:

Spirits	— 15¢ per 28.4 ml
Sparkling Wines and Champagne	— 15¢ per 28.4 ml
Other Wines	— 10¢ per 28.4 ml
Beer	— 1¢ per 28.4 ml

Note: Official agreements are currently in imperial measurements; metric values are approximate only.

***Payments:***

All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial liquor commissions.

***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:

Ms. Carol Richardson, Customs and Excise  
Operational Policy Division  
External Programs  
5th Floor, Connaught Bldg.  
Mackenzie Ave., Ottawa.

## *Secretary of State*

The Secretary of State is responsible for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to: citizenship, elections, state ceremony and correspondence, a wide variety of literary, historical and cultural activities, and fitness and amateur sport. This has meant that, in addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State reports to Parliament for the Canada Council, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Film Development Corporation, the National Arts Centre Corporation, the National Film Board, the National Library, the National Museums of Canada, the Public Archives, the Public Service Commission, and the Canadian Cultural Export Review Board. None of these other bodies have programs under which funds are made available to provincial or municipal governments.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The responsibilities of the Department of the Secretary of State are as follows:

- 1) to encourage the acquisition and use of the two official languages in Canadian society thereby reinforcing the equality of status of the two official languages;
- 2) to formulate and develop policies and programs for the achievement of national arts and cultural objectives and to promote effective inter-agency cooperation in the achievement of these objectives;
- 3) to ensure the coordinated development, formulation,

implementation and review of federal education policies and programs in support of national objectives;

- 4) to provide translation and interpretation services in all languages in accordance with the needs of Parliament, the government and its agencies and, more especially, to contribute to the implementation of the official languages policy by making available the translation and interpretation services guaranteed by this policy;

- 5) to promote and assist the development of effective Canadian Citizenship, and to co-ordinate the formulation and development of national strategies and policies affecting citizenship and fitness and amateur sport.

These responsibilities are carried out under seven programs: the Arts and Culture Program, the Bilingualism Development Program, the Citizenship Program, the Education Support Program, the Administration Program, the Translation Program and Fitness and Amateur Sport. Under the first four of these programs the Department provides financial assistance directly to the provinces, as noted below.

Under the Arts and Culture Program the Department provides assistance to the provinces for special celebrations. Under the Bilingualism Development Program financial and technical assistance is provided to the provinces in areas other than education, and financial assistance is provided for bilingualism in education at pre-university and university levels and for special "catch-up" projects. Under the Citizenship Program financial assistance is provided to the provinces under the citizenship and language instruction agreements and under the language textbook agreements. Under the Education Support Program the Department administers the post-secondary education adjustment payments.

### Department of the Secretary of State

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## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR

### *Administered By:*

Language Programmes Branch

### *Purpose:*

To provide technical assistance to provincial governments wishing to provide services to the public in both of the two official languages of Canada. The governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories are also eligible for support under this programme.

### *Authority:*

Authority to make the expertise and experience acquired by the federal government, in the fields of translation and language training, available to provincial administration was given by a Cabinet decision in 1970.

### *Time Frame:*

The programme was established in response to specific recommendations directed to the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book II Education).

### *Financing and Operation:*

The programme of technical assistance provides aid through the activities of promotion and consultation.

1. Promotion includes the maintenance of liaison with interested parties, the dissemination of information and documentation, and the organization of meetings and study sessions.

2. Consultation includes assistance in identifying needs, establishing linguistic profiles and developing appropriate programmes, as well as the provision of specialists as advisors or consultants, and the offering of language training, on a cost recovery basis.

Promotion and consultation can be provided for the areas of:

- a) translation, terminology, interpretation and the preparation of bibliographies;
- b) language training;
- c) bilingual identity;
- d) management of an official languages programme.

### *For Further Information:*

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Denis Roberge  
Programme Director  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: (819) 994-1966

## OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS

### *Administered By:*

Official Languages in Education, Language Programmes Branch

### *Purpose:*

To ensure that Canadians of either official language have the opportunity to educate their children in their own language, and that Canadian students have the opportunity to learn, as a second language, the other official language of Canada.

### *Authority:*

While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the costs of official languages in education. This programme is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding official languages in education at the elementary and secondary levels have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the provinces.

### *Time Frame:*

The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1979-80 fiscal year will be provided according to the terms on an interim agreement. Negotiations on a new long-term agreement are in progress.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The programme provides assistance in three ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" education (i.e. education in the English language in Quebec and in the French language in the other provinces);
2. Assistance for "second language" instruction (i.e. teaching of the other official language); and
3. Assistance for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language education.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each province for minority language education is equivalent to nine per cent of the overall average annual cost of educating a student in that province for each student studying full-time in that province. In recognition of the need for minority language students to study the majority language, the federal-provincial arrangements define "full-time" minority language students as students who receive at least 75 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the primary level and at least 60 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the secondary level.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each province for second language instruction is equivalent to five per cent of the average annual provincial per student cost. The formula takes into account the amount of time involved.

The federal government also makes available to each of the provinces an amount equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the average annual provincial per student cost, based on the total number of minority official language school-age children in each province. This is for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language instruction.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Don Hamilton

Director

Official Languages in Education Directorate

Language Programmes Branch

Department of the Secretary of State

Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: (819) 994-3724

Payments by Province for Official Languages in Education at Elementary and Secondary Levels 1978-79

Province	9%	5%	1.5%	Total
Newfoundland	56,236	391,688	12,034	459,958
Prince Edward Island	204,583	109,741	43,093	357,417
Nova Scotia	740,218	791,923	174,914	1,707,055
New Brunswick	7,232,687	560,727	1,585,600	9,379,014
Quebec	58,539,908	16,021,434	9,664,473	84,225,815
Ontario	22,986,005	11,284,890	4,054,341	38,325,236
Manitoba	1,349,114	733,856	388,962	2,471,932
Saskatchewan	321,093	565,249	148,661	1,035,003
Alberta	827,965	990,264	273,897	2,092,126
British Columbia	290,509	1,521,394	144,230	1,956,133
Total	\$92,548,318	\$32,971,166	\$16,490,205	\$142,009,689

## OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL

**Administered By:**

Official Languages in Education Directorate, Language Programmes Branch

**Purpose:**

To ensure that Canadians of either official language have the opportunity to educate their children in their own language, and that Canadian students have the opportunity to learn, as a second language, the other official language of Canada.

**Authority:**

While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the cost of official languages in education. This programme is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.



Arrangements regarding official languages in education at the post-secondary level have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the provinces.

*Time Frame:*

The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1979-80 fiscal year will be provided according to the terms on an interim agreement. Negotiations on a new long-term agreement are in progress.

*Financing and Operation:*

The federal government's programme of assistance for official languages in education at the post-secondary level applies to educational institutions at the post-secondary and teacher training levels. The programme provides assistance in the following ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" (English in Quebec and French in the other provinces) education at the post-secondary level;
2. Bursaries to enable second language and minority language teachers to upgrade their qualifications;
3. Fellowships to assist full-time post-secondary students in studying their second official language or where students are part of a minority official language community in studying in their own official language;
4. Travel bursaries for minority-language students;
5. Language training centres;
6. Minority language teacher-training institutions;
7. Summer Language bursaries for immersion courses in the second official language; and
8. Assistance for second language monitors who work part-time assisting teachers of English or French as a second language and study full-time in the milieu of their second language.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes each year to a province for minority language education (1 above) is made in one payment of 10.85% of provincial operating grants made that year to "eligible" minority language post-secondary educational institutions in the province. Educational institutions are eligible if:

1. At least 50 per cent of the courses taken by regular students at the institution are in the official minority language; or
2. The institution's charter declares it to be bilingual; or
3. The institution has been designated as eligible by

mutual agreement between federal and provincial authorities concerned.

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism recommended federal assistance for minority language teacher training facilities in the West and in the East. A Committee was established to advise the governments involved in this matter; it recommended, in the West, that the federal government assist with the costs of establishing or improving French language teacher training facilities at both Collège St-Jean in Edmonton and Collège St-Boniface.

The federal government concluded an agreement with the government of Manitoba under which the federal government contributed up to \$1,000,000 for capital costs and some \$800,000 for operating expenses over a seven-year period ending March 31st, 1979, for an "Institut Pédagogique" located at Collège Saint-Boniface. These amounts represent approximately 75 per cent of the operating costs. Collège Saint-Boniface also benefits from the assistance provided for minority language institutions (see above). Similar arrangements also apply to Collège St. Jean commencing in 1976-77 only. In addition a recruiting allowance of \$40,000 per year has been provided for each institution.

In the East, arrangements have been made with the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission to provide similar assistance for the operation of Université de Moncton and Université Ste-Anne.

Financial assistance from the federal government is also available to provincial governments for the costs incurred in the construction or improvement of language training centres. These centres are intended to provide multi-purpose language training facilities, and although they may be located in universities their use is not limited to university students. A maximum annual payment of \$100,000 per province was set for this aspect of the programme.

The federal government provides fellowships for official language study of up to \$2,000 each, for students specializing or wishing to study in their second official language or for students from the official language minority to study in their own official language. The fellowships enable students to study in the milieu of the second or minority language. The fellowships are distributed by the provincial governments.

Bursaries for second language and minority language teachers are provided by the federal government. These bursaries which are available for short-term training sessions for second language or minority language teachers are distributed by the provinces. Provinces may also receive funds towards the organization of training sessions for teachers.

Travel bursaries are available to university students who cannot pursue their studies in their own official language within commuting distance of their residence. The bursaries are equivalent to the cost of two round-trips annually from

the student's place of residence to the university of his choice. The travel bursaries are distributed by the provinces.

Summer Language Bursaries are available to post-secondary students to take immersion courses of six weeks in their second official language. This programme is funded by the Department of the Secretary of State and administered by the Council of Ministers of Education in cooperation with the provinces. The programme budget in 1978-79 was \$6,777,000

Second Language Monitor Programme — this activity enables post secondary students to work part-time as second

language teachers' assistants while attending at a post-secondary institution in the second language milieu. The remuneration to the monitor is \$3,000 per annum. This programme is also administered by the Council of Ministers of Education in cooperation with the Provinces on behalf of the Department of the Secretary of State. In 1978-79 the budget for the programme was \$3,861,300.

**Payments:**

See table below.

Payments by Provinces for Official Languages in Education at the Post-secondary Level 1978-79

<i>Province</i>	<i>Minority Language Institutions</i>	<i>Travel Bursaries</i>	<i>Teacher Bursaries</i>	<i>Fellowships</i>	<i>Language Training Centres</i>	<i>Minority Language Teacher Training Institutions</i>	<i>Total</i>
Newfoundland	—	3,186	86,877	78,000	100,000	—	268,063
Prince Edward Island	—	2,150	23,041	47,750	100,000	—	172,941
Nova Scotia	109,225	7,055	72,165	100,400	100,000	35,877	424,722
New Brunswick	1,926,577	15,411	117,253	162,700	100,000	643,848	2,965,789
Quebec	17,028,966	—	507,885	735,000	100,000	—	18,371,851
Ontario	3,694,264	—	921,856	799,845	100,000	—	5,515,965
Manitoba	148,645	4,698	139,816	147,658	100,000	207,887	748,704
Saskatchewan	25,747	2,870	108,250	102,725	99,945	—	339,537
Alberta	52,581	1,002	145,260	209,327	99,003	129,853	638,016
British Columbia	—	—	259,004	201,448	128,821	—	589,273
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,986,005</b>	<b>\$36,372</b>	<b>\$2,381,408</b>	<b>\$2,584,853</b>	<b>\$1,028,759</b>	<b>\$1,017,465</b>	<b>30,034,861</b>

**For Further Information:**

General:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.J. Hamilton

Director, Official Languages in Education Directorate

Language Programmes Branch

Department of the Secretary of State

Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: (819) 994-3724

**Purpose:**

When the federal-provincial agreements for official languages in education were concluded, the various provinces and territories had different pre-existing levels of development. As a result, the cost-sharing Special Projects Programme is designed to enable provincial and territorial governments to implement innovative and experimental projects in spheres of scholastic activity in which substantial progress may be possible to promote minority official language education or second official language instruction.

**Authority:**

While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the costs of official languages in education. This programme is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations. Arrangements regarding official languages in education have been established between the

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION — SPECIAL PROJECTS**

**Administered By:**

Official Languages in Education Directorate, Language Programmes Branch

federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor-in-Council and by each of the provinces.

***Time Frame:***

The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1979-80 fiscal year will be provided according to the terms on an interim agreement. Negotiations on a new long-term agreement are in progress.

***Financing and Operation:***

Proposals for projects are submitted by the provincial and territorial governments. Projects may apply to any level of the educational system; they must be innovative in nature or built upon existing programmes; but capital expenditures are not normally admissible for funding. The amount of the federal contribution for each project is determined in consultation with the province concerned and will take account of funds available under other official languages in education programmes from which the project could benefit. The federal contribution will be made for the limited time of the development period and will normally be equal to that of the provincial government concerned.

Federal contributions for fiscal year 1979-80 may be made within the amount identified by a province for the programme following its distribution of the funds allocated by the federal government for the non-formula programmes for official languages in education in each province.

***Payments:***

A total of \$14,311,975 was paid to the provinces and territories for special projects in 1978-79.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Officer Responsible:

J.R.F. Marion  
Special Projects Coordinator  
Official Languages in Education Directorate  
Language Programmes Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: (819) 994-3724

**CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN**

***Administered By:***

Student Support Directorate, Education Support Branch

***Purpose:***

The Canada Student Loans Act makes financial help available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time studies at the post-secondary level of education.

***Authority:***

Canada Student Loans Act

Canada Student Loans Regulations

***Time Frame:***

This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

***Financing and Operation:***

There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program except to any province taking advantage of the opting out formula. Under that formula a province which chooses to operate its own student aid program and not participate in the national plan may be paid an alternate payment. This payment is determined by expressing the age 18 to 24 population of a province which has opted out as a percentage of the same age group population in the participating provinces and multiplying the result by total federal statutory payments. Quebec has opted out in each year and has received an alternate payment which in 1977-78 amounted to \$13.6 million.

Under the program, loans made to students by chartered banks and other designated lenders on authority of a Certificate of Eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he ceases to be so enrolled. At that time the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may be authorized assistance to a maximum of \$1800 in any one academic year, subject to an overall maximum of \$9800. Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender subject to a maximum term of 9 1/2 years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government to lenders are determined annually on July 1st in accordance with a formula in the Regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields in a six-month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Applications for assistance are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount of any assistance to be granted. If the application is approved, the provincial authority will issue a Certificate of Eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount determined by the province. A Certificate of Eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian chartered bank or other designated lender,



but a borrower must maintain all his student loans at one branch of a lender by arranging transfers as necessary.

The annual provision of funds for the program is determined by multiplying the legislative provision of \$250 million for the base loan year 1976-77 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrollment between that year and the year concerned. In addition to the basic allocation the legislation provides for an additional 30 per cent of basic allocation as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic allocation is divided between provinces on the basis of the 18-24 year old population.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director  
Education Support Branch  
Student Assistance Directorate  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Officer Responsible:

Chief  
Canada Student Loans Program  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Canada Student Loans by Province from 1975 to 1978

Province	1975-76 Value (\$000)	No. of Students Assisted	1976-77 Value (\$000)	No. of Students Assisted	1977-78 Value (\$000)	No. of Students Assisted
Newfoundland	4,580	4,783	4,953	4,888	4,811	4,692
Prince Edward Island	2,011	1,531	2,275	1,458	1,739	1,328
Nova Scotia	13,706	9,975	13,208	9,471	11,309	8,420
New Brunswick	10,074	7,439	8,609	6,567	8,375	6,388
Ontario	76,451	82,845	90,743	88,732	59,105	57,849
Manitoba	7,605	9,181	12,569	7,759	9,084	6,060
Saskatchewan	5,636	5,583	5,464	5,069	7,516	5,513
Alberta	20,224	14,274	19,953	14,015	18,741	13,155
British Columbia	16,916	17,655	20,312	16,887	19,909	15,672
Northwest Territories	131	76	90	55	113	667
Yukon Territory	113	77	134	80	156	98
Total	157,448	153,419	178,310	154,981	140,858	119,242

**ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS**

(Part of the Arts and Culture Program)

**Administered By:**

Operations and State Protocol Directorate

**Purpose:**

Assistance is provided to provinces for special celebrations.

**Authority:**

Part of the general departmental mandate.

**Royal Visits — 1979**

Several members of the Royal family visited Canada in 1979. Although these visits organized in response to requests received from private organizations or military establishments with which the royal visitor is connected were of a private character, they involved close cooperation between the federal government and the provinces as follows:

- HRH The Prince of Wales — 1-7 April 1979  
Victoria, B.C. — Visit to the Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific. Yellowknife, NWT — Opening of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. Winnipeg, Manitoba — Visit to The Royal Winnipeg Rifles Regiment. Toronto, Ontario — Visit to The Royal Regiment of Canada. Ottawa — Courtesy call on the Governor General.
- HRH The Duke of Kent — 3 and 4 May 1979  
Toronto, Brampton, Ontario — Visit to the Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment).
- HM Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother — 26 June — 2 July 1979  
Halifax, Nova Scotia — Presentation of The Queen's Colour to Maritime Command and Official Opening of the International Gathering of the Clans. Toronto, Ontario — Running of "The Queen's Plate Stakes". Engagements in connection with The Toronto Scottish Regiment, The Black Watch and the Canadian Forces Medical Services.



- HRH The Princess Anne — 12-18 November 1979  
 — Ontario, Kingston — Visit to the Communications and Electronics Branch. Toronto — Engagements in connection with the Canadian Save the Children Fund. Owen Sound — Visit to The Gray and Simcoe Foresters. Ottawa — Courtesy call on the Governor General.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Helen Webster  
 Chief, State Protocol, Hospitality and Conferences Division  
 Department of the Secretary of State  
 Ottawa K1A 0M5

## POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM

**Administered By:**

Education Support Branch, Department of the Secretary of State

Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance

**Purpose:**

To increase provincial fiscal flexibility and maintain national standards, where appropriate, in the operation of provincial programs in the field of education.

**Authority:**

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice and that such notice cannot be given for at least two years after April 1, 1977.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of the three established programs financed under Part IV of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Under this Act, the federal government makes contributions to provincial and territorial governments for the financing of medicare, hospital insurance and post-secondary education. These contributions take the form of cash payments and tax transfer.

The cash payments made under the program by the Secretary of State are in amounts calculated and allocated by the Minister of Finance for this purpose. The tax transfer is effected by the Department of Finance.

The payments made by the Secretary of State during 1978-79 under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program

are shown in the table below. To indicate the total amount of the federal contribution for post-secondary education under the established programs financing arrangements, the table also includes data on the value of the tax transfer applicable to post-secondary education pursuant to the financing formula set out in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the established programs financing arrangements can be found in the section on Established Programs Financing supplied by the Department of Finance.

**Payments:**

Federal Contribution to Provinces for Post-secondary Education Under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 Fiscal Year 1978-79  
 (\$000)

Province	Payments Made by the Secretary of State	Value of Tax Transfer	Total
Newfoundland	34,231	22,552	56,783
Prince Edward Island	7,101	4,837	11,938
Nova Scotia	51,821	33,347	85,168
New Brunswick	41,683	27,552	69,235
Quebec	292,507	370,324	662,831
Ontario	497,070	372,796	869,866
Manitoba	63,879	40,927	104,806
Saskatchewan	57,663	37,545	95,208
Alberta	107,583	95,169	202,752
British Columbia	135,504	117,144	252,648
Yukon Territory	1,093	1,209	2,302
Northwest Territories	2,675	1,819	4,494
Total	\$1,292,810	\$1,125,221	\$2,418,030

Note: The amounts shown in the table represent advances. Final amounts remain to be determined.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General  
 Education Support Branch  
 Department of the Secretary of State  
 Ottawa K1A 0M5

## CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

**Administered By:**

Development and Services Directorate, Citizenship Registration Branch.

**Purpose:**

To assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship and official language instruction to adult immigrants.

**Authority:**

Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements have been signed with each of the provinces.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing program since 1953. The agreements may be terminated with the closing of any fiscal year, by either party giving prior notice of not less than three months.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements were originally conceived in the early fifties in response to the many thousands of post-war immigrants who were becoming eligible for citizenship. The Canadian Citizenship Act, passed in 1947, required the knowledge of an official language and an understanding of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. In order to assist the newcomer in citizenship preparation in particular and integration into Canadian life in general, agreements were signed to assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship instruction. "Citizenship instruction", in this context, means "the teaching of the English or French language and of the elementary facts about Canadian institutions and ways of life, to newcomers, for the purpose of facilitating their

adjustment and integration into the Canadian community and of qualifying them for Canadian citizenship".

Financial support for the classes usually takes the form of grants from the provincial departments of education to the local school boards. Under the federal-provincial agreements, the federal government reimburses participating provinces for one-half of whatever amount they have spent or contributed toward the teaching costs of citizenship and language instruction during the previous fiscal year.

All provinces have signed these agreements. The agreements are currently under review.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

General:

The Registrar of Canadian Citizenship  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. Jean M. James  
Deputy Registrar  
Citizenship Registration Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: 994-2929

Payments to Provinces for Citizenship and Language Instruction

Province	1975-76 (\$)	1976-77 (\$)	1977-78 (\$)	1978-79 (\$)
Newfoundland	—	—	—	2,364.00
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	6,110.86	24,304.54	15,978.35	3,620.05
New Brunswick	798.31	221.34	—	—
Quebec	156,107.25	544,231.75	339,302.93	609,724.28
Ontario	711,608.03	2,177,397.26	1,568,768.52	1,133,502.53
Manitoba	7,556.92	140,998.49	—	44,071.72
Saskatchewan	—	3,795.28	27,421.49	24,727.58
Alberta	247,818.63	441,402.48	43,441.90	276,920.86
British Columbia	387,630.73	—	597,648.86	835,086.81
Total	\$1,130,000.00	\$3,930,000.00	\$2,830,000.00	\$2,734,555.26

**LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS****Administered By:**

Development and Services Directorate, Citizenship Registration Branch.

**Purpose:**

To assist the provinces in the provision of language textbooks in citizenship and official language programmes for adult immigrants.

**Authority:**

Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements were signed with each of the provinces in 1963, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. Quebec entered into a similar agreement in 1969.

**Time Frame:**

Continuing program since 1963. An agreement may be terminated on the 31st day of March of any year by either party giving written notice to the other not later than the 30th day of September of the preceding year.

**Financing and Operation:**

Prior to the signing of the agreements in 1963, the Citizenship Branch had undertaken to provide provincial education authorities with textbooks for use in Citizenship and Language Instruction courses for adult immigrants. In addition, the Branch initiated the "Citizenship Series" including booklets such as "Our Land", "Our History" and "Our System of Government" and distributed them to students in these classes. By the early sixties, new interest and increased demand had brought expansion in the field of second language learning. Publishers responded with an impressive array of new textbooks and teachers were anxious to try new methods and programmes. It became evident that the Citizenship Branch was no longer in a position to evaluate the merits of textbooks and stock only a select few, and the provincial agencies were far better equipped to assess such learning materials.

In 1962 the Branch approached the provinces with a proposal that the provincial education departments take

responsibility for the selection, purchasing and distribution of language textbooks for adult citizenship instruction.

Furthermore, it was proposed that the provinces be reimbursed by the federal government for the cost of providing the textbooks to students and teachers free of charge. Under the terms of the agreements, each participating province annually claims an amount equal to the average of textbook expenditures for the five preceding years. British Columbia is the only province to date which has not signed an agreement.

The agreements are presently under review.

**Payments:**

See table below.

**For Further Information:**

General:

The Registrar of Canadian Citizenship  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. Jean M. James  
Deputy Registrar  
Citizenship Registration Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Tel: 994-2929

Payments to Provinces under the Language Textbook Agreements

Province	1975-76 (\$)	1976-77 (\$)	1977-78 (\$)	1978-79 (\$)
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	146.84	888.23	—	265.18
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	42,931.33	68,159.57	—	9,033.14
Ontario	83,541.48	74,944.22	102,197.12	66,500.61
Manitoba	5,962.34	2,797.66	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	1,639.48	2,138.52	1,282.96
Alberta	25,533.13	44,570.84	26,719.04	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Total	\$158,115.12	\$193,000.00	\$131,054.68	\$77,081.89



## FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

### *Administered By:*

Human Rights Division, Citizens Participation Directorate,  
Citizenship Sector, Secretary of State Department.

### *Purpose:*

To provide liaison between the provincial and federal departments and agencies concerned with human rights issues both at the Canadian and international levels.

### *Authority:*

Committee created by the ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights, held at Ottawa in December 1975.

### *Time Frame:*

Indefinite.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Each province pays its own participation expenses. At the provinces' request, the federal government has, to date, defrayed the costs incurred in preparing meetings. In theory, the Committee does not have any secretariat and the chairmanship must alternate at each meeting. In practice, however, the provinces have always entrusted the chairmanship to the Secretary of State Department, which represents the federal government of this Committee.

### *Payments:*

Nil.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Citizens Participation Directorate  
Citizenship Sector  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5

## CANADA GAMES

(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

### *Administered By:*

Canada Games Council composed of representatives of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, provincial government sport and recreation directors, the Sports Federation of Canada and a representative of national sport governing

bodies. The chairman represents the National Advisory Council of Fitness and Amateur Sport.

### *Purpose:*

To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for the athletes representing the provinces and territories.

### *Authority:*

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

### *Time Frame:*

The first Canada Games were held in 1967. The summer and winter games alternate with one of them being held every two years. The following games have been held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax-Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster-Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 Summer Games in St. John's, Newfoundland and the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba. The 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario, will complete the current cycle.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local Games Society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented in this Society. In general, the federal government assumes 100 per cent of the basic operating costs of the Games. It also contributes one third of the capital costs, with the host province and municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance.

All federal payments are made to the host Society which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the Games, is provided for in advance of each Games by means of a formal Agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, and the participating local Games Society.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a Council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation directors of the provincial governments, and representatives of the Sports Federation of Canada. A representative of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport serves as Chairman.



*For Further Information:*

## General:

Mr. Peter B. Lesaux  
Assistant Under Secretary of State  
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch  
Department of the Secretary of State  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5

## Officer Responsible:

Mr. Lou Lefaive  
Director  
Sport Canada  
Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch  
Department of The Secretary of State  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5  
Tel: 996-4510

## *Solicitor General*

The Ministry of the Solicitor General was established by the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General is the federal Minister primarily responsible for the fields of correction and law enforcement. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Ministry, he is responsible for the Ministry Secretariat, The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Ministry Secretariat develops and co-ordinates Ministry policies in cooperation with the operating arms of the Ministry. This includes consultation with the provinces and other levels of government to assure the broadest possible range of exploration and development. The Secretariat sees its role as providing leadership not only in the law enforcement and correction fields, but also within the total system of criminal justice. Many of the necessary consultative processes, demonstration projects, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs initiated by the Secretariat.

In terms of manpower and expenditure, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.) is the largest of the three agencies under the Solicitor General. The R.C.M.P. enforce laws made by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada in all provinces and territories. In addition, eight provinces (all but Ontario and Quebec) have contract agreements with the R.C.M.P. for law enforcement under the direction of the respective provincial Attorneys-General. The R.C.M.P. also makes national police services available to all police forces in Canada.

The Correctional Service of Canada is responsible for administering sentences of imprisonment imposed by the courts and to prepare offenders for their return as useful citizens to the community. Areas of federal-provincial coooperation include the sharing of facilities and services, the maintenance of certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions, and the provision of certain parole services by provincial authorities as well as joint investigation of issues of mutual concern.

In view of the expressed desire on the part of provincial and territorial correctional jurisdictions for greater consultation and ongoing dialogue with the federal government to reduce and/or resolve problems of overlap and duplication in the delivery of services and programs, the Commissioner of

Corrections established a continuing multilateral forum which includes all his counterparts in those jurisdictions.

At the first conference, on March 6, 1979, The Correctional Service of Canada declared its willingness to engage in a process of consultation with the provinces and to share a wide range of information about the content and form of its operations and planning processes. A series of meetings, contacts and exchanges of information were also set in motion to resolve operational problems, where possible; to further explore mechanisms for improved consultation; and to establish items for future discussion among federal, provincial and territorial heads of corrections.

At the second conference, held in June 1979, it was acknowledged that most of the operational problems of overlap and duplication which had been identified had unique features and differed in priority from province to province. It was therefore agreed that Regional Directors of The Correctional Service of Canada would undertake bilateral discussions with the provincial heads of corrections on mutually identified operational issues.

An example of the establishment of bilateral mechanisms for consultation is the Memorandum of Understanding signed on July 23, 1979 by the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services of Ontario and the Commissioner of Corrections, which formally provides for joint planning of shared:

- (a) community-based residential services;
- (b) parole supervision, where feasible and appropriate, to ensure cost effective use of resources;
- (c) special projects to maximize the effectiveness of the service delivery systems;
- (d) the development and use of volunteer programs utilized in the case management processes; and,
- (e) development of a formal ongoing liaison and establishment of specialized programs for the native offender.

The National Parole Board will remain the legally responsible body for determining which federal inmates are sufficiently prepared for release to the community.

Amendment to the Parole Act was proclaimed on September 1, 1978 to enable provinces to exercise parole jurisdiction in respect of inmates sentenced to imprisonment under federal criminal law in a provincial institution.

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## **SOLICITOR GENERAL** (Secretariat)

### **CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES** (Part of the Administration Program)

#### ***Administered By:***

A.D.M., Programs

#### ***Purpose:***

The purpose is to facilitate a multi-disciplinary approach to the development of systems and programs in the field of crime prevention, law enforcement, and community-based alternatives to the criminal justice process. As the result of evolving expectations and developments, the Consultation Centre has placed increasing emphasis on facilitating federal-provincial and inter-departmental consultation on key issues and problem areas of wide-spread concern.

#### ***Authority:***

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

#### ***Time Frame:***

Continuing.

The duration of individual projects is agreed upon in an exchange of letters. The Centre's participation in the consultative process is provided wherever and for the length of time it is required to marshall the resources to deal with major issues.

#### ***Financing and Operation:***

The activities of the Consultation Centre are carried out with the knowledge of and, whenever possible, in conjunction with Ministry agencies and other levels of government, universities and private agencies. They include: holding conferences and workshops and supporting consultative innovative studies and projects to explore or demonstrate the validity of new or alternative approaches to persistent problems, fill gaps and encourage joint efforts to diminish duplication and redundancy of services.

In recent years, the Consultation Centre has been requested to co-ordinate consultation on a variety of issues, involving federal-provincial, inter-departmental and often private sector dialogue. These issues have included the role and relationships between government and the private sector in developing and providing correctional and criminal justice services; diversion from the criminal justice system; the ex-offender as a correctional manpower resource; and native peoples and the criminal justice system, among others. The various formats for such consultations include workshops, conferences, task-forces and inter-governmental-private sector study groups. The Consultation Centre provides transcripts of discussions and the follow-up policy papers. It

also provides professional services to ensure optimum outcome from these efforts and shares with the provinces the cost inherent in such endeavours.

The Consultation Centre has continued to play its more traditional role in assisting to develop and fund innovative demonstration projects during the project's clearly defined "start-up" phase. These projects, which are usually sponsored by provincial, municipal or private sources, are of varying scale, duration and area of interest. Where projects infringe upon federal and provincial jurisdiction, the respective funding authorities insist that approved projects demonstrate innovativeness, potential for impact on the criminal justice system, practicability and rigid evaluative measures, and cost-shared funding.

In order to cope with the role that the Consultation Centre fulfills in the federal-provincial relations field, the Centre has placed regional consultants and associates in each of the five regions of Canada assisted by National Consultants in such priority areas as Preventive Policing, Youth, Natives, and Community Alternatives.

#### ***For Further Information:***

##### **Officer Responsible:**

Mr. Elo K. Glinfort  
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Consultation Centre  
Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
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##### **Regional Offices:**

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## **RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES** (Part of the Administration Program)

*Administered By:*  
Research Division, Programs Branch

*Purpose:*  
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research related to crime and the criminal justice system in Canada and to communicate research findings to all interested parties, particularly to those who are responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

*Authority:*  
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

*Time Frame:*  
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated for terms to meet the circumstances of each study.

*Financing and Operation:*  
The Ministry's Research Division is now in its fourth year of expanded operation. The majority of its activities are focused on social science research completed in Canada or elsewhere and new research executed under contract with universities, private consultant groups or conducted in-house. This research provides objective knowledge of the phenomenon of crime, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system and related public concerns. The Research Division provides this knowledge for senior officials of Branches and Agencies of this Ministry, as well as the Department of Justice to support and assist them in the planning and decision-making process. It provides this information to other federal and provincial departments, private agencies and the Canadian public, particularly through its publication program. While the Research Division conducts some in-house research, most of its resources are directed to funding research outside the Ministry. For the fiscal year 1979/80 about \$1.3 million has been allocated for this purpose. This budget is exclusively for research contract programs: that is, contracts are negotiated with research organizations for projects leading to reports in a specified format to meet predetermined objectives by an agreed date and the funds may only be used for this purpose.

Decisions with respect to individual projects are made by a committee composed of representatives from each of the three Ministry agencies and representatives of the Ministry

Secretariat Branches. The primary role of this Committee is to evaluate the costs of the project against the potential benefits.

In addition to its contract research program, the Division conducts a program to assist criminology research centres and develop research manpower. The development of the research capabilities program has three major aims: (1) the development of research manpower in each of the major regions of Canada to assist in meeting the country's criminal justice research needs; (2) the development of research with policy implications in the areas of crime, delinquency, and the administration of justice; and, (3) the dissemination of research findings on the national, regional, and provincial levels. This program is now structured to provide financial assistance to recipients on a three-year basis, subject to parliamentary approval of the allocation of funds.

The Division's high priority research areas in 1979/80 are listed below. These continue from year to year and are modified to be more responsive to major policy issues that are expected to develop or are the subject of policy study.

### *Criminal Justice*

- expenditure
- public expectations
- diversion and criminal justice as a system
- young offender
- sentencing

### *Crime Prevention and Victim Service*

- crime prevention programs
- impact of crime
- crime victim needs
- firearms

### *Police*

- productivity
- accountability and discretion
- on reserves
- role of police in modern society

### *Corrections*

- effectiveness
- effects of incarceration
- violence and institutions.

The Research Division has developed a publication program to ensure that the conclusions and possible implications from its work are known to legislators, policy makers, practitioners and others working in and concerned about the criminal justice system. To date fourteen research reports have been published and a further seven are expected to be released by April 1980. Other dissemination methods such as bulletins and fact sheets are also being developed. A notification list of approximately 6,000 is maintained, which includes a large number of provincial government officials. In addition to its

publication program, the Research Division supports and participates in activities such as conference workshops and training courses designed to facilitate the communication of research information to those outside the Ministry in a variety of ways. The Criminology Documentation Centre provides timely advice in relation to requests for information or crime and criminal justice.

Where the Ministry priorities overlap with those of other funding agencies, the Ministry will endeavour to enter into cooperative funding of projects. Before undertaking major projects in cities or regions within provinces, the Division usually consults with the provincial authorities.

#### **Payments:**

Payments made on jointly funded research projects:

Quebec	1975/76	\$27,072
	1976/77	37,650
	1977/78	38,500
	1978/79	1,500
Ontario	1975/76	\$37,000
	1976/77	54,000
	1977/78	9,211
	1978/79	9,796
Manitoba	1975/76	\$20,000
	1976/77	10,500
	1977/78	—
	1978/79	—
Saskatchewan	1975/76	\$ 1,700
	1976/77	1,700
	1977/78	2,289
	1978/79	—
British Columbia	1976/77	\$36,487
	1977/78	16,000
	1978/79	69,663

#### **For Further Information:**

Director General  
Research Division  
Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
Ottawa K1A 0P8

#### **Officer Responsible:**

Mr. S. A. Shuster  
Director, Planning & Liaison  
Research Division  
Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0P8

Tel: 992-5383

#### **STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES** (Part of the Administration Program)

##### **Administered By:**

Statistics Division, Programs Branch.

##### **Purpose:**

To promote the development of better information and statistics in the Canadian criminal justice system.

##### **Authority:**

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

##### **Time Frame:**

Continuing.

##### **Financing and Operation:**

The Division is committed to promoting an environment of liaison and cooperation within the criminal justice community, i.e. with other federal departments; and with provincial, municipal and other agencies involved in the development of criminal justice statistics and information systems.

Within the federal domain, the federal Inter-Departmental Committee on Judicial Statistics provides the medium for co-ordination of federal effort, with senior representation from the Ministry's Programs Branch, the R.C.M. Police, The Correctional Service of Canada, The National Parole Board, the Department of Justice and Statistics Canada. The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Justice Information and Statistics is the body which co-ordinates and directs the federal-provincial components of the effort to develop better management information and statistical systems in the Canadian criminal justice system.

In this context, the National Work Group on Justice Information and Statistics was created at the October 1977 Joint Meeting of Deputy Ministers of Corrections and Deputy Attorneys General. The National Work Group is a federal inter-departmental vehicle to improve the quality of statistics and information in the Canadian Criminal Justice System. The Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Department of Justice, and Statistics Canada are the participating federal departments. The National Work Group works in cooperation with the provinces and territories in this effort.

During its first year of operation, during fiscal year 1978-79, the National Work Group was supported and directed by the three federal departments. In broad terms, the National Work Group was responsible for ascertaining the needs for national information from all areas of justice e.g. civil, criminal, regulatory, and from federal, and territorial levels of government. A further responsibility, in light of existing systems, concepts and procedures, was to make recommendations for an overall strategy to achieve compatibility and comparability of justice information and statistics in Canada.

The National Work Group's basic strategy is to promote the development of information systems within the criminal justice community to meet day to day operational and administrative needs while, at the same time, providing required statistical data essentially as a by-product. There are two associated tactics: the development of standardized terminology, and the transfer of appropriate technology.

Following a decision taken at the January 1979 meeting of the Federal/Provincial Advisory Committee, the work of the National Work Group is now directed by a federal/provincial steering committee. The Statistics Division is the contact point of the Ministry with the National Work Group, and is represented on the steering committee. In its second phase of activity — to actualize the recommendations developed during the first year of operation — the National Work Group has adopted a project orientation. The Ministry of the Solicitor General contributed resources totalling about \$113,000 to support National Work Group activities during the fiscal year 1979-80.

***For Further Information:***

Dr. C.T. Surridge  
Director, Statistics Division  
Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P8

***Officer Responsible:***

Mr. John F. Townesend  
Statistics Policy Advisor  
Statistics Division  
Ministry Secretariat  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
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Ottawa, Ontario  
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Tel: 992-2897

**HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH ACTIVITIES**

***Administered By:***

Director-General, Human Resources Branch

***Purpose:***

To provide and develop global policy and strategies related to human resource management and planning within the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada; and to promote collaborative human resource planning and management interface with and between other jurisdictions of the Canadian criminal justice system.

***Authority:***

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

***Time Frame:***

Continuing.

The Career Development and Community Employment Programs — Criminal Justice System, are negotiated on an annual basis with the Commission of Employment and Immigration with projects operating up to four months for programs involving student employment and up to one year for those designed for unemployed youth.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Human Resources Branch is responsible for managing the Ministry's Youth Employment Program which in 1979 involved over 3,000 young people at a total cost of \$9 million. These programs have policy implications related to potential careers and recruitment within the criminal justice system and are designed not only to provide employment but also to improve the relationship between young people and the system. Because of the nature of the activities undertaken, the cooperation and collaboration from the various levels of government and agencies involved have been an integral part of the program.

The Ministry's involvement in Youth Employment Programs began in 1976 with the development and initiation of the Summer Student Employment Activities Program (SSEAP) by the Human Resources Branch with funding of \$700,000 provided by the Commission of Employment and Immigration. Projects were sponsored within all components of the Ministry: Royal Canadian Mounted Police, National Parole Board, The Correctional Service of Canada, and the Secretariat in order to provide career-related experience within the criminal justice system.

In 1977 a new employment initiative was offered by Employment and Immigration and the Ministry received \$1 1/4 million to fund projects under the Summer Job Corps which would encourage an active and positive interface between young people and the criminal justice system. The SSEAP program was continued and expanded to a funding level of \$1.7 million thereby allowing more than 1,200 young people to participate in two programs. Job Corps projects were associated not only with the Ministry of the Solicitor General but also with provincial, municipal and regional police, provincial corrections, and private agencies.

The two programs received funding of over \$2 million in 1978 and \$4.5 million in 1979 to provide employment opportunities for students in the criminal justice system. The successful Summer Job Corps Program was expanded in 1979/80 to include a year-round component for unemployed youth with \$4.3 million designated to this Ministry to fund



200 community-oriented projects employing 1,200 young people in all areas of the criminal justice system.

***For Further Information:***

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Director General  
Human Resources Branch  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
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Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P8  
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**SOLICITOR GENERAL  
(The Correctional Service of Canada)**

**EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES  
(Part of the Correctional Services Programs)**

***Administered By:***  
Commissioner of Corrections

***Purpose:***

Agreement with Ministry of Social Services, Province of Saskatchewan to provide psychiatric care to provincial inmates and psychiatric assessments when requested by the court while the offender is on remand and with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Province of Quebec to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in that province.

***Authority:***  
Penitentiary Act

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Saskatchewan became effective November 14, 1978.

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Quebec was signed and became effective on April 4, 1977.

***Time Frame:***  
This is intended to be a continuing activity.

***Financing and Operation:***

The Federal Health Care Centre in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan provides 32 beds which are designated for use by provincial inmates at a per diem rate of \$76.63. The first provincial inmate was received on February 8, 1979 for the purpose of a psychiatric assessment. Since that time nine more inmates have been received, with an average length of stay of 150-160 days. For the fiscal year 1979-80, the federal government agrees to make nine equal payments totalling \$3,556,215 and one payment of \$335,785 for a total of \$3,892,000 to Quebec, based on the global estimates of costs for the year, as calculated by the province. The province

agrees to submit the reasons and all calculation of proposed increase in costs for the next year. No capital costs will be included in the costs. Automatic adjustment will be made for under or over usage of the forecasted patient days.

***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:  
  
Dr. D. Craigen  
Director General  
Medical & Health Care Services  
The Correctional Service of Canada  
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Room 524  
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Ottawa K1A 0P9  
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**EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN  
FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS  
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)**

***Administered By:***  
Commissioner of Corrections

***Purpose:***

To provide for the placement of offenders sentenced to incarceration in institutions which best meet their program needs.

***Authority:***  
Penitentiaries Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Prisons and Reformatories Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

The Federal-Provincial agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:	August 14, 1974
New Brunswick:	March 15, 1975
Manitoba:	December 31, 1973
Saskatchewan:	November 21, 1973
Alberta:	December 31, 1973
British Columbia:	February 28, 1974
Yukon Territory:	December 31, 1973
Quebec:	February 15, 1974
Northwest Territory:	The agreement was signed on July 10, 1973; but was made effective from August 29, 1972.
Newfoundland:	April 1, 1975; but there is also another agreement which was signed on



September 14, 1949 and is for the maintenance of federal inmates sentenced by the courts to imprisonment in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Nfld.

Agreements have not been signed between the federal government and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Ontario. Discussions are currently underway with Ontario and Prince Edward Island on a proposed exchange of services agreement.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing activity of The Correctional Service of Canada.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Contracts for exchange of services provide that the federal and provincial governments agree to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person transferred under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation.

**Payments:**

See table below.

Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Inmates

Province	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Newfoundland	\$291,476	\$119,149	\$115,905	\$357,457.43
Prince Edward Island	—	116	630	—
Nova Scotia	81,423	138,042	100,130	143,540.27
New Brunswick	6,699	6,728	9,455	12,454.71
Quebec	1,383,301	1,135,709	1,198,092	1,644,748.13
Manitoba	—	68,907	72,345	105,074.61
Saskatchewan	—	81,919	56,385	100,763.26
Alberta	2,275	119,045	2,022	175,424.21
British Columbia	121,010	717,926	217,392	800,893.56
Northwest Territories	165,603	—	67,923	322,031.29
Yukon Territory	16,534	23,516	32,746	19,306.35
Total	\$2,068,321	\$2,411,057	\$1,873,025	\$3,681,693.82

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director, Case Management  
The Correctional Service of Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Pinder  
Director, Case Management  
The Correctional Service of Canada  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

**AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES**

(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

**Administered By:**

Commissioner of Corrections

**Purpose:**

To compensate provincial agencies for certain services provided to The Correctional Service of Canada.

**Authority:**

Parole Act

National Parole Board Rules

Parole Service Regulations

## Penitentiary Act

The Solicitor General has agreements with the Yukon and Northwest Territories and with the Provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

### *Time Frame:*

The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31st expiry date.

### *Financing and Operation:*

In 1977, an amendment to the Penitentiary Act transferred the National Parole Service from the authority of the National Parole Board and united it with the Canadian Penitentiary Service to create a new federal agency, The Correctional Service of Canada.

The Correctional Service of Canada has thereby acquired the following responsibilities, with respect to both federal inmates and provincial inmates in those provinces where the National Parole Board has jurisdiction\*:

- a) the preparation of cases for inmates to be considered for release on parole by the National Parole Board;
- b) the supervision of inmates following their release on parole by the National Parole Board.

In carrying out these responsibilities The Correctional Service of Canada cooperates with provincial after-care agencies in two ways:

1. The provinces may be asked to conduct certain "community assessments" for the Service as part of the preparation of cases for consideration by the National Parole Board.

2. The provinces may be asked to provide "parole supervision" on behalf of the Service for persons released on parole by the National Parole Board.

\* Exceptions are the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have established their own paroling authorities pursuant to enabling legislation passed as an amendment to the Parole Act in 1977.

"Community assessments" are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with his plans for rehabilitation. The Correctional Service of Canada usually carries out these assessments but it will sometimes ask appropriate provincial governments to carry them out.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, "parole supervision services" must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision but also provide guidance and counsel to the parolee and his family. The Correctional Service of Canada usually provides these services but will sometimes ask provincial governments to provide them.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them.

### *Payments:*

Payments To The Provinces For Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

Province	Expenditures			
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Newfoundland	32,627	31,223	34,878	18,520
New Brunswick	20,423	12,818	6,288	—
Manitoba	50,099	33,405	32,806	21,390
Saskatchewan	16,884	16,904	24,270	35,915
Alberta	101,060	68,650	95,580	110,004
British Columbia	150,680	56,940	49,566	45,545
Total	\$371,773	\$219,940	\$243,388	\$231,374

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Community Resources Development Division  
Offender Programs Branch  
The Correctional Service of Canada  
Ottawa K1A 0P9

**Officer Responsible:**

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building  
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Ottawa K1A 0P9

Tel: 996-2417

**SOLICITOR GENERAL  
(Royal Canadian Mounted Police)****CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES  
(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)**

This Police Service is comprised of the Crime Detection Laboratories, Identification Services, Canadian Police Information Centre and Canadian Police College, which provide scientific and technical assistance, criminal information, identification data and advanced training facilities to all Canadian police departments, authorized law enforcement and penal agencies, and to the criminal courts of Canada.

**Crime Detection Laboratories**

The Crime Detection Laboratories provide technical and scientific assistance to all law enforcement and government agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from strategically located regional laboratories at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Ottawa, Ont.; Sackville, N.B. and Halifax, N.S. The staff of the laboratories conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence to the Canadian criminal courts in the fields of Alcohol, Chemistry, Document Examination, Firearms and Tool Mark examination, Hair and Fibre identification, Serology, Counterfeiting, and Toxicology and Drug Analysis.

A Science and Technology Advisory Group (S.T.A.G.) consisting of senior personnel from the various scientific and technical disciplines within our laboratory and identification services is responsible for the training, establishing methods of analysis and standards of performance for laboratory personnel, and some identification services through research and development. A liaison is maintained with national and international "forensic institutions" in the conduct of research and development projects. There is also a certain involvement in the evaluation of police equipment for general usage in the law enforcement field, e.g. breath testing (for alcohol) instrumentation. In addition, the co-ordination of research and development activities within the R.C.M.P. is an ongoing responsibility.

**Identification Services**

Identification Services is a central repository for a broad range of identification data submitted by police departments and penal institutions throughout Canada. These records and data provide vital support in criminal investigations and assist in the administration of law as well as the prevention and detection of crime. The facilities are available to all police departments and penal institutions throughout Canada on a 24-hour, seven days a week basis.

In addition, Identification Services is responsible for the central administration of the federal government's Gun Control Program as contained in the Criminal Code firearms legislation.

**Canadian Police College**

Operates a police training program, providing the opportunity for advanced training in organization and administration, personnel management and specialized investigational techniques to personnel of all Canadian police forces. Some foreign police agencies are also accommodated.

An Advisory Committee made up of representatives of the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General, the provinces and the police profession provide guidance for the program.

Funds for the Canadian Police College are obtained through the Main Estimates of the R.C.M.P. Canadian Police College courses are offered as a free service.

**CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (C.P.I.C.)  
(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)*****Purpose:***

Provides a computer based central repository for information on stolen/abandoned vehicles, parts, license plates, vehicles operated by wanted persons, wanted and missing persons, parolees and charged persons (indictable offences) and stolen articles, securities and firearms that are identifiable by serial number. The information is stored and retrieved by police agencies using typewriter terminals connected via telecommunications lines from coast to coast.

***Financing and Operation:***

The costs of the C.P.I.C. system are borne almost entirely by the federal government. The shared costs between the provinces, municipalities and the federal government include the rental of the communication lines from the provincial data switcher to the police agency offices and the rental of their terminals.

In those cases where an agreement for policing exists between the federal government and a province or municipality, the percentage paid for C.P.I.C. services is the same rate that is paid for policing services. The total costs for



providing R.C.M.P. services to those provinces as well as municipalities within their borders who have contracted for such services are shown below.

**Payments:**

Payments by Provinces and Municipalities For C.P.I.C. Services

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
British Columbia	183,019.43	214,046.37	575,182.00	700,139.00
Alberta	148,286.26	205,935.92	353,577.00	360,196.00
Saskatchewan	232,032.49	220,698.99	293,362.00	319,590.00
Manitoba	128,764.02	144,150.80	196,898.00	214,611.00
Ontario	469,494.59	576,133.30	1,125,700.00	1,160,569.00
Newfoundland	85,283.56	128,105.14	176,343.00	171,854.00
New Brunswick	68,033.22	101,743.63	125,094.00	129,240.00
Prince Edward Island	10,563.43	14,161.47	21,450.00	23,640.00
Nova Scotia	94,041.51	116,150.56	126,855.00	134,744.00

**ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

**Purpose:**

To prevent and detect offences committed against federal Statutes, to provide investigative and protective services to other federal departments and agencies in accordance with existing agreements, and provide such other investigative and specialized federal policing services as required.

The Federal Enforcement Program is carried out in all provinces, the Yukon and the N.W.T., and includes such services as Customs and Excise, Immigration and Passport, Security Service and Interpol. Other major investigative areas such as Drug Enforcement, Counterfeiting, Commercial Crime and Organized Crime have a federal/provincial interface.

**Name of Agreement:**

The Protective Policing Program manages the Force's commitment to the federal government's Protective Security Program. It includes protection and inspection of facilities, protection of dignitaries, security of information, and electronic data processing equipment.

**For Further Information:**

Officer Responsible:

G.E. Witherden, A/Commr.

Officer in Charge

Planning and Evaluation Branch

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Ottawa, K1A 0R2

Tel: 993-1327

**POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT**  
(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

**Administered By:**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

**Purpose:**

To provide provincial and municipal law enforcement services to provinces and municipalities that have entered into policing agreements with the Solicitor General for the provision of police services by the R.C.M.P. The Force also supplies a service known as an "Extended Policing Service" to communities having a population less than 1,500 people which is a facet of the Provincial Police Services. Financial arrangements for Extended Policing are made between the province and the community requesting the service. Included in the Provincial Police Services is an Indian Special Constable Program designed to provide for the employment of Native Special Constables in the Force. This has proved to be an effective method of improving the relationships between the Force and Native communities.

**Authority:**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The approval of the Governor-in-Council and the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council are required before policing agreements can be entered into with provinces or municipalities.

The Solicitor General has entered into policing agreements for the provision of law enforcement services by the RCMP with eight provinces (all but Ontario and Quebec) and 196 municipalities.

**Time Frame:**

The first provincial agreement for the provision of police forces was entered into with Saskatchewan in 1928. Nova



Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta entered into contracts in 1932, and Newfoundland and British Columbia entered into agreements in 1950. The present provincial agreements are for a five-year term from April 1, 1976.

The first municipal agreement was entered into with the Municipality of Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1935. The municipal agreements have generally been for a one to five year term. Present agreements are for a term from April 1, 1976.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

Under the present agreements the federal government has agreed to share with the provinces and municipalities that have contract agreements, the costs of providing law enforcement services. The agreements include the following basic provisions relating to cost sharing:

1. The determination of the total costs to be shared; and
2. The determination of the percentage of these costs that is to be borne by the province or municipality concerned.

In the present agreements the calculation of the total costs to be shared between the federal government and each province or municipality is determined on a direct costing method.

#### **Provincial**

Provincial costs are based on the actual Provincial Policing expenditures incurred in the province during the previous fiscal year.

#### **Municipalities Over 25,000 Population**

Costs to municipalities over 25,000 population are based on the actual Municipal Policing expenditures incurred in the municipality during the previous fiscal year. The total is then divided by the number of contract policemen in the municipality during the previous fiscal year to arrive at a per capita cost for a contract policeman in the municipality. This

per capita cost is then multiplied by the number of contract policemen assigned to the municipality during the current fiscal year.

#### **Municipalities Under 25,000 Population**

Costs to municipalities under 25,000 population are based on the actual Municipal Policing expenditures incurred in all contract municipalities under 25,000 population within the province during the previous fiscal year. The total is then divided by the number of contract policemen in these municipalities during the previous fiscal year. This per capita cost is then multiplied by the number of contract policemen assigned to each municipality during the current fiscal year.

Under the present provincial agreements it was agreed that the percentage of the costs to be borne by the provinces would increase by one per cent each year from the 1976-77 level of 52 per cent by the province and 48 per cent by the federal government. Thus, the provincial share of costs was 52 per cent in fiscal year 1976-77 and will rise to 56 per cent in fiscal year 1980-81.

Under the present municipal agreements it was agreed that the percentage of the costs to be borne by the municipalities would increase by one per cent each year from the 1976/77 level of 52 per cent for the first five policemen assigned to the municipality and 77 per cent for each additional policeman. Thus, the municipal share of costs was 52 and 77 per cent in fiscal year 1976/77 and will rise to 56 and 81 per cent in the fiscal year 1980/81.

The provinces and municipalities are billed semi-annually, in April and October of each year, by the federal government for the law enforcement services provided during the previous six month period. The municipalities are billed directly by the federal government.

#### *Payments:*

Payments by Province and Municipalities For Policing Contracts

Province	Provincial Contracts (\$000's)				Municipal Contracts (\$000's)			
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Newfoundland	4,752	5,818	7,208	8,857	790	935	1,082	1,239
Nova Scotia	5,346	6,312	7,099	8,076	394	619	782	904
Prince Edward Island	1,182	1,412	1,581	1,750	92	112	129	156
New Brunswick	4,319	5,301	6,231	6,940	700	844	967	1,101
Manitoba	6,999	8,424	9,729	11,179	2,008	2,342	2,530	2,983
Saskatchewan	9,461	11,549	13,701	15,762	2,203	2,450	2,728	3,176
Alberta	12,060	14,025	16,338	19,287	3,925	4,568	5,322	6,873
British Columbia	16,961	19,982	22,736	26,562	18,899	22,912	26,029	31,776
	\$61,080	\$72,823	\$84,623	\$98,413	\$29,011	\$34,782	\$39,569	\$48,208

***For Further Information:***

Officer Responsible:

E. T. Zwicker, A/Commr.  
Chief Financial Officer  
RCMP Headquarters  
Pickering Building, Room 612  
250 Tremblay Road  
Ottawa K1A 0R2  
Tel: 993-1712

## *Supply and Services Canada*

The Department of Supply and Services was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c. S-18). The present department was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production; the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer); the Shipbuilding Branch of the Department of Transport; the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board; and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission.

The Department of Supply and Services is the supply and accounting arm of the government. It provides major common services in the areas of procurement, stocked item supply, maintenance and repairs, traffic management, warehousing, distribution, printing, publishing, expositions, advertising management, accounting, payment and audit, and management advisory services.

The department is divided into two administrations: Supply, Services. As the two federal-provincial programs relate to the Supply Administration, only that administration will be described.

### **SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION**

The major services of Supply Administration are purchasing, stocked item supply, warehousing and distribution, maintenance and repair, printing, assets management and traffic management, publishing, expositions and advertising management. The organizational responsibility is divided into three services: Science and Engineering Procurement, Commercial Supply, and Corporate Management.

### **SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PROCUREMENT SERVICE**

This service is engaged in the acquisition planning and the procurement of complex technical engineering and science products and services, such as: Aircraft, Armament, Ships, Electronic and Data Processing Equipment, and sophisticated Industrial Machinery. It is also responsible for the implementation of the government policy on contracting for

the research and development requirements to the private sector, and co-ordinates the program for unsolicited proposals which are received from individuals and companies in Canada. Through the Export Supply Centre the service supports Canadian Commercial Corporation in the acquisition of goods and services for sale to foreign governments.

### **COMMERCIAL SUPPLY SERVICE**

This service is involved in the provision of commercial type commodities and services such as vehicles, pharmaceuticals, furniture, typewriters, professional and special services, etc. In addition to the headquarters purchasing operation, under the Regional Operations Sector there are eight regional supply centres and six district offices, and numerous sub-offices.

Printing Services (i.e. in-house print production as well as that contracted out to the private sector) also is included in this service. Printing for both Houses of Parliament is one of the important functions of the Printing Service.

Warehousing, stocked item supply, distribution, maintenance and repair are also responsibilities of the Commercial Supply Service. Also included is traffic management which arranges travel, accommodation and removal for public servants as well as auditing those aspects of contracts where freight costs are involved. The Security Branch also falls under the direction of the Commercial Supply Services. Two other output services of the Commercial Supply Service are the provision of exhibits by the Canadian Government Expositions Centre and the provision of priced publications by the Canadian Government Publishing Centre.

### **CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SERVICE**

This service exerts its main influence in the fields of central planning, policy formulation, supply systems development, research, and supply audit for the Supply Administration as a whole. It also contributes indirectly to the other services through the development of specifications and standards, quality determination, cataloguing, and data processing services. In addition, it is responsible for certain contractual advisory services, and management of production assets. Customer and supplier relations also come under this service and much importance is placed on maintaining good relations with industry with respect to purchasing policies.

**Department of Supply and Services**

BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY

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**BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES****Administered By:**

Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of provincial health departments, and the federal departments of National Health & Welfare, Supply and Services and Industry, Trade and Commerce.

**Purpose:**

To purchase drugs and specific vaccines cooperatively on behalf of the provinces.

**Authority:**

Federal government: Supply and Services Act - Section 8, Order-in-Council P.C. No. 1969-661. Provincial: Ministers of Health.

**Time Frame:**

On going.

**Financing and Operation:**

Supply and Services purchases certain drugs and specific vaccines on behalf of all provinces except Quebec. These purchases are financed by the provinces and a service fee is paid to Supply and Services. In 1980/81 the total purchase was estimated at \$4,680,661.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Bruce W. Lawson,  
Program Administrator, Extended Health Care Services  
Health Programs Branch,  
Department of National Health and Welfare,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4

Officer Responsible:

Pierre Comeau,  
Director,  
Food, Drug and Textile Products Centre,  
Department of Supply & Services,  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0S5

Tel: 997-5219

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY****Administered By:**

Regional Supply Centres in cooperation with Head Office Product Centres

**Purpose:**

To provide for the more efficient and economical operation of the provincial governments and the Government of Canada in supply and services.

**Authority:**

Government of Canada — Section 8, DSS Act and Order-In-Council P.C. No. 1969-661

Provincial Authorities — Varies by province.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Department of Supply and Services provides the supply service on request from the provincial government and charges for this service in accordance with the established rate structure.

**For Further Information:**

General:

G. Lafrenière  
Executive Secretary, Supply Administration  
Department of Supply and Services  
Hull, Quebec K1A 0S5

Tel: 997-7116

Officer Responsible

See appropriate Regional Supply Director.

**REGIONAL SUPPLY CENTRES***Nova Scotia*

Mr. J.S. Hammond  
Director of Supply  
Atlantic Region Supply Centre  
Supply and Services Canada  
P.O. Box 3000, Main Post Office  
Morris Drive at Akerley Boulevard  
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Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4A8

Tel: 426-6258

*Quebec*

Mr. R. Cyr  
Director of Supply  
Quebec Region Supply Centre  
Supply and Services Canada  
800 Golf Rd., Nun's Island  
Montreal, Quebec H3E 1G9

Tel: 283-5721

*Ontario*

Mr. R.D. Peyton  
Director of Supply  
Ontario Region Supply Centre  
Supply and Services Canada  
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Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 5A4

Tel: 622-8111

*Manitoba*

Mr. T.A. Simper  
Director of Supply  
Manitoba Region Supply Centre  
Supply and Services Canada  
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Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 3W6

Tel: 949-6111

*Alberta*

Mr. L. Matthewson  
Director of Supply  
Western Region Supply Centre  
Supply and Services Canada  
10225 — 100 Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1J9

Tel: 420-3701

*British Columbia*

Mr. D.G. Stewart  
Director of Supply  
Pacific Region Supply Centre  
Supply and Services Canada  
3551 Viking Way  
Richmond, British Columbia V6V 1W6

Tel: 544-3441

*England*

Mr. P. Bateson  
Supply Manager  
Canadian Dept. of Supply & Services  
MacDonald House  
No. 1 Grosvenor Square  
London, W1X 0AB, England

Tel: 01-629-9492 — Ext. 612

*United States*

Mr. G. O'Brien  
Director of Supply  
Supply and Services Canada  
Canadian Embassy  
2450 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
U.S.A. 20008

## *Transport*

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for Transport Canada, the Canadian Transport Commission, and a number of Crown Corporations which have various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, which consists of facilitating the growth and development of the kind of transportation system appropriate to the time. The other, that of the Canadian Transport Commission, is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services.

While both these roles lead to involvement with provincial and municipal governments, it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities that result in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by the air, surface and marine components of Transport Canada and by the Canadian Transport Commission. The Marine component within Transport Canada includes the Canadian Coast Guard, the National Harbours Board, the federal-municipal Harbour Commissions and public harbours and the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. Other transport related agencies or crown corporations are not directly involved with the administration of federal-provincial programs or activities.

### **TRANSPORT CANADA**

Transport Canada is composed of a central headquarters and planning staff along with three administrative divisions which carry out the departmental responsibilities as well as coordinating the activities of the many important agencies. The three administrative divisions are: The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, the Canadian Air Transportation Administration, and the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration. Transport Canada also includes the Transport Canada Research and Development Centre and the Arctic Transportation Agency.

The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration is responsible for all marine components of Transport Canada (except ferries), including the National Harbours Board, St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, Canadian Coast Guard and the Pilotage Authorities.

It also provides administration for public harbours and

wharves (including funding for minor repairs) and financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal Harbour Commissions.

The Canadian Air Transportation Administration provides capital and operating assistance to non-federal airports which qualify for inclusion in the National Group category.

The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration is responsible for the federal input to the development and operation of railway systems, subsidized ferry and coastal shipping services, international bridges, highway systems, and the Grain Transportation and Handling system. It is also responsible for federal capital assistance for urban transportation, and road and motor vehicle safety.

The Arctic Transportation Agency is not involved in any programs with provinces or municipalities.

The Central Headquarters structure of the Department includes the Strategic Planning Group. This Group has two major roles to play.

First, it has a responsibility for policy planning. This role can be defined very briefly as engaging in medium and long-range multi-modal transportation planning. Secondly, it plays an important role in the transportation Research and Development activities of the federal government. This activity aims at planning, recommending and implementing a co-ordinated set of Research and Development policies and programs. The Transportation Development Centre is part of the Research and Development activities of the Strategic Planning Group.

The Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre (TDC) has a mandate to identify, promote and manage the application of research and development in transportation. A majority of TDC activity involves the provision of research and development support to the components of Transport Canada which require specific data and/or research and demonstration projects to assist them in their operational, regulatory, policy planning and evaluation activities; TDC also undertakes exploratory research and development addressing requirements that are national and long range in scope.

## CANADIAN COAST GUARD

The Canadian Coast Guard of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration is responsible for aids to navigation, ice breaker services, as well as ship safety, pilotage, and other marine services. It is also responsible for the major legislation governing all aspects of shipping in Canada.

## NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

The National Harbours Board, which is a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, was established in 1936 as a Crown Corporation, and is responsible for the administration of port facilities in Canada's "national harbours". As part of this responsibility the National Harbours Board provides financial assistance for the improvement of harbours.

## HARBOURS COMMISSIONS, PUBLIC HARBOURS AND WHARVES

The Federal-Municipal Harbour Commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. Public Harbours are proclaimed under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act and administered directly by Transport Canada. Government wharves as well as privately-owned wharf facilities are located in most public harbours.

## ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority which is also a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration was incorporated as a Crown Corporation for the purposes of Canada's participation in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway, between Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction on the Seaway has led to several circumstances by which municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were disturbed, and for which joint remedial arrangements have been entered into.

## CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION

The Canadian Transport Commission has judicial and regulatory functions with respect to

- all aspects of railway operations in Canada undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
- the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada (not currently performed because no pipelines of this nature are operating in Canada at this time);
- the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the Commission under the terms of enabling legislation enacted in 1954).

These regulatory activities of the Commission include consideration of applications for grants under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act and administration of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund (see below).

The Commission as well has the responsibility of determining and authorizing subsidies payable in connection with the operation by the railways of those few uneconomic rail passenger services which have not yet been absorbed by VIA Rail Canada, uneconomic branch lines and with the movements of commodities by rail and truck within and westbound from the Atlantic Provinces (Select Territory) to other parts of Canada and with the level of payment to the railways for movements of grain and flour to "Eastern" ports for export pursuant to section 272 of the Railway Act. On September 1, 1978, the Atlantic Region subsidy program was extended to water and air carriers for movements solely within "the select territory." In addition, it administers certain limited subsidies paid under the Regional Air Carrier subsidy policy of 1966 where the continuance of certain air services is determined to be essential in the short term but uneconomic for the carrier to operate.



## OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are Air Canada, the Canadian National Railways, Via Rail Canada Inc., the Northern Transportation Company Limited and the Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific Pilotage Authorities, which are all autonomous Crown Corporations,

operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. However, none of these bodies is directly involved in programs or activities which provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

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# FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS (Part of the Air Transportation Program)

## Administered By:

The Airport Planning Branch of Airports and Construction Services.

## Purpose:

To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

## Authority:

This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

## Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. The current policy came into effect on July 13, 1972. At the outset of the program, assistance was provided to airports falling into the National Group category, and to airports in the Community Group, which consisted of airports of predominantly local interest. As a result of a recent change to the program, assistance for construction and operation of airports is now available only to airports in the National Group. Financial assistance for Capital Construction for the Community Group airports was terminated on March 31, 1979.

## Financing and Operation:

The financial assistance is restricted to eligible public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies.

## Eligibility:

To be eligible for assistance, the public airport must qualify for the National Group which consists of those airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index of 400 or more, e.g., Hamilton and Sudbury, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask.

It also includes airports with an Air Traffic Demand Index below 400 in those cases where:

- 1) the airport was eligible for an operating subsidy as of December 31, 1971, under the policy in effect at that time so long as the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service;
- 2) the airport is designated as eligible for the assistance available to this group on the basis of factors related to aviation, sociological and/or economic benefits provided the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service.

## Assistance:

- 1) Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs including depreciation, interest, and a reasonable amount for administrative expenses; and,
- 2) Capital — The facilities required for the operation of the airport may be provided by Transport Canada.

## Payments:

See table below

Capital and Operating Assistance Payments to Municipalities or Other Public Bodies (By Province)

Province	1975-79 Expenditure (\$000)	1976-77 Expenditure (\$000)	1977-78 Expenditure (\$000)	1978-79 Expenditure (\$000)	1979-80 Expenditure* (\$000)
Newfoundland	363	372	369	100	515
Nova Scotia	176	182	124	—	—
New Brunswick	40	183	413	776	551
Quebec	781	1,812	2,191	1,411	2,439
Ontario	1,391	1,922	1,814	2,660	2,045
Manitoba	924	1,975	875	2,079	1,034
Saskatchewan	334	155	605	515	521
Alberta	754	524	431	1,410	626
British Columbia	684	1,032	1,478	725	1,461
Total	5,447	7,157	8,300	9,676	8,192

\* 1979-80 contributions are significantly lower because the capital portion of the Airports Financial Assistance Policy was terminated on March 31, 1979.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. K. Johnson

Director

Airport Planning

Canadian Air Transportation Administration

Transport Canada Building

Place de Ville

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N8

Tel: 992-1167

**CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AIR TERMINAL BUILDINGS  
AND SURFACE FACILITIES AT GRANDE PRAIRIE AND  
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA**

**Administered By:**

The Airport Planning Branch of Airports and Construction  
Services

**Purpose:**

To enable the cities and the province to benefit from  
improved air facilities prior to the dates which would have  
been possible for the federal government.

**Authority:**

This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the Agreement, Alberta funded the projects and  
awarded the contracts. Transport Canada can either  
reimburse the Province for the capital costs of the terminal  
buildings by March 31, 1981 or exercise an option to repay  
the costs over 25 years at eight per cent interest. The federal  
government will also pay Alberta by March 31, 1981, for  
capital costs of airside and groundside facilities. Alberta will  
fund the increase of the net costs to Canada for the operation  
and maintenance of the ATB's until March 31, 1981.  
Transport Canada will administer both airports and assume  
responsibility for the payment of operation and  
maintenance.

**Payments:**

*\*Costs (TEC) \$00's*

**Lethbridge, Alberta**

Air Terminal Building	\$1,858.8
Airside & Groundside Facilities	601.6
Total	\$2,460.4

*\*Costs (TEC) \$00's*

**Grande Prairie, Alberta**

Air Terminal Building	\$2,267.9
Airside & Groundside Facilities	983.0
Total	\$3,250.9

\* These are the maximum costs for which Canada will be held responsible.  
Any additional costs incurred will be covered by the Province of Alberta.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. K. Johnson

Director

Airport Planning

Canadian Air Transportation Administration

Transport Canada Building

Place de Ville

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N8

Tel: 992-1167

**TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECT****Part I****Administered By:**

Transport Canada Research and Development Centre.

**Purpose:**

To contribute to the development and effective utilization of  
national transportation resources through a project to study  
various types of control devices to prevent jackknifing of  
articulated highway vehicles, including the simulation of  
these devices by digital computer methods as an alternative  
to empirical testing.

**Authority:**

The Department of Transport Act.

**Time Frame:**

The project commenced August 1, 1976.

**Financing and Operation:**

TDC provides financial support to the Ministry of Transpor-  
tation and Communications - Ontario as per their agree-  
ment. The Centre also participates in the project by  
providing consultant personnel and as a member of the  
project Steering Committee which was formed to monitor  
progress and provide advice and policy direction on the  
conduct of the project.

**Payments:**

Payments to the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications totalled \$40,990 from August 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977, and \$31,739 in fiscal year 1977-78 and \$2,136 in fiscal year 1978-79. Additional payments until completion are expected to be less than \$5,000.

**Part 2****Administered By:**

Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre (TDC).

**Purpose:**

The purpose of the Intermediate Capacity Transportation System (ICTS) "Lightweight Bogie Project" is to design, construct and test two prototype motorized bogies suitably sized for application on an ICTS type urban rail transit vehicle.

**Authority:**

The Department of Transport Act.

**Time Frame:**

The project commenced March 30, 1979 and is scheduled to be completed February 28, 1981.

**Financing and Operation:**

The contractor of the work is Bombardier Inc. Montreal under a tri-partite agreement with the Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre, the Quebec Ministry of Transport and Bombardier Inc. Transport Canada's share of the funding is \$540,000; Quebec Transport funding is \$1,027,000 and Bombardier is contributing \$200,000.

**Payments:**

Payments of Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre in 1979 were \$286,139.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Executive Director  
Transport Canada Transportation and Development  
Centre

Transport Canada  
Place de l'Aviation  
1000 Sherbrooke Street West  
P.O. Box 549  
Montreal, Quebec  
H3A 2R3

Tel: 283-7512

**WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Water Transportation Assistance Directorate

**Purpose:**

Participation in policy formulation with regard to federal assistance of water transportation services in Canada; development, implementation and monitoring of programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; provisions of subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries and conventional shipping services which are considered important to the national transportation network.

**Authority:**

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order-in-Council authorizing Yarmouth/Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-Provincial Agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order-in-Council covering Digby/Saint John ferry service.
6. Federal/Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and Cabinet Decision/Treasury Board Decision approving transfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transportation Commission (CTC) to Department of Transport.
8. Federal/Provincial Agreement governing financial support of six local ferries in Newfoundland.
9. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in Quebec.

**Financing and Operation:**

1. Services operated by companies other than CN Marine.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The subsidized services in this category were as follows:

Caribou, N.S./Wood Islands, P.E.I.  
Souris, PEI/Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec.  
St. Barbe Nfld/Blanc Sablon Que.  
Kingsville and Leamington Ont/Pelee Island.



Grand Manan/Black's Harbour NB. (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government).

Bell Island/Portugal Cove Nfld.

Burnside/St. Brendan's Nfld.

Cobb's Arm/Change Islands Nfld.

Carmanville/Fogo Nfld.

Greenspond/Badger's Quay Nfld.

St. Patrick's/Little Bay Island Nfld.

Conventional shipping service from Montreal to Corner Brook and St. John's Nfld.

Conventional shipping service from Montreal to Quebec North Shore; (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government).

Administration of the six Newfoundland services, the British Columbia coastal shipping, and the Quebec North Shore service have been transferred to the respective provinces. In 1979, an agreement with the Province of Ontario divested the federal government of further subsidization of the Kingsville and Leamington, Ont./Pele Island service.

## 2. Services operated by CN Marine.

The ferry and coastal services administered by the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate and managed and operated on behalf of Transport Canada by CN Marine are as follows:

Cape Tormentine NB/Borden PEI.

North Sydney NS/Port-aux-Basques Nfld.

North Sydney NS/Argentia Nfld (summer seasonal).

Saint John NB/Digby NS.

Yarmouth NS/Bar Harbor, Maine (summer seasonal).

Yarmouth NS/Portland, Maine (winter seasonal).

Newfoundland and Labrador coastal service.

An Order-in-Council in May, 1979, and a Tri-partite Agreement between the Crown, CN, and CN Marine established the present working agreement, whereby the Crown entrusted certain lands to CN and, in exchange for shares with Canadian National Railway Company, transferred the major part of the assets needed for the operation of the ferry services to CN. These assets were then sold to CN Marine. Commencing on 1 January 1979, annual fixed-price contracts have been agreed between the Department of Transport and CN Marine for the operation of each of the above ferry services. CN Marine are now responsible for the provision of the 21 vessels required for these services, in addition to seasonal, time-chartered vessels required for the coastal service.

### *Vessel Inventory:*

Transport Canada owns six vessels, five of which are used in some of the services listed above. These are chartered to

private operators for use in subsidized services. The sixth vessel is currently for sale through Crown Assets.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Director-General

Water Transportation Assistance Directorate

Canadian Surface Transportation Administration

Transport Canada

Ottawa

## **WESTERN NORTHLANDS (HIGHWAY) PROGRAM — NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA**

### *Administered By:*

Highway Branch

### *Purpose:*

To develop and improve transportation infrastructure in the northern areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba with the objective of assisting and furthering economic development, the expansion of economic opportunities, and the desolation of communities.

### *Authority:*

Federal-provincial agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Both Transport Canada and DREE co-signed the agreements.

### *Time Frame:*

The program has an anticipated 10-year life span. Interim one-year agreements got the program underway in British Columbia and Alberta and were followed by 1976-79 three-year Agreements, now expired. The program has been cancelled in these two provinces, and no new agreements were signed when the old ones came to an end in March 1979. A three-year (1974-77) interim agreement with Saskatchewan was extended for an additional year, i.e. through fiscal 1977-78 and a five-year agreement was signed in August 1978 for 1978-83. Two interim agreements with Manitoba for 1974/75 and 1975/76 have been updated with a five-year Agreement, 1976-81 which provides for highway cost-sharing.

### *Financing and Operation:*

The Surface Administration of Transport Canada and the Western Region of DREE provide the federal share of the total program cost. Federal Highway funding is limited to \$5 million per province per year. Both Saskatchewan and Manitoba are required to provide 40% of the program costs. The total cost of the program over 10 years would have

amounted to \$400 million with a federal share of \$200 million, but with the cancellation of the program in British Columbia and Alberta the total cost has been reduced to \$300 million and the federal cost has been cut to \$150 million.

Construction of the roads is carried out by the provincial highway departments with federal payments being made upon receipt of claim.

**Payments:**

Payments for years 1974 through 1978 were made in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Total payments to Manitoba have been below the \$5 million per year ceiling level because of a shortfall in eligible projects. The other participating provinces have used their full allotment of program funds.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General  
Highway Transportation  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Bélec  
Director General  
Highway Transportation  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 995-9443

**ATLANTIC PROVINCES PRIMARY HIGHWAY  
STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM —  
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA,  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

**Administered By:**

Highway Branch

**Purpose:**

This program is designed to enable Canada and the Atlantic Provinces to jointly finance the strengthening/improvement of certain primary highway links in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to permit the adoption of specified uniform truck load capacity compatible with that of the Prairie Provinces and close to that of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

**Authority:**

Bilateral federal-provincial agreements with each of the four Atlantic Provinces with Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

**Time Frame:**

The original submission made jointly by the four Atlantic Premiers to the Federal Minister of Transport proposed a ten-year program. Agreements, as detailed below, were signed to deal with improvements identified as high priority, with a commitment to substantively investigate and evaluate the merit of a succeeding program. The agreement with Nova Scotia covers fiscal years 1977-78 to 1979-80, the agreement with Newfoundland covers fiscal years 1978-79 to 1980-81 and the agreements with Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick cover fiscal years 1977-78 to 1980-81. In each case, an additional year is provided for the completion of projects approved during the life of the agreement.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Surface Administration of Transport Canada provides the federal share, \$100 million, of the total program cost, \$200 million.

Project selection and evaluation is carried out by a joint federal-provincial management committee set up under each agreement; construction is carried out by the provincial highway departments with federal payments being made upon receipt of claim.

**Payments:**

Payments for fiscal year 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 have been made and those for 1980-81 are being made as received.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director General  
Highway Transportation  
Canadian Surface Transport Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Bélec  
Director General  
Highway Transportation  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 995-9443

## BUS PORTION OF THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

### *Administered By:*

Motor Carrier Branch

### *Purpose:*

This program is designed to improve the level of passenger bus service in the Atlantic Provinces.

### *Authority:*

Program was agreed to by the federal Minister of Transport and the Premiers of the Atlantic Provinces in 1977. Agreements must be made with the provinces/carriers for each specific project.

### *Time Frame:*

This program has a duration of four years starting in fiscal year 1977-78. Extension of one year, without additional funds, might be necessary to allow all eligible carriers to formulate proposals.

### *Financing and Operation:*

Federal financial assistance not to exceed \$4 million over the time frame of the program for capital improvements, such as terminal and equipment, will be provided for this program on condition that bus service improvements are agreed upon.

### *Payments:*

Payments have been made to Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland for the purchase of several intercity motor coaches amounting to \$2.5 million. Remaining payment of \$1.5 million anticipated during fiscal year 1980-81.

### *For Further Information:*

General:

Chief  
Motor Carrier Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation  
Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.M. Pringle  
Chief  
Motor Carrier Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation  
Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 992-9107

## RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT

### *Administered By:*

The Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch under the Urban Transportation Assistance Program (UTAP), in cooperation with the Rail Systems Development Branch at the Canadian Transport Commission (C.T.C.).

### *Purpose:*

Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) enables the federal government to provide financial assistance toward studies and implementation of railway relocation or rail traffic re-routing proposals, undertaken for purposes such as improving urban form, rationalizing transportation networks or assisting urban transit.

Part II and III of the RRCA enables the federal government to provide special grants for the construction or reconstruction of grade separations. The procedure involves Canadian Transport Commission consideration of applications based on the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and CTC recommendations to the Minister of Transport for disbursement of funds where appropriate. Ministerial approval is required.

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund covers federal contributions toward crossing protection and improvement under Part III of the RRCA. The Fund is administered by the Rail System Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee of the CTC, and details of this program are reported separately.

### *Authority:*

The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

The Railway Act

### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program, but presently funding is being provided under the five-year UTAP arrangement.



**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government, through Transport Canada may contribute up to one-half of the eligible costs of preparing Transportation Plans and Urban Development Plans requested by urban communities with provincial approval. When these plans are completed and have municipal-provincial support, Transport Canada is asked to certify that any auxiliary federal programs which may be included are available and that the overall proposals promote significant urban benefits, and the Governor-in-Council (through TC) is asked to indicate whether project implementation funds would be available. On receipt of a positive response applicants may request that the CTC issue orders to the railways concerned to carry accepted plans into effect. CTC hearings are mandatory. The federal government, under the RRCA, may provide funds for up to one-half the net cost of railway relocation but the Act contains no specific rule as to the funding of the remaining portion of these costs. Funding for both plan preparation and implementation must be from provincial UTAP allotments.

Where Part II of the RRCA is concerned, the federal contribution toward special grade separations is as follows:

- the amount that may be recommended for payment by the Commission to meet part of the costs of grade separation, shall not exceed:
  - a) For construction where costs are more than \$1,250,000 but not more than \$5M, \$1M plus an amount no greater than 60% of the costs in excess of \$1,250,000 or when costs are more than \$5M, [\$3,250,000] plus an amount no greater than 40% of the costs in excess of \$5M.
  - b) For reconstruction where costs are more than \$1,250,000 but not more than \$5M, \$625,000 plus an amount not greater than 37 1/2% of the costs in excess of \$1,250,000 or where costs are more than \$5M, \$2,031,000 plus an amount not greater than 25% of the costs in excess of \$5M.
  - c) Where a proposed new construction of a grade separation is required by virtue of a proposal to build a new road in order to re-route highway traffic and an application has been made to the Commission, the Minister of Transport may authorize payment of a grant which shall not exceed 50% of the costs as determined by the Commission.

Under Part III of the RRCA, the federal contribution towards grade separation projects is as follows where the total cost does not exceed \$1,250,000:

- for a new grade separation construction - 80% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of \$1M;
- for the reconstruction of a grade separation - 50% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of \$625,000.

Transport Canada has \$66.6M in its budget for urban transit and RRCA projects allocated for 1980-81. The bulk of the funds is intended for Parts II and III grade separation work.

**Payments:**

Commitments made to March 31, 1980 for the federal share of the cost to prepare Transportation Plans under Part I of the RRCA total \$900,000 for 14 cities — Kamloops, Regina, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton, Niagara Falls, Sudbury, North Bay, Brantford, Moncton, Truro, Amos, Victoriaville and Jonquière.

Since the Act was passed in 1974, to April 30, 1980, \$125.6M has been committed by Transport Canada for grade separation work.

**For Further Information:****General:**

Director  
Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. J.H. Galvin  
Director  
Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch  
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5

Tel: 593-7392

**URBAN TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM****Administered By:**

Surface Policy and Urban Transportation Branch

**Purpose:**

- To improve the efficiency of the urban transportation system
- To improve standards of urban environmental quality and land use efficiency
- To conserve energy
- To improve safety at railway crossings



**Authority:**

Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-15/1537 dated 4 May, 1978

Master Agreements with each province

**Time Frame:**

The program has a five-year life and runs from 1 April 1978 to 31 March, 1983

**Financing and Operation:**

The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration of Transport Canada provides the federal share of the program costs. The contributions made by the federal government are a maximum of 80% in the case of an urban transportation project; a maximum of 50% in the case of a transportation plan or relocation grant under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) and between 50% and 80% of the cost of a railway grade separation, depending on the section of the RRCA that applies. The total cost of the program to the federal government over its five-year life will be approximately \$230 million. This program combines the former Commuter Services Program and some elements of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund established under the RRCA.

Projects to be funded under this program are initially selected by the province and submitted for approval in principle. The Minister of Transport consults with the federal regional minister before granting such approval. Upon receipt of the approval in principle, the province submits a detailed application which is evaluated by Transport Canada officials. Upon completion of this evaluation the applicant and Transport Canada sign a project contribution arrangement which outlines the financial and other responsibilities of both parties with respect to a given project.

**Payments:**

Payments in fiscal year 1978-79 were \$11M, in fiscal year 1979-80 they were \$16.1M, and funds in the budget for 1980-81 are \$57.6M.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Mr. D.H. Pratt

Director

Surface Policy and Urban Transportation Assistance  
Branch

Canadian Surface Transportation Administration

Transport Canada

28C, Transport Canada Building

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 996-4180

**Officer Responsible:**

Mr. B. Mark Podolak

Chief

Urban Transportation Assistance Program

Surface Policy and Urban Transportation Assistance  
Branch

Transport Canada

28C, Transport Canada Building

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0N5

Tel: (613) 996-4180

## **TRANSPORT CANADA (National Harbours Board)**

### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT**

**Administered By:**

Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, through the National Harbours Board, the Harbour Commissions and Public Harbours.

**Purpose:**

To facilitate the flow of waterborne transit cargo by promoting utilization of Canadian harbours, and by providing facilities for the berthing of vessels and for the handling and protection of cargo.

**Authority:**

National Harbours Board Act

Harbour Commissions Act

Belleville, Toronto and Hamilton Harbour Commissioners Acts

Government Harbours and Piers Act

Canada Shipping Act, Part XII

**Time Frame:**

Assistance for harbour improvements is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The National Harbours Board is responsible for the administration of the "national" harbours, at: St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Belledune (N.B.), Sept.-Îles, Chicoutimi, Baie des Ha! Ha!, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Montreal, Churchill, Vancouver and Prince Rupert and the government grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne. The remaining harbours fall into two groups: Public Harbours administered directly by the Department and nine

harbours operated by Harbour Commissions at Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Fraser River (New Westminster), North Fraser, Lakehead (Thunder Bay), Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Oshawa.

National harbours and public harbours do not generally have financial assistance arrangements with provincial or municipal governments. The NHB has, however, entered into an agreement with the Province of New Brunswick providing for partial financing by the Province of construction of Rodney Terminal at the Port of Saint John. NHB has also entered into an agreement with the Province of Nova Scotia for partial financing by the Province of construction of a second container terminal at the Port of Halifax. The Harbour Commissions, on the other hand, are joint federal-municipal bodies and the federal government does make loans and grants to them for capital projects in the harbours which they operate.

The nine active Harbour Commissions, with the exception of Toronto and Nanaimo, are each composed of either three federal members and two municipal members, or two federal members and one municipal member. The Toronto Harbour Commission has three municipal members, and two federal members one of whom is appointed on the recommendation of the Toronto Board of Trade. At Nanaimo, there are three federal members, one municipal member, and one member appointed by the Nanaimo Regional District Board.

In order to undertake a capital project, the Commissions operating under the Harbour Commissions Act must obtain the approval of the Minister of Transport, and if funds must be borrowed from a chartered bank or from the federal government to finance the project, authorization by the Governor-in-Council as well. The Toronto Harbour Commission, which has been established for many years, and is the only one with a majority of municipal representatives, may borrow directly from a chartered bank without further authorization. However, if it wishes to borrow from the federal government, the approval of the Governor-in-Council must be obtained.

As well as loans, the federal government has made some capital grants and contributions to Harbour Commissions.

***For Further Information:***

General:

Corporate Secretary  
National Harbours Board  
Ottawa

Director  
Public Harbours and Wharves  
Canadian Marine Transportation  
Administration  
Transport Canada  
Ottawa

Officers Responsible:

*National Harbours Board*

Mr. F.B. Ellam  
Corporate Secretary  
National Harbours Board  
Tower "A", 14th Floor  
Place de Ville  
Ottawa K1A 0N6

Tel: 992-0180

*Public Harbours*

Mr. D. Morrison  
Director, Public, Harbours and Wharves  
Canadian Marine Transportation Administration  
Transport Canada  
Tower "A", 14th Floor  
Place de Ville  
Ottawa K1A 0N5

Tel: 992-8291

*Harbour Commissions*

Mr. J.H.W./Caney  
Member  
National Harbours Board  
Tower "A", 19th Floor  
Place de Ville  
Ottawa K1A 0N7

Tel: 996-4818

**TRANSPORT CANADA  
(St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)**

**AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE  
BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS**

***Administered By:***

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

***Purpose:***

The purpose of this agreement is to maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

***Authority:***

Order-in-Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932

This agreement was entered into between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

**Time Frame:**

This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed for navigation (1959). Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

**Financing and Operation:**

Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and bridges is borne in equal proportions by this Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

**Payments:**

Payments are made as and when required.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Secretary

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland

Secretary

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9

Tel: 992-0641

# **AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY WORKS**

**Administered By:**

Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

**Purpose:**

The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

**Authority:**

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

**Time Frame:**

The Program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by Seaway Authority construction is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump

sum payments or specific construction projects and do not involve the Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

**Financing and Operation:**

Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of Seaway Authority works. While the Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is responsible for the work, and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances the Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable consideration, such as replacement construction work.

**Payments:**

As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements and are negotiated in respect of each one.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Secretary

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland

Secretary

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9

Tel: 992-0641

**WELLAND CANAL CROSSING**

(One of the activities of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)

**Administered By:**

Engineering Services Branch of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

**Purpose:**

The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to and interfere



with the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

**Authority:**

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

Master Agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings as follows:

East Main Street,	near Welland, Ontario
Lakeshore Road	
Welland Avenue	in the vicinity of the City
Queen Elizabeth Way	of St. Catharines, Ontario
Allanburg	Ontario
Port Colborne	Ontario

A supplemental agreement was signed April 8, 1971 for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland. Supplemental agreements for the remaining five tunnels have not been executed to date.

A supplemental agreement was signed on March 16, 1979, for the construction of a bridge at Port Colborne, Ontario. The construction of this bridge will defer, for at least 10 years, the construction of the Tunnel mentioned above for Port Colborne.

**Time Frame:**

The Master Agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an Agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972. The Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above will be operational in 1981.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Master Agreement provides for the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the Government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass). The total share of the Seaway Authority in this crossing is \$7.3 million, which amount does not include provision for payment of a contractor's claim presently under review by the Government of Ontario.

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in

the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne, respectively, may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50 per cent of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five-sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry twelve lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the Master and supplemental agreements:

Cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings;  
Cost of land required for the crossings;  
Cost of surveys;  
Cost of expropriation where necessary;  
Cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon;  
Cost of engineering services;  
Cost of construction of the crossings; and the  
Cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the Master Agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by the Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of the Seaway Authority in these six crossings is \$89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the Province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of the Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice the Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

With respect to the Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above, however, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority is responsible for the planning, design and construction of the bridge, with the province contributing 50% of the \$2.7 million cost. The province will construct the connecting roadworks for access to the bridge and such costs shall be borne totally by the province. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will own the



bridge and will be solely responsible for its future operation and maintenance costs. The Authority's share of the construction cost of the bridge will be deducted from its share of the construction cost of the Port Colborne Tunnel provided for in the agreement dated May 22, 1970.

**Payments:**

Payments made to Ontario by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately \$8,580,000 and \$7,000,000, respectively.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Secretary

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Ottawa

**TRANSPORT CANADA**

(Canadian Transport Commission)

**"AT AND EAST" RATES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR**

**Administered By:**

The Rail Economic Analysis Branch of the Railway Transport Committee and the Traffic and Tariffs Branch.

**Purpose:**

To encourage "... the continued use of the Eastern ports for the export of grain and flour."

**Authority:**

Railway Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

The Commission determines the level of rates consistent with section 276 and 277 of the Railway Act and publishes said rates in the Canada Gazette. The Minister of Finance on the recommendation of the Commission to the Governor-in-Council pays the railways an amount equal to the shortfall between these rates and the rates applying to grain on November 30, 1960 and to flour on September 30, 1966.

**Payments:**

Made to carriers by fiscal year

<i>Millions of Dollars</i>			
<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>
17.0	15.2	22.8	41.8

**For Further Information:**

Executive Director

Traffic and Tariffs Branch

Canadian Transport Commission

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0N9

**ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

**Administered By:**

The Traffic & Tariffs Branch, Canadian Transport Commission.

**Purpose:**

The Maritime Freight Rates Act was passed by Parliament in 1927 to afford to Maritime Merchants, traders and manufacturers the larger market of the whole Canadian people instead of the restricted market of the Maritimes themselves. It ordered certain reductions in railway rates westbound from the Region and authorized similar reductions in rail rates on movements originating and terminating within the Region. In return for such concessions, railways were subsidized to the extent of the revenue loss suffered as a result of the reduction of rates ordered by Parliament.

In 1969 the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act was passed to provide, among other things, assistance to motor vehicle undertakings competing with rail carriers on movements subsidized under the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

**Authority:**

Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act and Regulations issued pursuant to sections 3 and 6 of the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act viz

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-1483, July 22, 1969.

Atlantic Region Special Transportation Assistance Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1970-2015, November 17, 1970.

Atlantic Region Selective Assistance Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1974-844, April 9, 1974.

Atlantic Regional Special Selective and Provisional Assistance Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-1812, June 1, 1978.

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

**Financing and Operation:**

Payments are made from the consolidated revenue fund to carriers in accordance with amounts certified by the Canadian Transport Commission. Such payments relate to specified percentages of the amounts received by carriers for the eligible movements of goods westbound from the Region and within the Region in accordance with Regulations under which subsidy is authorized.

**Payments:**

See table below.

Payments certified under the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program  
(\$Millions)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Maritime Freight Rates Act	16.0	17.1	16.0	15.4
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act	23.7	27.0	29.9	41.1
Total	39.7	44.1	45.9	56.5

**For Further Information:**

Director  
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance  
Traffic & Tariffs Branch  
Canadian Transport Commission  
Ottawa, K1A 0N9

**Financing and Operation:**

The federal government pays from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund a share of the construction costs of projects to increase protection, safety and convenience of railway/highway crossings.

Projects eligible for financial assistance from the fund include:

1. Installing protection at an existing public level crossing which has been in existence for three years;
2. Improving grades of approach, visibility and similar work; and
3. Relocating utilities associated with any of the above projects.

Federal contributions are paid to whichever body undertakes to carry out the project. Under 3 above this may include public utility companies. Some contributions are also made to railways for the placing of reflective markings on rolling stock and crossing signs. The part of the costs not paid by the federal government is shared in most cases by the highway authority (usually a province or a municipality) and the railway concerned. The provincial or municipal share in the costs varies according to the type and location of the project. The formula for apportionment of costs is:

1. For installation of automatic protection equipment at level crossings, as under 1 above; Fund 80 per cent, and generally railway 7 1/2 per cent, highway authority 12 1/2 per cent.
2. For most other eligible projects the federal contribution from the Fund is 80 per cent, with the balance being negotiated among the parties concerned.

**RAILWAY GRADE CROSSING FUND**

(Part of the general Railway Safety Program)

**Administered By:**

The Rail Systems Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee

**Purpose:**

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund was established to assist financially the railway, highway, municipal and utilities authorities in actual construction costs for the protection, safety and convenience of the public in respect of highway/railway crossings where the highway and railway tracks are on the same level.

**Authority:**

Railway Act

National Transportation Act

The monies in the Fund are supplied annually through the Appropriation Acts.

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

**Time Frame:**

This is a continuing program.

The maximum contribution from The Railway Grade Crossing Fund for any one project is \$1,000,000. Federal payments are made on the basis of progress reports detailing work completed.

**Payments:**  
See table below.

Payments from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund by Province

<i>Province</i>	<i>1975-76 (\$000)</i>	<i>1976-77 (\$000)</i>	<i>1977-78 (\$000)</i>	<i>1978-79 (\$000)</i>	<i>1979-80 (\$000)</i>
Newfoundland	553	578	48	24	124
Prince Edward Island	10	22	33	23	4
Nova Scotia	211	170	104	1,042	172
New Brunswick	84	1,101	72	1,327	514
Quebec	4,489	8,757	3,450	10,094	3,302
Ontario	13,972	10,911	7,068	6,134	3,923
Manitoba	214	406	248	309	262
Saskatchewan	2,397	765	294	459	800
Alberta	4,288	1,981	2,536	744	1,308
Total	28,550	27,186	15,819	22,501	11,547

**For Further Information:**

General:

Director, Rail Systems Development Branch  
Railway Transport Committee  
Canadian Transport Commission  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N9

# *Treasury Board*

The Treasury Board is a Cabinet committee composed of its own minister, the President of the Treasury Board, the Minister of Finance and four other Cabinet ministers. Its responsibilities include advising Cabinet on the selection of programs and projects that will achieve the government's objectives most effectively in accordance with its priorities and promoting the efficient use of human and material resources required by departments and agencies to carry out their programs and projects.

Reporting to the President of the Treasury Board are its Secretariat, the Office of the Comptroller General and Statistics Canada.

The Treasury Board Secretariat supports the Board in providing central administration of the Public Service. It advises the Board on the organization of the Public Service, allocation of resources among departments and agencies, personnel management and application of the Official Languages Act within the Public Service.

The Office of the Comptroller General is responsible for the quality and integrity of the financial administrative policies and practices in use throughout the Public Service.

Neither the Secretariat or the Office of the Comptroller General is involved in cost-shared programs.

## STATISTICS CANADA

Statistics Canada, a large agency in its own right, reports to Parliament through the President of the Treasury Board. Statistics Canada is responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of the national statistics. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for the cooperative collection of data and for information sharing.

<b>Statistics Canada</b>	
COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING	
VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM	

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## **TREASURY BOARD** (Statistics Canada)

### **COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING**

#### *Administered By:*

The Agriculture, Business Finance, Census, Construction, Education, Science and Culture, External Trade, Public Finance, Health, Justice Statistics, Labour, Manufacturing and Primary Industries, Merchandising and Services, Prices, and Transportation and Communications Divisions of Statistics Canada.

#### *Purpose:*

To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through cooperation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; and also to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

#### *Authority:*

Statistics Act

Several hundred informal work-sharing agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

#### *Time Frame:*

Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work-sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts.

#### *Payments:*

Except in the special case of "Vital Statistics", no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

#### *For Further Information:*

##### **General:**

Director  
User Services Division  
Statistics Canada  
Ottawa

##### **Officer Responsible:**

Mr. R. Ellis Drover  
Director, User Services Division  
Statistics Canada  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa K1A 0T6  
Tel: 996-5841

### **VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM**

#### *Administered By:*

Health Division

#### *Purpose:*

To maintain in cooperation with the provinces a system of vital statistics in Canada.

#### *Authority:*

Orders-in-Council (PC 693-1919)  
(PC 4851-1945)  
(PC 625678-1964)  
(PC 724130-1974)

#### *Time Frame:*

This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

#### *Financing and Operation:*

Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in cooperation with provincial authorities. Statistics Canada prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of these completed forms, transfer the information to computer cards and tapes and then return both cards and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and one-half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the medium of the Vital Statistics Council of Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

**Payments:**

## Payments to the Provinces and Territories for Vital Statistics Data Collection

	<i>Expenditure</i> 1975-76 \$	<i>Expenditure</i> 1976-77 \$	<i>Expenditure</i> 1977-78 \$	<i>Expenditure</i> 1978-79 \$	<i>Estimates</i> 1979-80 \$
Newfoundland	2,766.47	2,938.19	2,473.45	2,059.70	2,100.
Prince Edward Island	527.77	486.49	532.39	389.80	600.
Nova Scotia	2,913.40	3,674.90	2,956.79	2,412.10	3,100.
New Brunswick	3,536.04	2,770.00	3,584.42	1,829.70	2,600.
Quebec	20,109.30	25,229.32	11,866.54	76,793.41	52,700.
Ontario	67,242.11	84,546.09	76,952.37	64,587.55	70,150.
Manitoba	7,584.18	6,139.30	4,792.38	8,508.24	8,050.
Saskatchewan	8,634.12	11,399.82	11,499.35	6,498.20	14,400.
Alberta	16,221.74	28,811.59	9,963.79	17,934.14	17,000.
British Columbia	19,579.48	20,895.86	28,430.54	22,106.72	22,100.
Yukon	—	—	—	—	100.
Northwest Territories	101.56	160.02	43.19	—	100.
	149,216.17	187,051.58	153,095.21	203,119.56	193,000.

**For Further Information:**

General:

Chief

Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section

Health Division

Statistics Canada

Ottawa

## Officer Responsible:

Mr. John Silins

Chief, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section

Health Division

Statistics Canada

Tunney's Pasture

Ottawa K1A 0T6

Tel: 995-9593

## *Veterans Affairs*

The Department of Veterans Affairs is responsible for a wide range of matters relating to the social well-being of Canadian veterans and their dependents. This broad mandate includes responsibility for War Veterans and Civilian War allowances, supplementary financial assistance on the basis of need, educational assistance and social counselling services. Also included are hospitalization and medicare assistance. The Department provides treatment services in departmental and contract hospitals for veterans suffering from service-related disabilities and for veterans who are in receipt of a war veterans allowance.

While the assistance of jurisdictions external to the Department is required in dispensing many of these services, the administration of the Hospital Transfer Program and the War Veterans Allowance Act requires the cooperative effort of the Department and provincial/municipal authorities. Under the Hospital Transfer Program the Department is continuing its efforts to transfer its hospital facilities to other jurisdictions. The objective of this Program is to continue to provide a high level of patient care to the veteran population by assimilating them into community hospitals.

**Department of Veterans Affairs**  
HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM

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## **HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM** (Part of the Veterans Services Branch)

**Administered By:**  
Veterans Services Branch

### **Purpose:**

The program is intended to achieve the integration of Department of Veterans Affairs' (DVA) Hospitals with those of the local community. This will ensure the availability of adequate treatment for eligible veterans, especially in view of the declining numbers of veterans requiring active care in DVA facilities.

### **Authority:**

Agreements are signed between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the province to which the DVA hospital is being transferred. Agreements have been signed in respect of:

Ste.-Foy Hospital, Quebec City, Quebec;  
Queen Mary Hospital, Montreal, Quebec;  
Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, Ontario;  
Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario;  
Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, New Brunswick;  
Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia;  
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia;  
Veterans Hospital, Victoria, British Columbia;  
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alberta;  
Edmonton Veterans Home, Edmonton, Alberta; and  
Negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the Rideau Veterans Home, Ottawa.

### **Time Frame:**

The date of transfer is fixed in each agreement. Once implemented the agreement takes permanent effect.

The mode of federal payments following transfer is also set down in the agreements.

### **Financing and Operation:**

The federal government agrees to transfer each DVA hospital to a community authority. Capital contributions are

arranged at the same time to permit purchase of equipment and to facilitate renovation or expansion as required.

The Department of Veterans Affairs provides care and treatment to those veterans who are eligible by virtue of their service in time of war. In order to meet this obligation, the Department requires

1. that there be adequate community health facilities to meet the needs of entitled veterans;
2. that an agreed number of beds at different treatment levels be available to veterans on a "priority use" basis; and
3. that there are arrangements for the employment of DVA hospital staff with pay and other employment benefits, the total of which would be comparable with what they enjoy in the Public Service of Canada.

For a sum of \$1.00, land and physical assets of each DVA hospital are turned over to the new jurisdiction. A cash contribution is made by the federal government equal to the estimated capital that would have been expended had the hospital remained under DVA authority for a continuing period of five years.

After the transfer the Department reimburses the hospital for the costs of treatment required by pensioned veterans.

### **For Further Information:**

General:

Deputy Minister  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
Ottawa

Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.B. Brittain  
Deputy Minister  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
Veterans Affairs Building  
284 Wellington Street  
Ottawa K1A 0P4

Tel: 996-6881



# Annex

## List of the Various Federal-Provincial Agreements Categorized According to Type of Program or Activity

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